"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cold today; tomorrow not so cold; probably snow.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,895. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

M'ADOO REQUESTS BROTHERHOODS TO WORK OVERTIME

Must Do It to Move Freight, He Holds, in View of Acute Labor Shortage.

HYLAN OFFERS CITY'S AID

Will Detail Employes to Handle Coal—Hulbert Tenders the Fullest Use of Docks.

TO LAY OFF MORE TRAINS

Drastic Cut in Passenger Service Planned—President to Address Congress Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—On the eve of President Wilson's appearance before Congress to urge legislation to make completely effective Government direction of transportation, William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, announced that encouraging reports were being received from almost every section regarding the efforts undertaken to relieve freight congestion. If weather conditions were favorable, he felt that substantial relief could be given soon to all of the coal famine districts.

With Government control less than a week old, many hundreds of cars loaded with coal, which had been tied up by congestion on the lines of the East, were moving into the New York area and on to New England, and the chaos which some railroad executives predicted from the steps taken by Mr. McAdoo was not apparent.

While Mr. McAdoo conferred for three hours today with the heads of the big railroad brotherhoods and urged them as patriotic Americans to spur the workers to their utmost efforts to meet the crisis faced, representatives of the traffic departments of four railroads entering New York got their heads together to formulate a definite plan by which passenger schedules could be cut ruthlessly and other methods devised to discourage unnecessary travel in order to give preference to coal and other indispensable freight.

It is expected that no half-way measures will be adopted in this connection, although it is probable that no action will be taken at this time to increase passenger rates by from 30 to 50 per cent.—a course adopted in England—in order to discourage unnecessary travel. Mr. McAdoo, it is said, feels that such a step might work too great a hardship on business.

Diversion of Passenger Service.

A definite policy for the curtailment of passenger traffic probably will be formulated tomorrow after the railroad experts render their report to the Director General. It is expected to provide for the concentration of passenger service on lines where trackage can best be spared.

The experts at the conference were R. E. Wright and J. P. Anderson of the Pennsylvania; L. F. Vossburgh, New York Central; A. B. Smith, New Haven Lines, and W. C. Hoke, Central Railroad of New Jersey.

In another room the members of Mr. McAdoo's advisory board studied maps and plans for the common use of all railroad facilities and kept in touch with A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, who, from New York, as assistant to the Director General, is trying to end the freight congestion on the lines that feed the Northeast.

At the conference with the Brotherhood heads Mr. McAdoo made several specific recommendations, to which a reply is to be made at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. It is understood that the Brotherhood chiefs were asked to appeal to all members of their organizations to work from twelve to fourteen hours a day, if necessary, to meet the shortage in labor and thus enhance the efforts to keep coal and perishable freight moving.

The question of wage increases was deferred until tomorrow, when the Brotherhood chiefs will again meet with the Director General. Mr. McAdoo obviously was elated over the results of the meeting and indicated that there was not the slightest fear in his mind that the Government would face trouble in its dealings with the Brotherhoods.

Murray Hulbert, New York City's new Commissioner of Docks, sought a conference with Mr. McAdoo to determine whether there could be closer co-operation between the municipal and Federal authorities to aid in breaking the freight congestion. There were reports that later the Federal authorities might take complete control of the docks in New York.

Control of Express Companies.

Another step toward the complete control of all transportation facilities by the Government was contained in a recommendation by Mr. McAdoo's advisory board that the Government take over the express companies. By some this is considered inevitable. Action on the matter has been put aside temporarily, pending the solution of other problems.

Mr. McAdoo talked over the telephone today with Mayor Hylan of New York, thanking him for the offer of the services of city employes to unload coal cars piled up at the New Jersey terminals and urging him to put at that work as large a force as could be spared. Mr. McAdoo gave out the text

Continued on Page Five.

Train No. 9, Lvg. Wash., D. C., 11:15 P. M., eff. Jan. 7, will operate the thru sleepers to Palm Beach, Miami, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Belleair, instead of Train No. 1, 9:30 P. M., which will carry sleepers to Jacksonville only, and to Pinehurst and intermediate points. Inq. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 B'way, for other changes.—Advt.

Britain Needs Fighting Men; May Take Factory Workers

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Representatives of the Government and the trades unions met at Westminster today to discuss the question of man power.

Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, said the position in the last six months had been completely altered by the Russian situation. Ultimately the balance would be more than equalized by the American armies. During the intervening period, however, a great strain would be thrown on the country's resources.

After the closest scrutiny of the whole position, said the Minister, the Government was convinced that it would be impossible to maintain the armies in the field unless a large number of men were recruited from the munitions services, not merely for the technical units, but also for the fighting units.

The meeting was adjourned until tomorrow.

TAKE MINES ALSO, URGES STANLEY

Head of British Board of Trade, Trained Here, Lauds National Railway Control.

BENEFIT BEYOND ESTIMATE

Tells of the Methods He Employs and Predicts Great Results Under McAdoo.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Among those close to the heart of things here the taking over of the railroads of the United States has made a deeper impression than any previous move in America. It was the largest single transaction of the war, and means more to the allied cause than any other internal decision taken since 1914.

That it puts America in a position to handle her resources to advantage is obvious, but a turnover of such magnitude suggests an inquiry as to its possibilities and inherent weakness. English experience furnishes a sufficiently close parallel to inform and guide America in the later and larger experiment.

As Secretary McAdoo and his associates proceed they will be seeking counsel, and will be fortunate in finding at the head of the British combination of railway and coal interests a Britisher who is probably more American than any other man holding office under the Government.

Sir Albert Stanley spent a good many years, including part of his formatory youth, in America, and is thorough in his knowledge of and sympathy with that country. He was chosen for the Presidency of the Board of Trade primarily in response to the demand made vocal by Lord Northcliffe a year ago, for business ability in the new Cabinet, and his American experience was counted one of his strong points, although he was selected chiefly on his fine record with the London Underground and associated enterprises.

Believes in Control of Mines.

Interviewing a Cabinet member is difficult nowadays, but I found Sir Albert responsive to appeal on the score of rendering possible help in the preliminary period in America, especially in view of the proposal to take coal mines in with the railroads.

"That is very desirable," said he. "The two things can be co-ordinated and worked together. It is possible to save enormous mileage by bringing the source of production and the point of consumption as near together as possible. All competition is eliminated, prices and wages are controlled, and equitable distribution and economy of consumption are secured. Both railroads and coal mines being under the Board of Trade here co-ordination is simple."

"Did you find it difficult to bring under control the vast coal interest, with its incompatibilities of capital and labor, and its output of 250,000,000 tons a year?" Sir Albert was asked.

"The organization is of obvious simplicity," he replied, "and has shown excellent results. We have a Controller of coal mines, who is responsible direct to me as President of the Board of Trade. Attached to him is an advisory council, composed of mine owners and workers in equal number. All questions of large policy are discussed by the Controller with the Advisory Council. The Controller does not interfere with the personnel of any mine, leaving the existing organization as we found it, when we took them over."

Stockholders Well Protected.

"As you can fix wages and prices and all the rest, where does the stockholder get off?" I inquired.

"He is adequately protected for a reasonable profit, but not for profiteering," said Sir Albert. "What we did was to establish a pool to which each mining interest contributes. After the earnings are fixed upon an agreed normal basis, the excess profits are determined. The State takes 80 per cent. of the excess profits, then 15 per cent. is paid into the pool, and the 5 per cent. remaining belongs to the owner. As regards any mine earning less than the agreed pre-war amount, the deficit is made good out of the common fund formed by the 15 per cent. contributions after proper allowance has been made for any reduced output of coal during the controlled period.

"So much for the coal side, which

Continued on Page Five.

Imitations But Advertise the Genuine. When he says some other sausage is "as good" he makes Deerfoot the standard. Buy the standard, not the imitation.—Advt.

DRASTIC ACTION INCREASES CITY SUPPLY OF COAL

Fireboats Plow Through Ice Floes and Release Fuel Barges.

125,000 TONS AT TIDEWATER

Mayor Agrees to Send Part of Street Cleaning Force to "Break Out" Coal.

LONG ISLAND GETS RELIEF

Seventy Cars with Anthracite Pass Through Pennsylvania Tubes—Fear Another Cold Snap.

With the co-operation of railroad officials, city authorities, and State, City, and County Fuel Administrators, there was every indication last night that the fuel situation in New York City was approaching a successful solution. While the actual receipts of coal in New York City were below the normal consumption, such preparation was made for breaking coal barges out of the ice and by the arrival of a large surplus of coal at the New Jersey terminals as to indicate that the receipts here today would be far above the city's average need of 45,000 tons a day, and for the first time since the present cold spell started the supply would begin to overtake the demand.

The railroads yesterday mobilized their tugs and set them to work breaking up the ice at Bayonne, Staten Island, and New Jersey coal docks. Mayor Hylan last night ordered the fireboats to report for duty to break out coal barges. The steel steamship Poughkeepsie was chartered by the railroads and sent at once to Yonkers to open up means of water communication with that city.

Following the rise in temperature Wednesday to 11 degrees above zero, the mercury fell yesterday morning until at 10 o'clock it registered 4 degrees above. It rose then to 9 degrees at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, remained there until 4 o'clock, and then began to fall. At 11 o'clock last night it was 1 degree above zero. This fall in temperature disappointed railroad and fuel officials who had hoped for relief from the ice constantly forming in the harbor and its inlets.

Some of the public schools which were closed Wednesday because of lack of coal were reopened yesterday, although a number of them were forced to close again. It was estimated that there were thirty-one schools closed yesterday afternoon because of lack of fuel, against seventy closed on Wednesday.

A delegation of 200 women called on Mayor Hylan yesterday, and, reminding him of certain of his campaign promises, asked him to do something about the coal shortage, as there were thousands and thousands of women and children in the city enduring physical suffering because of the scarcity of coal. The Mayor promised he would do something, and last night he ordered the Street Cleaning Department to send every available man to the foot of West Thirty-seventh Street to help "break out" coal.

Reeve Schley, County Fuel Administrator, said last night, after listening to the reports from some of the big shippers, he estimated there were between 125,000 and 150,000 tons of all kinds of coal at tidewater for New York. His estimate was that 25,000 tons of this coal had been brought to the city yesterday, some of it for distribution outside of the city. He added that if the plans for moving coal on the late turn of the tide were carried out last night, he figured that the 25,000 ton estimate would be materially increased.

70 Coal Cars Go Through Tube.

The Pennsylvania Railroad hauled seventy cars of coal from New Jersey through its tube to Long Island City early yesterday morning. It had expected to haul 100, but was handicapped by lack of room at the Sunnyside yards, and by the fact that the railroad policy of loading cars to a maximum resulted in some of the hopper cars being piled so high with coal that they could not get into the tube. The Pennsylvania expects to haul 100 cars nightly until a change is ordered in that schedule. Contrary to popular expectation, none of the coal was brought to Manhattan from the Long Island City yards of the Long Island Railroad. It was distributed to Brooklyn and Long Island points. Mr. Schley said last night that he expected that later coal would be brought from the Sunnyside yards over the Queensboro Bridge to Manhattan.

Of the 3,500 tons taken to Long Island City, about half went to Brooklyn. Twenty cars were shipped to the East New York terminal and three to the Parkville station. Queens got some of the coal, Evergreen got four cars, Elmhurst and Ozone Park got three each, and Jamaica and Flushing two cars. Fourteen cars went to Camp Upton. Among the Long Island towns that received coal through the tubes were Farmingdale, Lynbrook, Roslyn, Mineola, Amityville, West Hampton, and Greenport. There was some delay over the routing, the Long Island Railroad not knowing until noon where all the cars were consigned. The Long Island Railroad also received a large shipment for its own use, the coal being delivered by floats. Long Island City factories received about 1,000 tons.

The plan for the delivery of coal from west side railroad tracks was put into operation yesterday. The Lehigh Valley delivered twenty cars of anthracite at the foot of Twenty-seventh Street

Continued on Page Four.

CHU CHIN CHOW. The Biggest Success in New York. Mat. Tomorrow, Manhattan Op. House.—Advt.

British Tonnage, 14,091,519; Net War Loss Only 2,750,000

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The following shipping figures have been obtained from a reliable source:

Tonnage of British seagoing ships, over 1,600 tons, in August, 1914	16,841,519
Loss by enemy action and otherwise, less new construction, purchases and captures	2,750,000
Remaining Jan. 1, 1918	14,091,519

These important figures tell the story accurately of the results of the submarine campaign against British shipping.

MOVES TO ADD NEW CABINET MEMBER

Chamberlain Drafts Bill for Secretary of Munitions as Result of Supply Inquiry.

U. S. AGENTS IN BIG DEALS

Eisenman Discloses List of Defense Advisers Who Took War Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Evidence was presented to the Senate Military Affairs Committee today by Charles Eisenman, Vice Chairman of the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense, showing that members of the Supply Committee had participated in contracts aggregating $128,630,000 for supplying clothing and blankets to the army. Of this all except $14,830,000, he explained, was awarded before the Supply Committee assumed control of that particular phase of the army supply work.

As a result of the inquiry, members of the Senate committee are preparing to launch sweeping legislation at once. Senator Chamberlain will introduce a bill tomorrow to provide for a new Cabinet member, to be known as Secretary of Munitions, who will direct the purchase of all war materials.

Senator McKellar will offer a bill amending the Defense act so as to abolish all civilian advisory committees under the Council of National Defense and prohibit council members participating directly or indirectly in supply contracts. These committees have been abolished already, but some of their members are serving in the capacity of special advisers.

Mr. Eisenman produced his figures today in compliance with a demand of Senator McKellar, who sharply interrogated the witness yesterday as to contracts given by the Supply Committee to its own members. The aggregate of contracts let by the Supply Committee, according to Mr. Eisenman's evidence, was $800,000,000, of which members of the committee have had a trifle over 16 per cent., the rest going to manufacturers throughout the country.

Mr. Eisenman was plied with pointed questions by Senators Weeks, McKellar, Wadsworth, and Frelinghuysen as to secrecy maintained by the Supply Committee in the award of contracts, the Senators maintaining that manufacturers outside the confidence of the Supply Committee were unable to get information upon which to base bids.

Attacks Secret Bidding.

Mr. Eisenman admitted that the Supply Committee kept much of the detail of its work secret, but denied that any information was withheld that would enable manufacturers to bid intelligently. Senator Weeks brought out that the Navy Department put complete detail as to prospective contracts at the disposal of bidders, and that no policy of secrecy was in force there.

"Will you tell me why it is," asked Senator Weeks, "that the navy, with its lack of secrecy in bidding, has been able to far outstrip the War Department in getting supplies? The navy has all the equipment it needs, while the army lacks much that is badly needed. Why is it?"

Mr. Eisenman knew nothing of the navy's policy, he said, but insisted that the War Department had regarded its own method as imperative. By giving out too much information broadcast as to materials needed by the army, he

Continued on Page Three.

PUT WAR SERVICE ON MEN OF CLASS 1, URGES CROWDER

1,000,000 Available from Draft—700,000 Annually from Those Reaching 21.

MEETS THE NATION'S NEEDS

He Would Employ Only Those of Our Youth Who Have No Dependents.

AGE LIMITS ARE DISCUSSED

Provost Marshal General Cautious on Changes—Wants Technical Men to Remain in School.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The large reservoirs of man power available in the United States for use against Germany are disclosed, on the basis of recent surveys, in a report made public tonight by Major Gen. Enoch Crowder, Provost Marshal General, who states his conviction that, in all probability, it will be possible to meet America's military needs by calling to the colors hereafter only the men included in Class 1 of draft registrants.

General Crowder estimates that the men in this classification accepted for service will reach 1,000,000. By amending the draft law so as to include all men who have reached their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1917, and will hereafter reach that age, General Crowder believes that at least 700,000 men can be added yearly to the available class. For that reason he thinks that there is no immediate necessity of going beyond Class 1 in future drafts.

Much has been said about raising or lowering the draft age limits. General Crowder is not at this time in favor of doing this. In the interest of fair distribution of the military burden, however, he proposes that the quotas of States or districts be determined hereafter on the basis of the number of men in Class 1, and not upon population.

Class 1 comprises single men without dependent relatives, married men who have habitually failed to support their families, who are dependent upon wives for support or not usefully engaged, and whose families are supported by incomes independent of their labor, unskilled farm laborers, unskilled industrial laborers, registrants by or in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made, registrants who fail to submit questionnaire and in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made, and all registrants not included in any other division of the schedule.

Surface of Power Not Scratched.

General Crowder asserts that the surface of our man power has not been scratched, and that "unless we are to confess a national inefficiency, shameful before the nations of the world, we shall solve these problems without controversy."

General Crowder gives these figures of the draft results:

Registrants.	Number.	Ratio P.C.
Total	9,586,508	100
Not called by boards	6,503,550	67.84
Called by boards	3,082,949	32.16

Of the men called by boards, 252,294 failed to appear, being 8.18 per cent. Commenting on these, General Crowder expresses the opinion that there were not more than 50,000 "real slackers."

Up to late December only 5,870 arrests had been made of those who had sought to evade registration, and of that number 2,263 were released after having registered. There remain only 2,095 cases to be prosecuted. The report says that in the final analysis of the records it will be shown that only .000026 per cent. of the men within draft age evaded registration.

A total of 1,057,363 men have been certified for service and 687,000 were named in the first call. The Provost Marshal General has been ready to supply percentages of this quota more rapidly than the War Department has been able to clothe and equip the men.

General Crowder finds that the first draft surpassed the expectations of friends of the selective draft idea. He

Continued on Page Five.

Hands Tied in Spy Service, Flynn Asserted; Quit After Vain Plea for Co-operation

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A circumstantial story is current in Washington in connection with the retirement of William J. Flynn as Chief of the Secret Service under the Treasury Department on account of reported dissatisfaction over lack of co-operation with and support by the Department of Justice. It is asserted that former Chief Flynn found it impossible to render effective wartime service to the Government without the necessary help of the Department of Justice, and that he presented a statement of the situation to Secretary McAdoo, together with a reluctant expression of his determination to resign unless these conditions were changed.

Mr. McAdoo, it was asserted, submitted the matter to President Wilson, who was said to have declined to take any action or to make any recommendation, as a decision favorable to the Treasury Department and its Secret Service as against the Department of Justice might have the appearance of being influenced by interest because of the relations between Mr. McAdoo and President Wilson.

There is also declared to be a lack of co-operation between the Department of Justice and the Intelligence Bureau of the Navy Department, a case being cited in which the Navy Bureau caused the detention and internment at Ellis Island of about 200 alien enemies on grounds warranting their internment for the duration of the war. It was stated that the Department of Justice permitted 190 of them to be released.

The declaration was also made that while the records of 30,000 alien enemies in the United States have been examined and large numbers of them have been found to be questionable to the degree of warranting their permanent internment, the Department of Justice has permitted the internment of only 300 since the United States entered the war, in addition to those taken from the German merchant vessels and warships in American waters when this country became a belligerent.

AWAY FROM WINTER'S COLD. Visit Pinehurst, N. C., for Rest & Health.—Advt.

Come to the Holiday Mat. for Children Today, 2:45. Cohan & Harris Thea. It is warm.—Advt.

BOLSHEVIKI TALK OF RESUMING WAR UNLESS GERMANS QUIT RUSSIAN SOIL, BUT ADMIT WHOLE ARMY IS IN CHAOS

Central Powers Now May Modify Terms; Peace Envoys After Council Go to Meet Russians

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A Vienna dispatch via Amsterdam states that Count Czernin is returning this (Thursday) morning to Brest-Litovsk, and a Berlin telegram says Baron Kühlmann, accompanied by the Bulgarian and Turkish delegates, arrived in Brest-Litovsk. An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"Yesterday's news of the Crown Council in Berlin came as a great surprise to the people. Field Marshal von Hindenburg was hastily called to it, and went to Berlin by special train from Headquarters on the Kaiser's personal telegraphic summons. Another report says General Ludendorff also attended the council, which, it is reported, discussed the Brest-Litovsk negotiations.

"These reports, coming in conjunction with confirmation of the news cabled yesterday that the Bolsheviki had rejected the German proposals, roused interest to the highest point.

"It is suggested that Czernin, Kühlmann, and the other envoys of the Quadruple Alliance would not be returning to Brest-Litovsk except on assurance that Russian delegates would be there to meet them, and that certainly the Russians would not reopen negotiations unless the Central Empires had abandoned their diplomatic reading of the phrase 'no annexations' in its application to Poland, Courland, &c. This is interpreted to mean that the Central Powers have intimated their readiness to reconsider the terms of the treaty drafted at Brest-Litovsk, which would be in a certain measure a victory for the Bolsheviki.

"Importance also is attached to reports which have come from Berlin of a demand by the party leaders of the Reichstag that the Reichstag should be assembled as quickly as possible. The Bolsheviki denunciation of the German rendering of the Brest-Litovsk treaty is now assigned as the cause of Kühlmann's convocation of the Reichstag leaders."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"The Bolsheviki are sanguine that they can appeal over the heads of the Government to the German people, but we know of no evidence to support that view. What they can probably do is to force the Centre and Socialist Parties to say whether they attach any honest meaning to the 'no annexation' formula or are willing to back their Government in its game with the Russians.

"We take it as certain that that Government will not, except under absolute compulsion, abandon the bird in hand of the Baltic provinces even for the advantages of a separate peace with Russia. Their next move will almost certainly be to throw the onus on the Western Allies, and to say that they are reluctantly compelled to keep their hold on these provinces until they know whether they can recover the territory which they have lost to the Allies. Hence the probability is stronger than ever that an attempt will be made from Berlin to extend the peace démarche to all the Allies."

ALLIES NOW MAY RECOGNIZE LENINE

Attitude of Powers Modified as Result of Peace Conference Failure.

WILL MAKE POLICY CLEAR

New British Ambassador "in Marked Sympathy with Revolutionary Russia's Ideas."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 4.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says:

"In view of the developments in the peace negotiations between Russia and the Central Powers which appear to have broken down it is now understood that at least de facto recognition may be given by the Western Powers to the Lenine Government.

"A statement of the allied policy will shortly be sent to Russia, which will be of a democratic character. As a consequence and also on the same presumption regarding the course of events, Mr. Litvinof, who has been appointed Bolshevist Ambassador in London, may also receive de facto recognition and occupy the Russian Embassy in London. Sir George Buchanan, who is to retire shortly under the age limit, will also be replaced by a diplomat 'in marked sympathy with the ideas of revolutionary Russia.'"

"Sir George is leaving Petrograd for London immediately, having obtained Trotzky's permission to depart, along with a number of military and civil officers." The foregoing points are taken from a statement by a diplomatic correspondent of The Chronicle, who writes as follows:

"Circumstances obviously have changed in the last few hours as the result of the Bolshevist discovery of German duplicity. As our own correspondent expressed it, the German method has been to give with one hand and take away with the other. Now that the Russian Government is acutely aware of this, anything may happen.

"There are three alternatives. The Bolsheviki will give way or the Germans, or there will be a rupture of relations. The first is hardly likely in view of Trotzky's declaration. The second is possible, for the Germans are past masters in the art of specious compromise. But the third is most probable, since the Bolsheviki have exhibited a perspicacity which was hardly expected in this country. Russia is a land of boundless surprises, and we may quite possibly witness a revival of the war. If not in its most active form, it might be at least a sullenly defensive war, necessitating the keeping on the frontier of a considerable German force. It would at least prevent those pleasant and profitable commercial exchanges which Germany hopes for.

"Assuming such situation and consolidation of Bolshevist power—provided of course, failure to extract a peace does not wreck the Lenine régime—then recognition of that power as a de facto Government follows. Since that is so, a

Continued on Page Two.

EVERARD'S BROWN STOUT—A tasteful, building-up tonic. Sold everywhere.—Advt.

BOLSHEVIKI APPEAL TO ENEMY PEOPLES

Urge Them Not to Permit Rulers to Make War on Revolutionary Russia.

ARMY DEMANDS BREAD

Says It Must Also Have Boots if It Is to Fight—Talk of 3,000,000 Men Ready.

Counter Proposals Made by Russians to Germans

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 4.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Petrograd dated Wednesday says:

"The Russians now have made counter proposals to the Teutonic allies which are under consideration and will be discussed at the next meeting of the peace delegations at Brest-Litovsk Saturday.

"The proposals embody the immediate evacuation of occupied territory pending a referendum, the evacuated districts to be governed by locally elected representatives of the people, who are to be assisted by the local militia."

PETROGRAD, Jan. 2, (Associated Press.)—The Bolshevist Foreign Minister, Leon Trotzky, declared today that the Government of the Russian workers would not consent to the German peace proposals.

M. Trotzky's declaration was made before the Central Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates during an address in which he denounced in scathing terms "Germany's hypocritical peace proposal." Asserting that the Government of Russian workers would not consent to such conditions, he said that if the Central Powers did not agree to free disposal of the destiny of the Polish and Lettish nations it would be urgently necessary to defend the Russian revolution. He said the needs of the front would be satisfied, whatever efforts might be necessary.

Representatives from all the fronts who attended the meeting declared the troops would defend the revolution, but that bread and boots were necessary.

Appeal to Enemy Peoples.

The resolution adopted after M. Trotzky had delivered his address was as follows:

This assembly confirms the fact that the program proclaimed by the representatives of the Quadruple Alliance at Brest-Litovsk recognizes in principle the conclusion of a peace without annexations or indemnities. This recognition establishes the basis for further pourparlers with the view of a general democratic peace.

However, already in this declaration the representatives of the German Government have refused to admit the free right of oppressed nations and colonies seized before the beginning of the war in 1914 to dispose of their

Continued on Page Two.

TO SHIFT PLACE OF PARLEY

Russians Demand That Negotiations Be Continued at Stockholm.

ARMY RELUCTANT TO FIGHT

Trotzky's Amazement at Peace Failure Assumed—Knew It a Week Ago.

FORCED NOW TO TELL ALL

Bitterly Assailed by Opposition Press for Nation's Present Military Helplessness.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 2.—"Wolves in Sheep's Clothing" is the title of a leader in today's Bolshevist organ, Izvestia. "Another diatribe against England, the Cadets or the Social Revolutionaries!" exclaims the jaded reader, but contrary to expectation the leader is a bitter attack on German imperialists and an exposure of their oppression of the working classes in Poland, Lithuania, and Courland. The Bolsheviki are very angry with the Germans and declare their peace terms are unacceptable.

These peace terms are published today. Their whole point is that while they admit no annexations in principle, they declare that Poland, Lithuania, Courland, and parts of Livonia and Esthonia have already asserted their independence of Russia and that the Russian Government in accordance with its principles must recognize that fact. German troops will therefore not be withdrawn from these territories.

The Bolsheviki express surprise and indignation. They have known these terms for a week past. They could have foreseen them from the very beginning. They knew them when they proclaimed the victory of their principles at the Brest-Litovsk conference, and when they held their peace demonstration last Sunday. They have published the German terms now when, with the return of the peace delegation from Brest-Litovsk, it has become impossible to conceal them, and at the moment of publication the Bolsheviki discovered that the Germans were trying to hoodwink the Russian people.

It is futile to discuss these tactics, to analyze motives, to ponder whether the Bolsheviki, some or all of them, are sincere or insincere. Here is the fact that they now admit, that the Brest-Litovsk negotiations were a failure, that the German terms do not afford a basis on which Russia can conclude peace. What then? Will Russia fight?

Last night, at a meeting of the Soviet, when M. Kameneff announced that the terms were unacceptable, representatives from one army after another got up and said that the soldiers would not and could not fight. Then, unless a miracle happens, Russia is faced with the certainty of a humiliating separate peace, dictated by the Germans.

It is true the Bolsheviki try to evade the issue. They promise a revolution in Poland. They hint at the vague possibility of revolution in Germany. They print here in German and Magyar revolutionary leaflets which are immediately confiscated on arrival in enemy lines, but which are now to be circulated by illegal means. They promise the oppressed peoples of the Central Powers the mighty aid of the Russian Revolutionary proletariat. Anyhow, a crisis is imminent.

At conferences now being held here the German delegates seem to assume that all they have to do is to arrange the technical details of a peace treaty. They insist on the immediate re-establishment of railway communication and commercial intercourse, and on the exchange of prisoners of war. The Russians strongly object, and so far have only agreed to discuss technical matters relating to the armistice. Kameneff declared last night that enemy prisoners of war would not be released from Russia until the conclusion of a general peace. On economic questions the Germans, according to Kameneff, were prepared to accept one of three solutions: First, the restoration for one year of the Russo-German commercial treaty of 1904; second, free trade for a year; third, extension to Germany of the principle of the most favored nation.

The Retch says:

"Now, after the triumphal flourish of trumpets in honor of the victory of Brest-Litovsk, menaces are flung at the head of predatory imperialism, the Smolny dictators know better than any one else that menaces are only effective if you have force behind you. But what force have we to make an impression on outsiders? Only a few days ago the final blow was struck at Russian military organization—a blow from which it will not soon recover. The heart bleeds at the thought of the new trials awaiting us, the new shame prepared for us. The one ray of hope is that after all these horrors we may yet be saved from slavery without and within."

The Novaya Zhizn says, addressing the Bolsheviki:

"Do you seriously intend to renew war

with Germany—renew war when by the efforts of Field Marshal Krylenko the army, deprived of its officers at the front, has been turned into a chaotic mass, half of whom have run away, while those troops that are still capable of fighting have been dispatched to inner fronts—renew war when munition works and all forms of industry have been liquidated by labor control, railway traffic destroyed through conflict with the Railway Union, when at the front and in the rear famine is advancing—renew war at a time when the whole popularity of the Council of People's Commissaries depends on the assumption that they have stopped the war and given the people a just, revolutionary, democratic peace?"

The Novaya Zhizn insists that the only way out of the impasse is to call the Constituent Assembly.

APPOINTS ENVOYS ABROAD.

Trotzky Names Diplomats to Britain, Switzerland, and Sweden.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 2.—Three appointments of Russian representatives abroad were announced today by the Bolshevist Government. The appointees were:

Ambassador at London, M. Litvinoff.

Minister to Switzerland, M. Karpinski.

Minister to Sweden, M. Borovsky-Orlovsky.

All three appointees were exiles under the Imperial Government.

The Bolshevist Government has turned over to revolutionary tribunals on charges of resistance to the Bolshevist authorities the following: Colonel L. de Maier, Russian Military Attaché at The Hague; M. Yachontoff, in Japan; Colonel O. Enkel, Russian Military Attaché at Rome, and Major Gen. Yermoloff, Russian Military Attaché at London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 4.—The Chronicle Parliamentary correspondent says that M. Chicherin, before his release from Brixton Prison, had a long interview with Arthur Henderson, who informed him of the views of the British Labor Party in relation to war and peace, and of its attitude toward Russia and to the revived project of an international Socialist Congress. M. Chicherin was willing to convey the news to the Bolshevist Government.

The same correspondent says the Labor Party is in communication with Socialists in the allied countries, with a view to the summoning of an allied Socialist conference on war and peace preparatory to the convocation of an international congress in which the Socialists of the belligerent and neutral countries will be represented. A leading member of the French Socialist Party will be in London tomorrow to confer with the executive of the British Labor Party. It is significant, says the correspondent, that Camille Huysmans, Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, who has been in Stockholm for some time co-operating with the Swedish Socialist Branting in an effort to revive the international conference, will be present at the Labor Party's annual conference in Nottingham on Jan. 22.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The appointment as Russian Ambassador to England of M. Chicherin not having become effective because the appointee was still interned here, the Russian Council of People's Commissaries has now appointed to the Ambassadorship the Russian revolutionist, M. Litvinoff. The appointee has been a resident of London for a decade pas and has a wide acquaintance here.

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, has ordered the Russian Embassy in London to hand M. Litvinoff all moneys and documents belonging to the republic. The officials at the embassy say that M. Litvinoff has not yet applied for these, but that if he does he will not get them.

M. Litvinoff only learned of his appointment through a wireless message which appeared in the newspapers. He has not received any instructions, and frankly declares that he does not wish to take the post. He has booked passage for Russia, intending to start today, and hopes to leave before the orders arrive.

M. Chicherin was released today and started immediately for Russia. M. Petroff, another Bolshevist who had been under arrest, was released from Holloway Prison and his wife from the Aylesbury Prison. Both joined M. Chicherin on the journey to Russia.

The departure from Petrograd, owing to ill health, of the British Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan, is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from that city. The message says the Ambassador was accompanied by a number of British military and civil officers.

MOSCOW BANKS NOW SEIZED.

National City Branch Among Them—Countess Panin Released.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 2.—The Moscow Branch of the National City Bank of New York, which for several days escaped the general order for the confiscation of all banks there, was seized by the Bolsheviki Saturday night. H. J. Dreher, the manager, was not arrested.

The Petrograd Branch of the National City Bank, which was seized by the Bolsheviki a week ago, expects to arrange to take care of the financial needs of American residents in a few days.

The currency shortage in Russia is becoming increasingly serious.

England, France, and the United States have asked of the Bolshevist authorities what disposition will be made of the foreign property in the banks when the banks have become entirely nationalized.

Countess Panin, former Secretary of State for Public Instruction, who was arrested by the Bolsheviki owing to her refusal to turn over to them the funds of her department, has been released under bail of 93,000 rubles. This is the amount of the money which she declined to hand over to the Bolshevist Commissioners.

The Moscow Branch of the National City Bank was established only about a month ago, officials of the bank said yesterday. They had received no word of its seizure. Mr. Dreher, the manager, had half a dozen employes. Bankers with Russian connections said it was not their understanding that the Bolshevist Government had actually confiscated private banks. According to their information, the seizure of the banks was a step in the execution of a plan for a State monopoly of banking in Russia.

UKRAINE ULTIMATUM SENT TO PETROGRAD

Gives Bolsheviki 24 Hours to Withdraw Troops—Korniloff Joins Don Cossacks.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from Kiev reports that the Ukrainian Government has sent an ultimatum to the Bolsheviki demanding that they withdraw their troops within twenty-four hours and state whether they consider themselves at war or at peace with Ukraine. Shipments of sugar and grain to Northern Russia have been cut off.

A small delegation of representatives from the Ukraine elected to the Constituent Assembly arrived in Petrograd today and demanded an answer from the Council of People's Commissioners as to when the Constituent Assembly would open. A conference of all parties except the Bolsheviki, from which the members of the Left of the Social Revolutionists withdrew, decided that the Constituent Assembly should be opened upon the arrival in Petrograd of one-third of the membership.

KORNILOFF JOINS KALEDINE.

Former Ministers in Prison, Abandon Hunger Strike.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 3.—General Korniloff, former Commander in Chief and one of the leaders in the movement against the Bolsheviki, has arrived in the district of the Don Cossacks. (The death of General Korniloff was reported unofficially on Tuesday.)

The members of former Russian Governments who are under arrest in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul have abandoned their hunger strike. The strike was undertaken as a protest against the confinement in a dungeon of M. Kartasheff, former Minister of Religious Affairs, in consequence of a passage in a letter to his sister in which he said it was deplorable that the Russian people were falling into German servitude.

ASSAILS BRITISH CABINET.

London Radical Paper Demands Recognition of Bolsheviki.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Star, a Radical organ, under the heading "Let Labor Act," publishes an editorial calling upon the Labor Party "to open up negotiations with the Russian Government if the British Government should pursue its fatuous policy." In the course of a vehement article The Star says:

"For nearly ten months our incompetent Government has grossly mismanaged its diplomatic handling of the Russian revolution. It allowed the Germans a free field for their plots and plans. Russia is a democracy in revolt against the bloody insanity of war, against the cruel imbecility of emperors and empires, against imperialistic earth-lust, against the whole hell-brew of European diplomacy and bureaucracy.

"The Bolsheviki want what we want, a just and permanent peace. Their cause is ours. Let us support them against the German Junkers. If the German democracy will not get rid of its murder caste, then let all the democracies close up their ranks and establish democracy all over the earth. We have lost all faith in other parties. Let the Labor Party do what they are afraid or unwilling to do."

JOFFRE IS A CANDIDATE.

Notifies the French Academy He Will Stand for Election.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The French Academy met today, with Alexandre Ribot, former Premier, presiding. A letter from Marshal Joffre was read officially announcing his candidature for membership.

A recent dispatch said that it was understood that the Academy would elect Joffre a member as an expression of the admiration of the Academy for the army.

RUSSIANS TO HOLD WAR PRISONERS

Have Only Discussed Exchange of Invalids and Civilians, Trotzky Says.

PEACE MUST COME FIRST

Teuton "Captives" in Petrograd Attend Propaganda Meeting—Germans Not Impressed.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Bolshevist Foreign Minister, Leon Trotzky, according to advices from Petrograd, is quoted in an interview as having said that the commission which is discussing prisoners was taking up only the question of civilian and invalid war prisoners. He said the exchange of able-bodied war prisoners could be undertaken only after the signing of peace.

A Petrograd dispatch to The Post says a very large proportion of the German war prisoners and a still larger proportion of the Austrians will return to their fighting fronts only under compulsion. They have not been confined in prison camps, but have lived among tho people, and everywhere have proved their worth, in agricultural, industrial, commercial, and even artistic pursuits. Many of them are getting on better than they did at home and are more than contented to remain in Russia.

Furthermore, it is improbable, the dispatch says, that Germany desires the return from Russia of a majority of her war prisoners. She will get back the officers and noncommissioned officers in any case, and many of them already have returned. But for both Germany and Austria, the dispatch continues, it is a sounder policy to regard the rank and file of these men as the advance guard for commercial conquest. The correspondent adds:

"Allied diplomacy is credited with having conceded to Russia the right to make a separate peace and with endeavoring to save its face by raising the question of the return of German prisoners, which, says diplomacy, will be regarded as an act hostile to the Allies."

The correspondent contends that diplomacy would be better employed in obtaining a strategic position in the commercial and industrial future of Russia. He is convinced the country will fall into the hands of the enterprising and industrious Germans, not by force of arms, but by skillful peaceful penetration, and asks:

"What will be the strength of that combination of races when the man power of 150,000,000 Russians, added to their inexhaustible agricultural wealth and vast mineral stores, comes under the organizing hands of the Germans? * * *Germany stands to gain an undue proportion of the fruits of victory."

The Petrograd correspondent of THE TIMES says a deep impression has been made in Petrograd by the withdrawal of French and British ships from Archangel and the breaking up of important French and British depots there. Many Russians regard this move as premature, believing the present state of affairs cannot last.

The military Commissioner of Posts and Telegraphs on the northern front has sent a notice to the postal and telegraph stations that severe punishment will be inflicted on any person who transmits appeals to French or American Socialists, who are characterized as "those imperialist hirelings."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 30.—I have attended a meeting of war prisoners organized by the new Department at the Russian Foreign Office for Fostering Revolutionary Propaganda Abroad. The political advantages of such a propaganda are obvious. The Central Empires are unlikely to delay peace if the number of revolutionary firebrands automatically increases with delay. But it is an open question whether the experience of the first meeting indicates the likelihood of the successful permeation of the Germans with revolutionary principles.

About 800 prisoners were present in the disused, evil-smelling circus where the Bolsheviki hold nightly meetings. They were addressed in eight languages, the speakers being mainly themselves captives. It is intresting to mark the differences in demeanor, the Czechs and Croats being distinctly most susceptible and the Germans keeping stolid silence throughout.

Toward the end of the proceedings somebody pointed out that German prisoners were not among the orators. The Chairman thereupon appealed to the Germans present to volunteer to address the meeting. The result was silence, interrupted by remarks from some of the Russians present. Finally a German rose and tactfully said: "This is the time for deeds and not words," and sat down. Another repeated the same evasion at greater length. Finally a bolder spirit stood up and complained of ill-treatment. The poor sufferer had to apply for special leave if he wished to stay out after 7 o'clock. In fact, he enjoyed more liberty in Siberia under Kerensky's Government. The Chairman began to realize that it was time to bring the meeting to a close.

I may add that the prisoners are under no supervision whatever, coming and going freely, and by the time of the above recorded incident quite 200 prisoners had slipped out. The war prisoners certainly have no cause to complain of the new liberty granted by the November revolution.

The Foreign Office now publishes Die Fakel, a propaganda journal, daily. It is interesting to note the inscription on the front page: "For free distribution among our German soldier brothers."

DRAWS NEW WAR TAX BILL.

Smoot Measure Aims to Levy on Actual War Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The expected fight over the war revenue law passed at the last session of Congress will develop in the Senate next week. Senator Smoot of Utah gave notice today that he would offer a substitute bill. He expects to have it ready for introduction by next Monday.

The substitute bill will embrace new sections in place of those in the existing law pertaining to excess profits, income, and the zone system of second-class postage. The excess profits tax, as contained in the new bill, will be based upon entirely different reckoning from that of the law passed by the last Congress. Instead of computing the tax upon capital stock, the measure will provide for a tax upon actual war profits, based upon earnings in pre-war years.

ALLIES NOW MAY RECOGNIZE LENINE

Continued from Page One.

Socialist would be the logical representative of that Government. Maxim Litvinoff, who has been appointed by Trotzky, is, therefore, a likely enough occupant of Chesham Place. Fresh-colored, genial, large-minded, attached to England, where he has lived for nine years, and to English institutions—he has married an English wife—he has many friends.

"Naturally the question of our own embassy at Petrograd is raised. Sir George Buchanan, whose services, as well as his personal courage, cannot be too highly estimated, will, in the natural order of things, shortly retire, for he approaches the age limit. In his place would be sent probably a diplomat in marked sympathy with the ideas of revolutionary Russia.

"Be that as it may, we may expect shortly some new statement of policy in regard to Russia which, should it lean toward the latest developments of democracy, would undoubtedly strengthen the Allies' cause in Russia."

The Chronicle, discussing the situation editorially, says:

"The Governments of Britain, France, and the United States cannot be indifferent to what is happening, and they would be foolish if they let their case go by default for the sake of persisting in nonrecognition of the Bolshevist Government. There has been too much abdication of this sort on our part already. Formal recognition is always a many sided question, calling for circumspection and often for delay, but the practical recognition, which consists in maintaining active relations with as little friction as possible and with vigilant attention to practical issues, can never be embarked on too soon. The Allies did not embark on it soon eough."

As regards Buchanan's successor The Chronicle says: "What is wanted for the moment is not so much a new Ambassador as a Chargé d'Affaires of an unconventional type, a good, practical man, and at the same time a man acceptable to the de facto Government, to make the best of Anglo-Russian relations, whatever the internal Russian situation may be. Such a man may conceivably be found inside the ranks of the diplomatic service though he is likelier to be found outside."

The Chronicle continues: "The impending vacancies at our Paris and Washington Embassies are of another kind. They require to be filled at once by Ambassadors of the highest authority and ability, higher than any shown by the outgoing occupants of these posts. Much more is needed than the usual level of British Ambassadorial capacity, such as it has shown itself during the last two generations under the system of an aristocratic diplomatic service The Government ought to go outside and from the ranks of politics, law, journalism, or business appoint men of thoroughly tried experience and capacity. We have many capable men who would be worthy and acceptable representatives of England at Washington, such as Viscount Grey, Earl Reading, and Austin Chamberlain. Britain has suffered too much in this country from incompetent Ambassadors appointed in the routine of a bad service. She cannot afford to follow that routine blindly in these crucial instances."

GERMAN FIRE GROWS ALONG WESTERN FRONT

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Increased gunfire by the Germans in the region south of Cambrai, and also in Flanders, is noted in the War Office report tonight. More raiding has been done by the enemy, but with no large results. The bulletin reads:

> Early this morning the enemy attempted a raid on one of our posts east of Epehy, but was driven off by machine-gun fire before reaching our positions.
>
> The hostile artillery has shown increased activity during the day southwest and west of Cambrai. It was also active at a number of points south of Lens to Armentières and in the neighborhood of Zonnebeke.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The day report of the War Office reads:

> Heavy artillery fighting occurred during the night, especially on the Aisne front, in the region of Landricourt and Cavaliers de Courcy, in the sector of Maisons de Champagne and on the right bank of the Meuse.
>
> Two enemy raids, one south of the Oise, the other near Carnillet, were repulsed completely.

BERLIN, Jan. 3, (via London.)—Today's report from Army Headquarters says of operations on the Western front:

> Artillery duels occurred. Near the coast prisoners were captured in a successful raid.
>
> French attacks in the Champagne north of Prosnes and north of Le Mesnil broke down under our fire.

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$15.50 $19.50

Positively nothing reserved. Blues and Blacks included.

This great War-Time Sale has been carefully planned to force a rapid and complete clearance of the immense stocks of Georges Model Clothes prepared in anticipation of a rising market, but which have not moved as rapidly as our merchandising plan demands because a million men are wearing Uncle Sam's Khaki instead of civilian clothes.

Not until many years after the war will clothing of this character sell at such prices again.

Suits & Overcoats

Every conceivable new model in plain and belted styles ranging from the very extreme to the most conservative—with every fabric, every pattern and every color sanctioned by fashion, and in sizes to fit every man.

Also all $32.50 & $35 Grades Now $23.50

All higher priced garments reduced in the same proportion.

Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits and all fur collar overcoats included at the Sale Prices.

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BOLSHEVIKI APPEAL TO ENEMY PEOPLES

Continued from Page One.

own destiny. This restriction, which was immediately reported by the Russian delegation, signifies that the dominant parties in Germany, compelled by a popular movement to grant concessions to the principles of a democratic peace, nevertheless are trying to distort this idea in the sense of their own annexationist policy.

The Austro-German delegation, in setting forth the practical conditions of peace in the east, alters still further its idea of a just, democratic peace. This declaration is made in view of the fact that the Austrian and German Governments refused to guarantee immediately and irrevocably the removal of their troops from the occupied countries of Poland, Lithuania, and Courland, and parts of Livonia and Esthonia. In fact, the free affirmation of their will by the populations of Poland, Lithuania, Courland, and all other countries occupied by the troops of other States is impossible until the moment of the return of the native population to the places they have evacuated. The allegation of the German delegation that the will of the people of the said countries has already been manifested is devoid of all foundation.

Under martial law and under the yoke of the military censorship the peoples of the occupied countries could not express their will. The documents upon which the German Government could base its allegation at best only prove the manifestation of the will of a few privileged groups, and in no way the will of the masses in those territories.

We now declare that the Russian revolution remains faithful to the policy of internationalism. We defend the right of Poland, Lithuania, and Courland to dispose of their own destiny actually and freely. Never will we recognize the justice of imposing the will of a foreign nation on any other nations whatsoever.

This joint session insists that the peace pourparlers shall be communicated later to the neutral States and instructs the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils and the Commissioners to take measures to bring this about.

We say to the people of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria:

"Under your pressure your Governments have been obliged to accept the motto of no annexations and no indemnities, but recently they have been trying to carry on their old policy of evasions. Remember that the conclusion of an immediate democratic peace will depend actually and above all on you. All the people of Europe look to you, exhausted and bled by such a war as there never was before, that you will not permit the Austro-German Imperialists to make war against revolutionary Russia for the subjection of Poland, Lithuania, Courland, and Armenia."

The resolution was indorsed by the Executive Committee of the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, the Petrograd Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, and the representatives of the General Army Congress.

The Izvestia today gives the text of a pamphlet which the Bolsheviki are circulating in the German lines, in which it is declared that the peace conditions submitted by the Central Powers show the Austro-German promises of a democratic peace to be "unconscionable lies."

After describing the actions of the Germans in Poland and Lithuania in recruiting forced labor (they are said to have transferred 300,000 civilians forcibly to Germany), and shooting hunger strikers, the pamphlet continues:

"The German Government only found support in Courland from the hated slaveowners, the German barons, who have their prototypes in the Polish landowners."

The document declares Germany desires to free the peoples on Russia's western frontier from the scope of the Russian revolution in order to subjugate them with German capital, impose an Austrian monarchy on Poland, and make Lithuania and Courland German duchies. It concludes:

"On such a basis the Russian Workmen's Government can never enter negotiations."

Must Parley Now on Neutral Soil.

Chairman Joffe of the Russian Peace Delegation today sent an official telegram to the Chairmen of the German Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish delegations, saying the Russian Republic deemed it necessary to conduct further peace negotiations on neutral soil, and suggesting a transfer of the conference to Stockholm. The telegram declares that replies to the message are expected by Russia in Petrograd.

Articles 1 and 2 of the Austro-German terms submitted Dec. 12 (Dec. 25 new style), the message says, are in direct conflict with the principles of self-definition of nations insisted upon by the Russian Peace Delegation and supported by the Russian Republic and the Central Executive Committee of the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

(Articles 1 and 2 of the Austro-German terms, as cabled under a Brest-Litovsk date by way of Berlin last Sunday, covered the ending of a state of war and evacuation of occupied territory. In Article 2, however, it was declared that the people of Poland, Lithuania, Courland, and portions of Esthonia and Livernia demanded independence and separation from Russia, and that the German occupation of Russian territory did not apply to these districts, which include most of the Russian territory captured by the Germans.)

The halt in the peace negotiations and indications of a German refusal to move the conference to Stockholm have revived universal discussion in Petrograd of a resumption of fighting with a greatly reduced army, probably three million men. Even the most radical Bolsheviki and the most ardent peace advocates have been aroused by the German position. They declare that a resumption of hostilities is imminent and express the belief that it is possible to organize and make effective a small army.

Replying to the Russian protest, the German Foreign Minister, Dr. von Kühlmann, has confirmed Germany's refusal to issue passports to Hugo Haase, Georg Ledebour, and Carl Kautsky, Socialists, who desired to go to Stockholm to attend an unofficial peace conference. Dr. von Kühlmann stated this refusal should not be interpreted as an act in opposition to the movement for peace. The German Government believed, he said, that the progress of peace negotiations might be hindered by an unofficial conference held simultaneously with the official negotiations.

Teuton Rulers Call Councils.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The situation created by the hitch in the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, dispatches from Amsterdam reflecting news from Berlin show, has aroused the activities of the rulers and politicians of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Emperor William yesterday received in joint audience Chancellor von Hertling, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, Finance Minister von Rödern and Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the German Bundesrat, under the Presidency of Count von Dandl, discussed the Russian situation at the Chancellor's palace. Chancellor von Hertling had a long conversation with Admiral von Tirpitz, the former Minister of Marine, and Emperor Charles received in audience Professor Kucharzevski, the Polish Premier.

Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann's return to Brest-Litovsk, after a hurried visit to Berlin, is said to have created surprise, as did his conference with Reichstag leaders who were summoned suddenly.

The feature of the conference is said to have been the outspoken speeches of Philipp Scheidemann and Friedrich Ebert for the official Socialists and Hugo Haase, for the Independent Socialists. They are credited with having told you von Kühlmann that his attitude in the Russian negotiations was prejudicial to peace. They told him that to say one day that Germany wanted no Russian territory and to say the next day that it wanted virtually all territory occupied by German troops justified Entente statesmen in declining to place confidence in the word of Germany's leaders. The Foreign Secretary is said, however, to have made "complete explanations."

The Leipziger Volkszeitung, the leading Independent Socialist newspaper, says:

"Germany now revels her eastern peace aims. Everybody in Germany, Russia, and Entente countries now knows that she is not aiming at a just peace without annexations and indemnities, such as von Kühlmann depicted, but at a peace providing for an enormous increase in Germany's military, political, and economic strength. * * *

"These intentions must strengthen the war will of the Entente. Germany intends really to annex all territories she now holds. Her excuse that the population of these territories have declared their willingness to be severed from Russia is untrue. Individuals may have done so, but they have always been irresponsible, acting on some German suggestion."

Peace Delegates at Odds from Start.

Petrograd dispatches indicate that differences developed at the first meeting there of the Russian and German Commissioners for the discussion of economic relations. The Germans desired to reach an understanding with the Russians regarding regulation of railroad transit between the two countries. The Russian delegates strongly emphasized their unwillingness to go beyond the lines indicated in the armistice, and refused to fix regulations without precise definition as to what classes of persons and goods the railroads were to carry.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable reception of their proposals by the Bolsheviki and the Russian suggestion that the negotiations be continued in a neutral country, preferably at Stockholm, the delegates of the Central Powers are returning to Brest-Litovsk on the assumption that the conference will resume its sessions at the appointed time. Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, departed from Vienna this morning, accompanied by a large staff of diplomats. The Turkish delegation set forth from Constantinople on Tuesday, intending to visit Berlin on the way to Brest-Litovsk.

Think Bolsheviki Are Bluffing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The State Department is officially in the dark regarding the reputed newest development in the Russo-German peace negotiations, which credit the Bolshevist régime with having balked at a refusal on the part of Germany to relinquish Poland and the Baltic provinces.

In Russian diplomatic circles today the reported difficulties between the German and Russian peace plenipotentiaries were characterized as "camouflage." It was asserted that the Bolsheviki had made peace the cornerstone of their edifice, and to guarantee the successful negotiation of peace had destroyed the Russian Army, suppressed the manufacture of munitions and other war supplies, and discouraged wherever possible any pro-war sentiment and activity.

All contracts for war supplies for Russia in the United States and in the allied countries, it was stated on high authority today, are being liquidated.

The Pan German protest to the Social Democratic Deputies against a general peace which gave Germany neither indemnities nor annexations, according to an official dispatch from France today, was signed by Duke John Albert of Mecklenburg, Honorary President of the party of the German Fatherland. The party is one of the subsidiaries of the Pan Germanic organization and was organized for propaganda purposes. The protest, the dispatch says, professes to speak in behalf of the interests of the working class.

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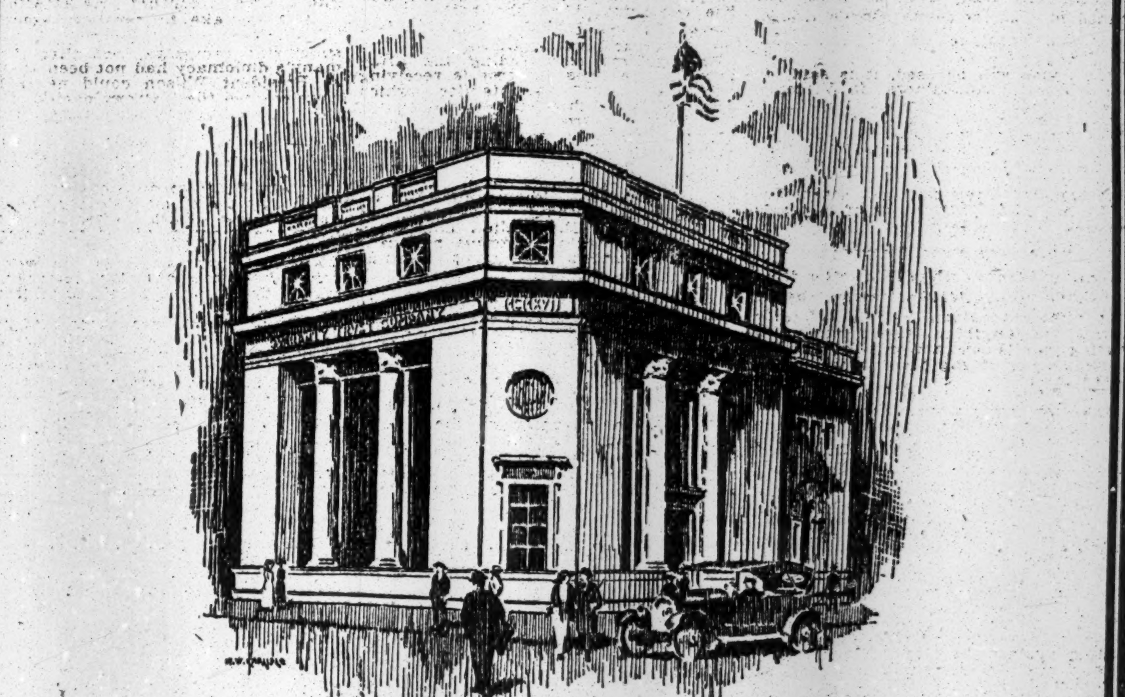

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TURKS' LAST HOPE FOR JERUSALEM GONE

Crushing Repulse of Assaults on Dec. 27 Has Been Followed by Decisive British Gains.

12 HOURS OF HARD FIGHTING

Moslems' Desperate Efforts Balked by the Dogged Resistance of Allenby's Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—W. T. Massey, who is the British correspondent with the British forces in Palestine, telegraphs under date of Monday:

"Since Boxing Day General Allenby's army has followed up one brilliantly fought battle by a series of engagements which have brought under control of the British Palestine army the whole of the watershed between the Mediterranean and the Jordan as far north as Bireh, and they have a splendid line across the scene of many conflicts of ancient times.

"The troops are now well north of this line, for yesterday they occupied Beitin, the Bethel of the Scriptures, and a bountiful water supply between Bireh and Ramallas has been secured.

"This rapid advance in a most difficult country was due to the overwhelming defeat of a Turkish attempt to retake Jerusalem on Dec. 27, when, after resisting desperate attacks for nearly twelve hours, the British delivered a masterly counterstroke and rolled up the enemy right, causing the Turks, who sustained tremendous losses, to yield almost impregnable positions and fall back along the Nablus road, leaving in the British possession points of great strategical importance.

"The Turks are now so far away from Jerusalem that when the Greek orthodox service of thanksgiving was held in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre yesterday not a sound of guns reached the Holy City. The Turks seem to read aright the lesson of their heavy defeat and appear to be retiring northward.

"The enemy had two army corps in making the attempt to retake Jerusalem. The attack was made by the Third Turkish Corps, including a new division from the Caucasus from north along the Nablus road, the Twentieth Turkish Corps making a demonstration from the east and later fighting very hard for some vital positions.

"The prisoners state that one Turkish battalion commander told his men that there were no English troops in front. He said he had been watching for days, and he assured the battalion that no English were there. They could go straight into Jerusalem, where they could get food. It would be the last chance of retaking the city, and if they failed they would have to go back. These Turks received strict orders not to mutilate the wounded.

"The enemy's first objective was Tel-el-Ful, a high conical shaped hill just east of the Nablus road and commanding a height dominating the British lines east and west for a considerable distance.

"During the daylight on Boxing Day the Turks showed no movement, but just before midnight a post north of Tel-el-Ful was driven in. At 1:20 the first attack on Tel-el-Ful was made, and at the same time an advance began against Beit Hannina, about a mile west of the road.

"This line was defended by London Territorials, who added to their record during the campaign by meeting attack after attack with magnificent steadiness, standing like rocks against the most furious onslaughts and yielding not an inch of ground.

"The two companies defending Beit Hannina were attacked four times by storming troops, each attack being stronger than the last. The fourth was delivered by 500 picked Turks, but was entirely beaten back after prolonged hand-to-hand fighting.

"The Turkish dead showed many bayonet wounds, while the hillside was strewn with Turks killed by machine gun fire.

"There were eight attacks on Tel-el-Ful. These also were made with great weight and determination. The strongest of them all was delivered with a reinforced line. It was made at dawn and supported by heavy artillery fire. All were defeated, with great loss to the enemy.

"Between 7 o'clock and noon the enemy organized for a last effort, and about 12:30 the Turks tried to assault the whole of the Londoners' line, except Nesi Samwil, a height which is crowned by a mosque and has been ruined by the enemy gunfire. This final attack was pressed right up to the British positions, the Londoners and Turks getting to deadly grips. The enemy proved no match for the Territorials, who, after raking the advancing waves with machine guns, cleared their breastworks at a bound, met the foe with the bayonet and forced them back, and then, with a well-supported counterattack, made the enemy cry "Enough!"

"That was the last attempt made by the Turks to get to Jerusalem. In the fighting on subsequent days the British see how much their morale has been affected by the terrible losses sustained in this series of attacks, which lasted for more than twenty-four hours, on the north and east.

"Those who have seen the terrain marvel at the achievements of the dismounted Yeomanry and Irishmen. While the Irish and the Yeomen were advancing the men in reserve were making roads for the guns which had to be hauled by hand, and when the Yeomen captured Beitania they had a whole brigade of guns just behind the front line though it was sometimes necessary for a whole company of infantry to haul the ropes attached to one gun which at moments literally dangled in the air.

"Zeitum ridge, taken by the Irish, was a tremendous obstacle. To scale it was a great feat in itself, and to fight and defeat a stubborn foe on top was to achieve the seemingly impossible. The Irish captured seven machine guns on this ridge.

"The importance of the victory is the protection that Jerusalem has secured by a very strong line of positions gained. The British have also got unlimited water. The behavior of the troops has been beyond praise. The physical difficulties of the country and trails, of the rain and cold winds, have had no effect on their spirits. They all feel that they have the Turk beaten."

CREWE LOANS HIS HOUSE.

Will Be Used as the Headquarters of Northcliffe Mission.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Marquis of Crewe, former Lord President of the Council, The Daily Express says, has loaned his London home, Crewe House, in Curzon Street, to the Government for a national purpose.

The house will be used, it is said, as the official headquarters of Viscount Northcliffe and the British Mission to the United States, thus becoming a great Anglo-American exchange devoted to the united work of the two countries.

MOVES TO ADD NEW CABINET MEMBER

Continued from Page One.

said, prices would be forced up so that the Government would be obliged to pay extortionate figures for equipment.

"We tell all that is needed to be known about the contracts," insisted Mr. Eisenman. "No manufacturer has been denied information from the Supply Committee."

Senator McKellar drew from the witness that the order of secrecy on supply contracts was issued by Quartermaster General Sharpe after Mr. Eisenman had found that information had got out, causing embarrassment to the Supply Committee in contemplated awards.

"I regard that order as illegal," said Senator McKellar. "You had no right, under the law to throw secrecy about the award of contracts by the Government."

$92,755,000 for Edington's Firm.

In the list of members of the Supply Committee who have obtained awards from the Government, as put in by Mr. Eisenman, appears the Cleveland Worsted Company, in which, the witness admitted, he owned stock. This firm got $4,057,000 of contracts, according to Mr. Eisenman's figures, of which $612,700 was awarded since the Supply Committee came into existence. The American Woolen Company, of which F. R. Edington, one of the Supply Committee, is an owner, has had the biggest award of contracts, aggregating $92,755,000.

Other awards in which members of the Supply Committee figure were: William Iselin & Co., with Lincoln Cromwell part owner, a member of the Supply Committee, $1,029,000; Turner, Halsey & Co., of which A. L. Scott, part owner, is a member of the committee, $5,230,000; J. Spencer Turner, (A. L. Scott,) $8,437,000; United States Rubber Company, (A. W. Lawrence,) $3,762,000; the W. H. McElwain Company, (J. F. McElwain,) $6,330,000; United States Bunting Company, (George Stevens,) $1,546,000; the Wellington-Sears Company, (Mr. Bailey,) $5,675,000.

Mr. Eisenman told the committee that the $800,000,000 of contracts parceled out by the Supply Committee had gone to 4,500 firms.

"And was there secrecy maintained in dealing with those firms?" asked Senator McKellar.

"The contracts were open to all bidders; there was no secrecy about it," replied Mr. Eisenman.

Senator Wadsworth wanted to know why secrecy had been maintained in the operation of the rag-sorting base in New York, of which Ira Kapian, brother of Samuel Kaplan, of the Suply Committee, was part owner, before it was taken over by the Government.

"It appears that manufacturers who wanted to know the function of the base-sorting plant, and the way to go about getting the rag-clips, were denied information," said Senator Wadsworth. "Why was that?"

"That is not so," replied the witness.

"Was it done so that these gentlemen could dispose of their output as they pleased, to the exclusion of manufacturers who needed the clips?" asked Senator Weeks.

"I wouldn't be a party to any such stuff as that," replied Mr. Eisenman. "No such thing was done."

"But it is a fact, I am told, that not all the manufacturers who wanted the rag-clips were able to get them," insisted Senator Weeks. "Manufacturers with Government contracts found themselves shut out because of it."

"I'd be glad to know of any manufacturer who could do work for the Government," replied Mr. Eisenman. "We have 2,000,000 pounds of rag-ends waiting to be made up."

Rochester Firm Excluded.

Senator Wadsworth read a letter from a Rochester rag firm, protesting that it was unable to learn from the Supply Committee anything about the base sorting plant's contract and how its own accumulation of rag-ends could be disposed of.

"This firm found itself powerless to obtain any information," Senator Wadsworth went on. "Now when this state of affairs exists, it is likely to excite suspicion. I think it is a grave question whether your policy of secrecy is not harmful."

As for the base sorting plant, Mr. Eisenman said it had caused him more worry than anything else that had come before the Supply Committee.

"I've had contending factions in before me, talking until I was blue in the face trying to straighten out things," he said. "There's been suspicion, distrust, and jealousy among some of these men who have been protesting against the plant. They've distrusted the Government and distrusted everybody."

Senator Frelinghuysen alluded to the Quartermaster General's recent order imposing secrecy in details relating to army contracts. The Senator questioned its legality and asked Mr. Eisenman if he had not been informed that it was illegal.

"I know nothing about that," answered Mr. Eisenman. "The order was made to protect the Government against high prices and against information going out in advance that would in other ways be injurious."

Clashes With McKellar.

"Oh, the firms you secretly deal with would uphold you, naturally," said Senator McKellar.

Mr. Eisenman flushed up.

"I'll not have my motives impugned," he exclaimed. "I'll not be insulted here. my integrity has been attacked and I resent it."

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the committee, tried to restore tranquillity, but Senator McKellar insisted that the witness be reprimanded as "impudent."

"I'll ask the Chairman to see that he does not allow the witness to lecture us," said Senator McKellar.

"I'm inclined to think you are both to blame," replied Senator Chamberlain.

Senator Frelinghuysen returned to the Navy Department's policy of revealing all details of contracts, as opposed to the Supply Committee's program of secrecy.

"And you haven't got the results the Navy Department has had," commented the Senator.

"We've accomplished so much that there are uniforms and blankets for the army abroad and in training," replied Mr. Eisenman. "It's not our fault if they have not been delivered. You must ask the Quartermaster General about that."

ARMY BARS NO FACTORIES.

Contracts Await Women's Garment Workers, Quartermaster Asserts.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, made public a letter last night from the Quartermasters' Department, saying no order had been issued forbidding the award of uniform contracts to manufacturers of women's clothes, and that the department would give proper consideration to bids from makers of women's clothes.

There are about 30,000 members of this union out of work in New York City, and it had been charged by some of the members that they had been treated unfairly, inasmuch as the uniform contracts had gone almost entirely to plants making men's clothes, the workers in which are members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. At a recent conference with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Schlesinger took up the matter of obtaining uniform work for the unemployed members of his union. Mr. Schlesinger does not believe that there has been any intentional unfairness.

AUSTRIANS HELPLESS BEFORE THE FRENCH

Petain's Trained Men in Italy Took More Prisoners Than They Had Men Engaged.

FEW LOST IN SWIFT DRIVE

Smashed Through Foe's Line and Could Have Gone Further—Austrians Cheered Their Captors.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Jan. 2, (Associated Press.)—The French in their recent successful operation on Monte Tomba captured more prisoners than they had men engaged, according to an officer who saw the fight from a nearby hill.

"It was a record-making fight in many respects," he said. "In addition to 1,400 prisoners we counted 560 dead on the ground, and no one knows how many more were in the caverns and under bushes. The perfect French military system enabled them to accomplish this with insignificant loss—less than fifty men.

"The Fiftieth Austrian Division, which was the one attacked, is considered a good fighting organization. But the Austrians were accustomed to fighting Russians and Rumanians, and this was the first time they had met the trained French troops. The result was that rawness and indiscipline were swept away before discipline and training.

"When the prisoners were brought in, I never saw a more miserable, pitiful, starved lot of soldiers. They looked like the riff-raff from the slums of some big city. Even the officers appeared underfed and underclothed, and I saw only one with a whole pair of breeches.

"When the officers were lined up there were forty-two Austrians and two Germans. The Austrians were told that they would receive the usual treatment given officers and gentlemen, but the two Germans were told plainly that they would receive exactly the same treatment given to French officers in Germany. The Austrian officers were impressed greatly at this and openly expressed their hatred of the Germans. A little later we heard the Austrian soldiers cheering, and it turned out that they were cheering their French captors.

"The success shows the necessity for trained troops, as untrained troops could not have secured such results. It was the same as getting 15 per cent. on your money instead of 2 per cent.

"The spirit and enthusiasm of the French troops as they leaped into the enemy trenches is beyond all praise. Their earnestness not only carried them into the trenches, but actually far beyond them. Some detachments kept on going until they reached the Upper Piave back of the lines held by the enemy. They found deserted villages and little evidence of enemy occupation, and could have held this advanced position back of the enemy lines. But it was beyond the objective sought and would have necessitated reorganizing defenses, so the impetuous detachments were ordered to retire. But it showed what enthusiasm can do in forcing a wedge straight through the Austrian lines."

The enemy attempted today to gain the west bank of the Piave River, to offset the loss of Zenson, but met with a quick repulse, and the entire west bank is now definitely clear and held by the Italians.

A landing party on flat boats attempted to cross near Intestadura, but an intense artillery and machine gun fire concentrated on the boats led to the abandonment of the attempt before the west bank was reached.

The general commanding the army corps in the Zenson sector is receiving encomiums for the tactics which brought about the rout of the enemy from the only front they were able to maintain on the west bank.

The mountain front is comparatively inactive, the enemy giving chief attention to air raids, which continue against Bassano, Treviso and Mestre, near Venice, without notable damage or casualties. The Italian and allied air fleet is making vigorous reprisals, bombing stations and troop columns in movement.

ROME, Jan. 3.—"On the whole front," says the statement issued today by the War Office, "there has been nothing of importance to report."

British in Raid Across Piave.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—An official statement on the campaign on the Italian front, issued by the War Office tonight, says:

"In Italy one of our battalions made a successful and difficult raid across the Piave last night, capturing prisoners and inflicting considerable damage. Our losses were slight."

KILL 18 IN HOSPITALS.

Teuton Airmen Drop Bombs on Castelfranco, in the Regione of Veneto.

ROME, Jan. 3.—The killing of eighteen patients in two hospitals by Teuton aviators is reported in today's bulletin of the War Office, which says:

"On Tuesday night enemy airmen dropped bombs on Castelfranco, Veneto, obtaining two direct hits on two hospitals. Eighteen patients were killed."

PLEDGES AID OF CHINA TO SUPPORT OF ALLIES

Minister Koo Says His Nation Realizes Conflict Is Between Truth and Falsehood.

Speaking as guest of honor at the monthly luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York yesterday afternoon, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, in an eloquent address combined a pledge of all China's resources to the cause of victory over German militarism, with a plea for fuller commercial and financial co-operation between his country and the United States.

"China's purpose is to help win the war," he declared, amid applause. "Although she is late in entering the field—the latest member of this great conference of nations, united in a common cause—she realizes fully that the conflict is one between a true and a false principle, and that there can be but one outcome; that we are fighting to end, once and for all, the reign of brutal force and insidious militarism.

"China desires to contribute her full share to the cause dear to us all; she stands ready to mobilize all her resources and the presence of this mission here (referring to the members of the Chinese military and naval mission to the United States, also guests of the Chamber,) is evidence of the earnestness of her desire to do all that is possible. There may be internal political differences among our people, but there is striking unanimity among them as to the necessity of our fighting the war out to victory."

Minister Koo said that the willingness of his people to do their part was shown by the fact that more than 100,000 Chinese, not merely laborers, but skilled and intelligent artisans, carpenters, mechanics, &c., were already working in South Africa, Mesopotamia, and, most of all, in France, as part of "the army behind the army" in organizing supply, repair, and similar work, some of them actually in the war zone, not far behind the front line trenches and under German fire. They were not mere contract laborers, he said; they had engaged willingly and even eagerly to do their part, and, if necessary, China would gladly contribute trained fighting men to the allied cause.

In the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, preceding the reception to the Chinese Mission, resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted by the Chamber advocating the establishment of a free port at New York and other free ports elsewhere in the United States, if advisable, to encourage the growth of American commerce after the war, and also a resolution favoring the development of technical training schools for skilled workmen in the shipbuilding trade, and for seamanship, marine engineering, and navigation.

BLAMES GERMAN BLUNDERS.

Clumsy Diplomacy Brought America Into War, Says Stresemann.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 3.—The German Liberal leader, Gustav Stresemann, reviewing the events of 1917 in the Hamburgische Correspondent, comments on the first eleven months of the ruthless submarine war and America's entrance into the world conflict. He asserts that it is a mistake to consider America's war declaration a result of the ruthless submarine campaign, and that if Germany's diplomacy had not been so clumsy President Wilson could never have counteracted the "strong pacifist movement" in America and declared war on Germany.

Herr Stresemann says that Germany's overtures to Mexico had more to do with the Washington declaration of war than the submarine campaign, just as Luxburg's telegrams did more harm in antagonizing South American States than the sinking of South American ships.

America's entrance into the war has complicated the situation, Herr Stresemann says, but the people are mistaken in believing that America has caused a turning of the war current in favor of the Entente. Nine months have passed without any considerable American army arriving on the battlefields, he asserts, and the pacifist feeling is now growing beyond Wilson's control, the election in New York being cited as proof of this. Herr Stresemann concludes that no one can contest Germany's military victory, and that it only remains for Germany to secure a diplomatic victory.

HOG ISLAND YARD DELAYS NEW SHIPS

Ferris Doubts if Fabricating Plant There Will Turn Out Any Vessels This Year.

OTHERS ON SCHEDULE TIME

Senators Are Told That House Builders Are Demanding Too High Rentals Near Yards.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A slow start made by the American International Corporation in construction of one of the Government's fabricating steel shipyards at Hog Island, Penn., will make it almost impossible for the yard to deliver vessels on schedule time, Theodore E. Ferris, chief constructor for the Shipping Board, told the Senate Commerce Committee today.

The other two fabricating plants—one at Newark Bay, and the other at Chester, Penn.—should be able to produce ships as fast as their contracts call for, Mr. Ferris said.

The shipbuilding program, generally, he said, was proceeding about as well as might have been expected. Delays in wooden construction he blamed on a shortage of the proper timber sizes.

Mr. Ferris told of changes made in the design for wooden ships, which, it is charged, have caused delay, and declared they were made with his approval, but not at his suggestion. He did not think they were necessary, he said, but he approved them because of the demand from many quarters.

The American International Corporation's contracts call for the first deliveries in September, 1918. The company would do well, Mr. Ferris said, if it delivered any ships at all during the year. Once it got started, ships would be produced rapidly, he said.

Mr. Ferris criticised the Shipping Board's decision to let contracts to a large number of concerns for fitting out wooden ships, and declared that all should be fitted out with engines and other equipment at one or two places on the West coast, in the East and in the South. That, he said, would speed up the work.

Profiteering house builders seeking high rentals for homes in the neighborhood of shipyards were denounced by Meyer Bloomfield, head of the Shipping Board's industrial service section. Mr. Bloomfield said the shipyard labor shortage could be traced in large measure to poor housing facilities and lack of transportation for workmen. He advised legislation empowering the Shipping Board to commandeer housing and to enforce better train service.

SILENT ON SHIP DEAL.

Clinchfield Officials Refuse to Discuss Bowles's Testimony.

Lack of public interest in the matter was assigned by Joseph L. Stewart, Secretary of the Clinchfield Navigation Company, Inc., of 24 Broad Street, as his reason for refusing yesterday to discuss the statement of Admiral Bowles that the company took $400,000 as brokerage fees for landing contracts from the Government for the Sloan Shipbuilding Corporation of Olympia, Wash.

Admiral Bowles told the Senate Committee that $1,724,000 had been advanced to the Sloan company on a contract for sixteen ships, but that the Sloan company had only done 3 per cent. of its work so far and had turned over $400,000 of the sum received from the Government to the Clinchfield Company.

Charles E. Bockus, President of the Clinchfield Company was out of town yesterday, but Mr. Stewart, the Secretary, said:

"We have nothing to say about the matter. We don't think that the public is interested. There may be a statement some time later. If we are given the opportunity, we will bring out our side of the case."

Edgar L. Marston, a Director of the company, said regarding Admiral Bowles's testimony:

"This is the most far-fetched misrepresentation ever made. I think that the matter will be promptly explained, if you will see Mr. Bockus, the President of the company, or Mr. Barnett, the Vice President."

After this it was stated at the company's offices that Mr. Bockus was somewhere in the South, and that it was not known when he would be back. An effort to see Mr. Barnett brought the reply that he was too busy to discuss the matter.

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$30, $27.50 and $25 Suits	21.50
$35, $30, $28 and $27.50 Suits	24.50
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$42.50, $40 and $37.50 Suits	33.50
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You are familiar with the woolen situation—the constant, continuing rise in prices. In all probability it will be impossible soon again to offer such values as these suits presented at original prices.

At these reductions they represent the greatest values we have ever been able to offer.

We are maintaining our custom of clearing stocks through our usual semi-annual end-of-the-season sale. These are the regular Weber and Heilbroner suits. There is no higher standard ready-to-wear, in quality of fabrics, trimmings, tailoring and desirability of style. This is the only time at which these clothes are ever available at a reduction.

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Lined with muskrat in the dark shades; in nutria, Hudson seal, and marmot.

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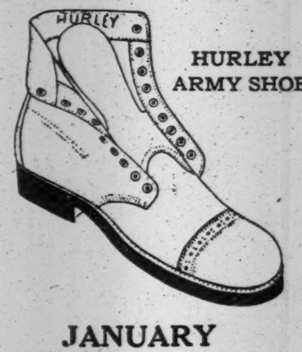

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Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

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Baron Rhondda Announces He Is Waiting for Sanction of Cabinet to Enforce Plan.

NATION FACING A SHORTAGE

Asserts, However, That Conditions Will Improve—Urges Priority Tonnage for Food.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Compulsory rationing is to be put into effect in England at an early date, according to Baron Rhondda, the Food Controller, speaking at Silverton today. He prefaced his announcement by saying that he was afraid that compulsory rationing would have to come, and that it was on its way, and then declared that his department had completed a scheme, and that as soon as the sanction of the Cabinet had been received it would be carried out.

Lord Rhondda warned his hearers that there would continue to be a shortage, though the position would improve steadily.

"There is nothing alarming in the situation," he said. "You have only to tighten your belt. The people of this country are undergoing nothing like the privations in Germany. There they have less than a pound of meat a week."

The Food Controller pointed out that the import of butter in November and December of 1917, amounted to only 3,000 tons, as compared with 30,000 tons in November and December of 1915. However,, there had been anenormous increase in the production of margarine in England, and by June the capacity of the factories would be four times what it was in 1915.

Referring to the meat shortage, Lord Rhondda said he did not want to threaten; he did not want to commandeer cattle, but the machinery would be there to carry the cattle to the market when the time came.

Much difficulty has been experienced recently, chiefly among the poorer classes, in obtaining supplies of some articles of food, but this has been due to faulty distribution rather than to lack of supplies. Provisional arrangements were made soon after the beginning of unrestricted submarine warfare for the issuance of food cards, but the plan was abandoned for the time on account of the success of the voluntary rationing campaign.

The English labor unions have made insistent demands for compulsory rationing, stating that the present system is unfair, and at the Labor Congress last week the Government was warned that a crisis would arise unless energetic measures were taken.

There was going to be a great shortage of meat during the next couple of weeks, but after that he hoped the position would improve considerably.

Before the war 40 per cent. of the meat consumed by civilians was imported from abroad. Today a large part of the imported meat went to the army, leaving less than 10 per cent. for civilians. There was, however, no great depletion in cattle in the country. It was leaner cattle, but there was a large supply.

"Food," said Lord Rhondda, "in my opinion, should have priority of tonnage and finance. There has been an enormous increase in wages, aggregating one hundred million sterling a year, and this increases the difficulty of getting down the price of food."

The Food Controller strongly supported communal kitchens, and said that Government grants would be made where necessary to establish them. He incidentally disclosed the fact that Lady Rhondda got the Christmas dinner for her family from one of these kitchens, and added:

"What is good enough for my old woman is quite good enough for any one."

FACTORIES HAD TO CLOSE.

Northern New Jersey Suffers from Coal Shortage—Paterson Hard Hit.

The coal shortage in northern New Jersey yesterday forced the closing of factories, caused inextricable confusion in many of the commuting schedules, delayed important Government work, and led to widespread dislocations of population as people moved out of private homes where there was no heat to hotels, boarding houses, or other homes which had a larger supply. The most serious event of the day was the closing of 170 silk factories in Paterson caused by the inability of the Public Service Corporation to furnish power.

This closing of the silk mills, which throws thousands of persons out of employment and temporarily paralyzes Paterson's principal industry, will continue, according to County Fuel Administrator William Kearns, for "an indefinite period." It found a parallel in the closing of other factories in Jersey City and Newark, some of which had depended for power on the Public Service Electric Company, while others found themselves unable to replenish their own coal supply.

ZERO WEATHER TODAY; ICE HAMPERS BARGES

Temperature Gradually Drops as Storm from West Nears—City Lodging House Crowded.

Notwithstanding promises that New York would have relief from the cold spell, the temperature was lower yesterday than it was on Wednesday, and it was predicted that it would reach zero today owing to a storm from the West. It was hoped warmer weather would reach here by tomorrow. Yesterday began with a temperature of 8 degrees above zero, and at midnight the thermometer registered 1 degree above zero. This was the low record for the day. The highest point reached was at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon when it was 11 above. The following were the hourly temperatures for the day, all above zero:

Midnight	8	1 P. M.	9
1 A. M.	8	2 P. M.	9
2 A. M.	8	3 P. M.	9
3 A. M.	8	4 P. M.	9
4 A. M.	7	5 P. M.	8
5 A. M.	6	6 P. M.	6
6 A. M.	6	7 P. M.	5
7 A. M.	5	8 P. M.	4
8 A. M.	4	9 P. M.	3
9 A. M.	4	10 P. M.	2
10 A. M.	4	11 P. M.	1
11 A. M.	5	*Midnight	1
Noon	6		

*Unofficial.

Ice gathered in the upper bay and in the rivers and made the transportation of coal in barges almost impossible except at the turn of each tide. Fortunately, however, there was but little wind, the highest velocity being twenty-eight miles per hour, but this did not last long.

Naval Patrol scouts observed yesterday from the three-masted schooner D. W. Davis of St. John's, lying ice-bound about three-quarters of a mile off Hart's Island, signals saying that a man was dying on board. The schooner anchored there four days ago and no one had come ashore. The Naval Patrol notified the Charities Department, which in turn notified the Police Department. Policeman Wilson of the Westchester Station, with Sergeants Hennely and Patrick Callihan, started with a stretcher over the ice to the schooner. The ice was full of air holes, and to guard against an accident the men tied a connecting rope about their waists. When they reached the schooner they found that John Gunnersen, a sailor, was suffering from diphtheria and pneumonia. They took him to Fordham Hospital, where it was said his condition was serious.

Five hundred laborers on the ferryboat from Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, to the shipbuilding plant at Shooter's Island, were caught in the ice as they were nearing their destination. The men on the island furnished planking and bridged the distance to shore. The ice in Kill van Kull was so heavy that barges were fast in the ice all day and were only relieved by heavy tugs. There was so much ice in the Hudson River north of Harlem that tugs had to be employed to keep the pier slips open. A steel freighter was sent to Yonkers to open a way for coal barges.

Fourteen freight cars, containing coal and foodstuff, sunk early yesterday morning in more than fifty feet of water while they were being removed from a barge belonging to the Central Railroad of New Jersey at the Bush Terminal in South Brooklyn. A locomotive was about to couple to one line of the cars when the fastenings broke on some of the cars and they began to slide on the tracks until they rolled off into the water. Three cars of foodstuffs were saved. Ten of the sunken cars contained between 500 and 600 tons of coal, and four were laden with foodstuffs. It was said at the Bush Terminal that an effort will be made today to recover the coal and some of the foodstuff which was in cans.

Charles Smith, 76 years old, who lived alone in a furnished room at 184 Park Avenue, was found dead on the floor last night by Patrick Ronan, who lives in the same house. Dr. Skallzen of Cumberland Street Hospital said Smith frose to death several days ago.

The cold weather brought to the Municipal Lodging House and other city shelters scores of men and women. Hot soup, coffee, and bread were served to them. At the Holy Name Mission, 319 Bowery, where Father Rafter is superintendent, more than 100 homeless men were fed and directed to places where they could obtain employment. At Hadley Mission about 200 men were cared for for the night. The Salvation Army Hotel at 225 Bowery was filled to capacity, and many were allowed to spend the night in the boiler room. More than threescore homeless men got a hot meal at the Bowery Mission and sheltered for the night in nearby Lodging houses.

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the Health Department reported fifty-one deaths from pneumonia in the twenty-four hours ended at noon yesterday. Deaths from pneumonia from noon last Saturday until noon yesterday were 220.

BLAME WASHINGTON FOR DELAY TO SHIPS

Officials of Companies Say They Pleaded in Vain with Administration for Coal.

RELIEF PROMISED TODAY

Fifty Barges of Coal to be Delivered to Piers Where Many Vessels Are Held Up.

Mistakes made in the Government administration of the coal supply have played a greater part than the cold weather in bringing about the present tie-up of shipping, which is holding between 125 and 150 big ships in the harbor and seriously impairing the communications of the Allies and of American forces in France, according to shipping officials.

The acuteness of the situation at present is due to the cold, but the situation was very bad before zero weather came to intensify it. Of the steamships now held in this port for lack of coal, a large number had been held here for some time before the cold weather came. There is now in this harbor one 10,000-ton ship that has been of great importance to the Allies since the beginning of the war, because of the freight and, recently, because of the soldiers, which she has carried. This ship has been in port for two weeks because of the lack of coal. The cold weather has had a material effect in increasing the length of its stay. Another 10,000-ton ship has been here for more than a week, and would have been at sea on its return trip before the cold spell did its work, if coal could have been obtained for it.

The cold has not been primarily responsible for the crippling of ocean transportation at this port, but has simply intensified a condition which is primarily due to administrative errors in handling the coal situation during the last five or six months, according to shipping men. An official of one of the greatest steamship lines said last night:

"Practically, since last Summer, the genuine loss of tonnage to this country and to the Allies, through errors in the handling of coal, has been in the neighborhood of 15 per cent. of the total tonnage leaving this port for Europe. Practically all ships have been delayed from one to three days, because it was necessary for shipping companies and coal companies in this harbor to pursue a hand-to-mouth policy. The detriment which this has been to the cause of the Allies and to our cause has been incalculable. To all intents and purposes, it has been the same as if 15 per cent. of the ships, which form the line of communications of our forces, had been withdrawn from service. The ships delayed have carried food, munitions, soldiers, everything needed for our forces and for our Allies.

"The result of the recent intensification of this condition, due to the extreme cold weather, has been to cut down ocean tonnage by about 40 per cent. during the last week or ten days, with the prospect that the reduction of 40 per cent. will continue through the month of January. If warmer weather came soon it might lessen this figure.

"The original trouble was that the coal for shipping companies, which is normally delivered in great quantities in the Summer and Fall, did not come at that time this year. It was delayed largely by the diversion of coal to the Northwest and Middle West. Shipping men at that time foresaw the danger of a crisis, such as the present one, and represented to the Government again and again that our most important service for the cause of the Allies and our own—the shipping service—was in danger of a serious breakdown unless coal was sent for ships. Nevertheless the coal was not sent in time, and the situation which was anticipated is now upon us.

"It would take an inquiry to find out who is to blame. There was a failure somewhere to appreciate the needs of shipping. The coal was sent away from the sections where it is most needed for factories and for shipping. I believe that Washington is now awakened to the serious crisis which is confronting shipping and military interests."

A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railways, said last night that fifty barges of coal were on the way to ship piers and would be available this morning. A request was sent to the Navy Department that United States battleships not coal at this port. P. A. S. Franklin, head of the International Mercantile Marine, said that it was an injustice to coal warships here and thus reduce the supply while at other ports there was not such a coal stringency as here.

COAL RECEIPTS HERE NOW ABOUT NORMAL

Continued from Page One.

Wednesday. Early yesterday two of these cars had been unloaded and thirteen were in the course of being unloaded. The unloading continued during the day, and last night the Lehigh Valley had twenty cars on floats ready to be delivered today.

Barges Cut Out of the Ice.

Thirteen barges were cut out of the ice at Port Reading yesterday and sent to New York City. These contained 10,000 tons, about half anthracite. Last night it was reported that forty more barges had been cut out of the ice at Port Reading and would be towed to Manhattan early today. The New York Central took twelve cars to its yard at 149th Street and Harlem River, the Lehigh Valley eight cars to the foot of Thirty-eighth Street, and also thirty cars to the foot of Thirty-third Street.

There was a meeting yesterday in Mr. Smith's office in the Grand Central Terminal of the General Operating Committee in charge of Eastern railroads, at which the coal situation was gone over, and it was reported that so far as the bringing of coal to the New Jersey shore was concerned there was no shortage of transportation. Later there was a meeting of the Marine Superintendents of the railroads entering New York, at which plans were made to unify the use of all harbor facilities, especially tugs. As a result of this a fleet of New York Central tugs was ordered to help the Pennsylvania and the Reading break out coal.

The New York Central has 21 tugs, 7 steam lighters, and 62 car floats, besides 254 lighters owned or leased. The railroads report that there are in the harbor besides the fleet of railroad tugs, that are the best in New York waters, 2,000 lighters and more than 300 car floats. While much of this equipment is used in the transportation of merchandise, it is the intention of the railroads to give coal the right of way wherever possible until the present emergency had been overcome.

The ice jams, which were extenuated by the return of zero weather last night, are the most serious problems in the coal situation just now. Practically all of the railroads have coal in New Jersey, but cannot get it to New York or in waiting ships except in limited amounts. For instance, yesterday there were seven empty vessels at Port Reading waiting to load coal. There were 30 barges containing 20,000 tons waiting to be broken out at Port Reading. Yesterday 105 cars of anthratcite and 150 tons of bituminous were dumped at Port Reading. The ice conditions very seriously hampered the movement of coal in the Delaware River.

Yonkers Calls for Help.

Marine Superintendent Chase of the Pennsylvania Railroad sent a hurry call to the New York Central for tugs to help tow the Manhattan coal which he had had broken out. For the first time within the memory of railroad men coal was transported by rail from a New York City yard to Yonkers. This was done in response to a S O S call from that city, where there was less than half a day's supply in the bins. This train went out of the Seventy-second Street yard in six cars. At the same time that it pulled out the newly chartered ice-breaker Poughkeepsie was sent out to break a way for barges through the ice to Yonkers. It was reported that it had arrived there last night, and in its wake were towed several barges filled with coal.

From the Seventy-second Street yard there was also dispatched 200 cars of coal to Fordham, Mount Kisco, Pleasantville, Mahopac, White Plains, and other points in Westchester County.

Commissioner of Markets Dr. Jonathan Day yesterday offered to give Fuel Administrators all the help he could to supply labor to get out coal. Crowrs of men, women, and children were in line all day yesterday at the coal yards of the east side and the lower west side. Some had bags, others pails, some baby carriages, in which to take away the fuel. When a truck load of coal came up there would be a rush to the tail end of the wagon when the chute was open and often there was not enough to go around. Policemen said that some women waited six hours to get a twenty-pound bucket of coal. Because of the disturbances of the last few days policemen were stationed at the coal yards to prevent disorder.

At 135th Street and Harlem River crowds stood for hours shivering in the cold and were told when a barge arrived that they could buy as much coal as they could carry and would not be limited to twenty pounds each, as on previous days. Several men and women complained to Police Captain O'Neill of the East 126th Street Station that dealers were buying coal there and carting it away to the Bronx. The Captain asked the coal dealers to see that those waiting in line were served first. Following several complaints that dealers were charging more than the lawful price of coal, Mr. Schley detailed Inspector Hayes to make an investigation. The price fixed is 60 cents a hundred pounds when the customer calls for it. The police were told that some dealers were charging 70 cents.

Tied Up with Export Freight.

Walter B. Pollock, manager of the Marine Department of the New York Central, reported to Mr. Smith yesterday that eighty-four lighters of the company's fleet were tied up with export freight which had to be unloaded slowly because, due to the lack of bunker coal, ships were not moving rapidly. There has been some delay in the coaling of steamships because some chief engineers insisted on certain brands of bunker coal. There are sixteen grades of bunker coal.

Some of the coal dealers said that the coal policy outlined for the nation for the last nine months had been wrong.

"The public has been sadly misled," one of them said yesterday. "The man who is sensible enough to lay in his supply of coal in the Spring or Summer has been called a hog, yet that very man did more to help the coal situation than the fellow who waited until the last minute and yelled for coal. Our firm predicted this shortage last Spring and we were laughed at. The public went its own way and was misinformed as to the true state of affairs. Whoever last Spring began to advise the public not to put in their coal orders should be punished."

Mayor Hylan and Mr. Schley yesterday accepted the offer of the National Coal and Coke Company, which owns yards at 110th Street and the East River, to sell 3,000 bushels of coke a day to the public at 20 cents a bushel. This company is owned by the Consolidated Gas Company.

At the east side complaint bureau of the Fuel Administration it was said that complaints were diminishing. There were 312 yesterday as against 446 on Wednesday. Three new branch offices of the Fuel Administration were opened yesterday, at Greenwich House, 27 Barrow Street; at Hartley House, 413 East Forty-sixth Street, and at the East Side Settlement House, 540 East Seventy-sixth Street. There will be two deputies in charge of each.

Scarcity of coal was responsible for the shutting down of all the General Sessions Courts in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday with the exception of one. Judge Crain held court in the basement where it was warm. There was little heat in the District Attorney's office. The six elevators in the building were forced to shut down on account of lack of coal. Magistrate Blau, in Essex Market, held court in a little ante room. This was not because there was no coal but because the boiler was of 1880 vintage and ran a poor second to the zero weather.

Gustav Straubenmuller, Acting Superintendent of Schools, reported yesterday that two schools in Manhattan were closed because of empty coal bins, one in the Bronx, sixteen in Brooklyn, and one in Queens, and that four Manhattan schools were closed because of frozen pipes, four in the Bronx, four in Brooklyn and three in Queens. The New York Training School was forced to close its model school because of plumbing repair work. In Public School 16 one half of the classes were sent home because of the lack of coal. At School 87 steam inspectors were at work and it was said that school could not be opened until Monday afternoon.

WOMEN PROTEST TO MAYOR.

200 Call on Him to Demand That City Open Coal Stations.

Mayor Hylan's first public hearing at the City Hall was to hear the complaints of 200 persons, mostly women, who went to his reception room at the City Hall yesterday to ask for coal. It was the first delegation of its kind since swarms of women from the east side appealed to Mayor Mitchel last Summer when prices of food began to soar.

Mrs. Theresa Malkiel of 547 East 123d Street headed a delegation from the Working Women's Food and Fuel Committee, who demanded that the city immediately open stations to sell coal and milk to the poor at cost. She said that poor people were freezing to death and that babies were starving for the lack of milk. The hearing lasted for an hour. When one of the women said that if the Mayor did not do something there would be riots the Mayor said he did not want to hear any more about riots.

Helen A. Holman, a colored woman of 2,473 Seventh Avenue, told the Mayor that there were 50,000 colored people hungry and cold in that part of the city north of Central Park.

"They do not get even the coal doled out to people on the east side," she said. "The families of colored soldiers are suffering terribly."

Mrs. Flora Spiegelberg of 67 Riverside Drive suggested that wood be retrieved from the city docks and be given to the poor people for fuel. Acting Street Cleaning Commissioner MacStay was standing near by and Mayor Hylan turned to him and said: "I wish you would give orders right away to have the wood thrown to one side and given to those who will take it away."

Some of the women told the Mayor of dealers who persist in combination sales.

"Get the names and addresses of those who offer sugar to customers if they buy something else and bring them to me next Saturday," said Mayor Hylan.

At the conclusion of the hearing Mayor Hylan said: "I will do all in my power to relieve the suffering which you have described. I have already instructed the Police Commissioner to inquire into want in the different localities. I will do the best I can for you, and I want you to come and see me whenever you have anything to say."

The Mayor issued instructions to the Police Department last night to see that the distribution of coal was made fairly and that those in lines at coal yards be served in the order in which they came. Mayor Hylan also sent to Police Commissioner Bugher a letter instructing him to take steps against coal profiteers.

Late in the afternoon the Mayor appointed another Committee of Fuel Conservation, of which Harry T. Peters was named Chairman. Mr. Peters is also Chairman of the State Fuel Conservation Committee. The other members of the Mayor's committee are Michael F. Burns of Burns Brothers; Thomas Farrell, and Rudolph Reimer of Brooklyn. It will be the object of this committee to work in co-operation with the city departments, especially the Police and Fire Departments, in the interests of fuel conservation.

MRS. WILSON SENDS TRUCK.

White House Conveyance Helps Distribute Coal to Poor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson took a hand today in helping the city's poor suffering from coal shortage by putting a White House motor truck at the disposal of the movement for free distribution of coal to the needy.

Mrs. Carl Vrooman, wife of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, also put an automobile at the disposal of the distributers. Other women in official life joined the movement.

HERTLING REPORTED ILL.

Intrigue to Supplant Him with Buelow, Amsterdam Hears.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam gives a Berlin report that Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, is indisposed.

The correspondent adds that a rumor in political circles is that there is intriguing to bring about von Hertling's resignation on the ground of ill-health in order to make way for Prince von Bülow again to take up the post of Imperial Chancellor.

TELL HOW FUSION FUNDS WERE SPENT

One City Democracy Worker Says Election Money Defrayed His Living Expenses.

Of the twenty-five district leaders and Treasurers of the City Democracy who have been subpoenaed by the District Attorney in his inquiry into the affairs of the Fusion Committee of 1917 ten were questioned yesterday.

Alphonso Averea of 20 Prince Street, who described himself as an election worker who "went around making friends," questioned by William Harmon Black, an Assistant District Attorney, said he received $751.

"What did you do with the money?" he was asked.

"I kept it."

Robert Phillips, City Democracy Treasurer of the Seventeenth Assembly District, one of the two leaders in charge of the Fusion campaign in that district, said he had received $1,600 of Fusion funds.

"How much did you keep for yourself?" queried Mr. Black.

"For my general expenses—I didn't take it out of my own pocket."

"How much was that?"

"I couldn't tell you exactly. I think it was possibly $500. Naturally, I took my living out of it."

Phillips said the money paid his own and the living expenses of his family, but he could not tell the exact amount.

"I used to be on the County Committee of Tammany Hall for seventeen years," said the witness. "What I did at this last election I didn't do for love; I did it as a business matter. I had nothing left for election."

Questioned regarding his work for Fusion, Phillips said:

"I had a different opinion at the start when I first went into it, but afterward I saw where it was a mistake, and I didn't take any active interest politically, to tell you the honest truth. Is it wrong to make a bet?"

Then Phillips said he made a bet on Hylan, which he won.

Robert A. Van Nostrand, Treasurer and Fusion leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, said that some of the men hired in his district to work for Fusion had deserted, but had got Fusion money at his headquarters because it was impossible to distinguish the deserters from the workers in the confusion after the polls closed.

Louis Goldstein, Treasurer of the Twenty-second District, was asked if he knew the captains and other workers who received pay in his district.

"Half of them didn't show up," he said. "We didn't see one-half of them. They came up through friends, and I didn't know one from Adam."

"You just paid it to anybody that came there?" asked Mr. Black.

"Yes, I paid it to anybody through instructions from Mr. Ray; he was the leader of the district."

William M. Bennett, the Republican candidate for Mayor, who was questioned by Assistant District Attorney Kilroe, said he knew of no Republican Party funds having been used to further the candidacy of Mayor Mitchel.

"That is one of the things I would like to find out myself," asserted Mr. Bennett.

Joseph M. Price, member of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee, who was questioned by Mr. Kilroe, criticised the management of the campaign by Chairman William Hamlin Childs. Mr. Price said Fusion was supposed to be fighting boss-rule and bosses, but permitted its campaign to be bossed by one man.

GIVES CREDIT TO CROZIER.

Baker Explains That He Devised Ordnance Reorganization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Secretary Baker, in response to inquiries today, declined to go into the reorganization of the Ordnance Department further than to say that the plan adopted was one which had been recommended by Major Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, who is now serving on the War Council.

Although, as explained by Secretary Baker, General Crozier was the author of the plan, the active administration of the work will be in the hands of Brig. Gen. Wheeler. Secretary Baker said the reorganization was not the result of the Senate investigation, but that General Crozier had mapped it out before the investigation began.

ARMY MEN AT AUTO SALON.

Inspect Powerful Aviation Motors of Foreign Make.

United States Army aviators and motor engineers added to the interest of the Automobile Salon yesterday by visiting the show in the Astor Hotel ballroom to inspect the two powerful twelve-cylinder aviation motors. One is a Rolls-Royce from England, and the other a Lancia from Italy, which have been loaned by the British and Italian Governments, respectively.

The English motor is the original which was used in an airplane encounter over the fighting front and was badly damaged when the pilot fell to the ground after vanquishing three German planes. It is rated at 300 horse power and has twelve cylinders set at an angle of 60 degrees, six on a side. Its cylinders are bored from solid steel blocks, and the steel water jackets, only one-thirty-second of an inch in thickness, are welded on. It has two overhead cam shafts and two valves per cylinder. A feature is the planetary reduction gear, permitting the motor to turn over at twice the speed of the propeller. Despite its high horse power, it weighs only 800 pounds. It is a duplicate of the motors used in the Handlay Page airplane which recently made a world's record flight from London to Saloniki.

The Italian-made aero motor develops 360 horse power and weighs 730 pounds. It also has twelve cylinders in two blocks, which set at an angle of 50 degrees—something new in Y-type motor design, which is made possible by a special arrangement of the crank shaft. It has a single central cam shaft and two valves per cylinder. There are four carburetors and steel cylinders with welded steel jackets. Its feature is its simplicity.

ASKS WAR AID FOR ITALY.

Widow of Bishop Writes of Sufferings of the Refugees.

Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Church, has received a letter from Mrs. Henry B. Whipple, widow of Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, appealing for help in her work of caring for the sick and wounded Italian soldiers and their families. Mrs. Whipple has been caring for Italian soldiers since that country entered the war. She is working with Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of the late President Cleveland, in the small towns and villages.

Dr. Slattery said that he would welcome any contributions for Mrs. Whipple's work at the Grace Church Rectory, 804 Broadway.

Alexander's
Shoe Sale
Winter Shoes
for Men, Women and Children

At Sixth Ave. Store		*At Fifth Ave. Store*	
Men's Shoes	$3.85 to $6.85	Men's Shoes	$5.85 to $8.45
Women's Shoes	$3.85 to $7.85	Women's Shoes	$5.85 to $8.85
Women's Slippers	$2.75 to $4.75	Women's Slippers	$4.75 to $7.75
Children's Shoes	$2.75 to $3.45	Children's Shoes	$2.75 to $4.85

Sixth Avenue
at 19th Street
548 Fifth Ave.
at 45th Street

Twelve and a Half Millions

In 1917 The New York Times published 12,525,898 agate lines of paid advertisements—a gain over 1916 of 973,402 agate lines—a greater volume (Help and Situation Wanted advertisements excepted) and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print"

COOKS
Imperial
Extra Dry
Champagne

No duty—no ocean freight—no "war-time" prices—just the juice of fine, selected "Champagne" grapes—naturally aged in the bottle. That's why Cook's Imperial is

Sold *Everywhere*—
Served *Everywhere*

AMERICAN WINE CO.
St. Louis, U. S. A.

23E

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Sheepskin Lined
OVERCOATS
at $16.74

An excellent coat for the motorist, but equally desirable for any man whose business keeps him out-of-doors these cold days.

Of tan moleskin, with warm, heavy sheepskin lining and collar. Full length model; those with 'possum or 'coon collars have all-around belts.

If we were to purchase these coats today—we would be obliged to ask much more for them.

With Wombat Collars,	$22.74
With Australian Oposeum Collars,	24.74
With Raccoon Collars,	29.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th Street Front.
R. H. Macy & Co.

Warm Up
in a
Saks
Great
Coat

$25
to
$55

NOTHING takes the Br-r-r-r-r out of this blustery weather like a Saks Great Coat or Town Ulster. They are the warmest, most comfortable proposition that ever left a tailor's bench.

¶ Models for every man—short, tall, stout, slim, or regular. London's best in British-made coats, and hundreds of Saks-tailored ulsters and great coats, reflecting in every line the skill of craftsmen who have spent years with the needle on garments for men of a most particular type.

¶ And no matter what your choice may be in woolens—imported or domestic—hard finished or soft and fleecy, we have it in a variety of color treatments that is nothing short of phenomenal.

Separate Fur Collars for Saks Great Coats, $15 to $38

¶ In Beaver, Raccoon, Otter, Nutria and Seal-dyed Muskrat. They add even to the elegance of a Saks-made Ulster.

Saks & Company
Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street

WILL NOT CRIPPLE SUBURBAN TRAFFIC

Assistant Director Smith Finds Commutation Service a Public Necessity.

DROP MORE THROUGH TRAINS

New Haven and Long Island Roads Eliminate Parlor Cars—Workers Hard to Find.

A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, in charge of the Eastern District, announced yesterday that there would be no sweeping curtailment of suburban service in his territory. Along with material reductions in through passenger accommodations, there have been reports that thousands of residents in the suburbs of New York might find themselves unable to get to and from the city. In response to inquiries, Mr. Smith issued the following statement yesterday from his office in the Grand Central Terminal:

"The public may be reassured that no plan is under consideration that will reduce suburban passenger service to an unreasonable extent, or to an extent that will disorganize business or inflict undue hardships upon the vast population dependent upon those daily trains.

"In my original order to all Eastern lines executives were instructed 'so far as practicable to annul passenger trains which interfere with giving necessary freight service.' In conformity with this and subsequent orders, executives in charge of various lines have properly proceeded promptly to cut off trains which could be spared without undue public inconvenience, but their instructions distinctly provide that the legitimate business needs of passenger service shall be protected. The various lines, furthermore, are drawing up suggestions regarding the maximum of reasonable further curtailment of passenger service, and these plans will be passed upon, with full consideration of public necessities and convenience, just as rapidly as possible.

"Apparently no great cut can be made in the commutation passenger service, the curtailment being of necessity confined to the merging of trains which have in the past run at short intervals out of the rush hours and the elimination of duplicate or competitive service. The protection and continuance of adequate facilities for the vast population of business people and workers who reside in the suburban districts is a necessity, in war no less than in peace, and it would be a blow to our working efficiency here in New York to make a sweeping revolutionary change, and it is a move not to be considered.

"Up to date, since the new administration of railroad affairs, the only interruption of commutation train service has been due to causes beyond the control of the railroad managements. The serious freeze caused such a shortage of water along the New Jersey shore, thousands of people leaving their taps running almost day and night, that locomotives in many instances were unable to get water for their boilers."

Mr. Smith and the Eastern railroad officials paid most attention yesterday to relieving the coal situation. Not only has the congestion of cars blocked yards, but it was found that a number of lighters, which might have been used for moving coal, were loaded down with goods for export, for which there were no ships waiting. However, the reports from all Eastern lines, made daily to Mr. Smith, showed yesterday an improvement in the relief of overtaxed roads. A large amount of freight has been diverted from the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio and the New York Central, the three most seriously taxed roads in the East.

With milder weather, Mr. Smith believes that the situation will do much to right itself, with the pushing power the Director General will give to moving freight.

George A. Cullen, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, issued a statement last night explaining the delays in suburban traffic. He lay the blame primarily on scarcity of competent labor in yards where trains are made up and in the roundhouses where the engines are kept in order; also at the coal chutes where the engines are supplied with fuel. "With the severe weather," he said, "a large part of these forces have easily found more congenial and less exposed employment in munition plants, shipyards, and elsewhere. Special inducements in wages offered by the railroads were not even listened to when the recent storm came."

The use of man and engine power in moving coal, he adds, has further drawn heavily on the available facilities of the road.

The Long Island Railroad announced last night that to conserve fuel and to keep tracks clear for the movement of coal, Government supplies and troops, the road would, on Jan. 7, omit parlor cars from all trains, and withdraw trains 132 and 133, now running between Jamaica and Babylon; trains 67 and 72, now running between Patchogue and Jamaica; the train now leaving Oyster Bay at 7:42 A. M., and the train now departing from the Pennsylvania Station at 5:00 P. M. for Oyster Bay; trains 262 and 265, now running between Jamaica and Ronkonkoma, and train 205 from Greenport; trains 1915 and 1916 on the Manhattan Beach Division; train 770, which leaves Jamaica at 9:32 P. M. for Hempstead, and the train leaving Jamaica at 9:30 P. M. for Far Rockaway.

TO CUT WESTERN TRAINS.

Reduction of Passenger Service Planned by Chicago Committee.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Some of the passenger trains operating west, northwest, and southwest out of Chicago will be eliminated if tentative plans made by railroad committees are put into effect, it was announced today. Definite announcement as to what course the railroads will take will be made in a few days, it was said.

B. L. Winchell, Director of Traffic for the Union Pacific Railroad and Chairman of the Committee on Passenger Train Reduction, said some trains would be taken off at once, while others would not be withdrawn until the end of the California tourist season.

Every Western road will change its passenger schedule, starting Jan. 23, R. H. Aishton, President of the Chicago & Northwestern and Chairman of the Special Railroad Committee on National Defense, said.

In accordance with Governmental instructions, railroad executives in Chicago, as in other parts of the country, were busy today adjusting their working forces to care for the hundreds of business solicitors and similar employes, whose services in their particular lines are not required under Government operation. It was said there would be little difficulty in each line placing its own men, as approximately 70,000 railroad men had joined the colors, which intensified an already acute labor situation.

Reports that advertising departments were to be wiped out were said by Garret Fort, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Union Pacific, to have only a small foundation.

"Existing advertising contracts will be carried out," said Mr. Fort, "and probably future contracts curtailed to barest needs. This, however, was determined upon by the roads themselves, before Secretary McAdoo took control."

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 3.—Pooling of rails, terminals, and equipment of the fourteen railroads entering Kansas City was announced today. Officials of the Rock Island announced that the company had surrendered its freight business between Kansas City and Leavenworth, South Omaha and Council Bluffs, giving way to the Burlington and Missouri Pacific, more direct lines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Measures for the elimination of all duplication of freight and passenger business on the railroads of the Pacific Coast have been sent to Director General McAdoo by a committee of railway executives. The paramount idea is the elimination of competitive features and the development of the roads as a unified system.

HARD TO RESTORE SCHEDULES

Pennsylvania Railroad Despairs of Quick Passenger Readjustment.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—With zero weather still prevailing officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad have only faint hope of terminating the passenger congestion on their lines.

"It will require at least three days without storms or cold weather to get back to normal schedules," said one officials. The Reading Railway today resumed its passenger service between this city and New York, abandoned yesterday, but the schedule is necessarily much slower than heretofore. Shortage of labor is again handicapping the railroads, officials say. They assert it is difficult to recruit a force of trackmen sufficient to keep the switches clear of snow and ice.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Jan. 3.—Carl S. Gage, President of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, says there are 1,275 cars of bituminous coal on the sidings of that road awaiting delivery to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Most of the fuel is destined for New England and the remainder to Philadelphia. Some of it has been at the delivery point of the Huntingdon & Broad Top for three weeks, Mr. Gage said. The inability of the Pennsylvania to take over the loaded cars is seriously handicapping the Broad Top road, which taps many large soft coal mines.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 3.—The annulment of many pasenger trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad has somewhat eased up the labor shortage, with the result that many women who were employed as car cleaners will be laid off. Men will be kept wherever possible, other work being given to them.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TODAY.

Will Ask Congress for Legislation to Compensate Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—President Wilson will address Congress in joint session at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow and outline the legislation deemed necessary for the Government to make effective its control of the railroads during their operation as a Federal unit. His address, it is known, will deal precisely with the situation, and a bill has been prepared for immediate introduction providing measures to compensate the railroads for the use of their property and to take care of all financing necessary.

From what can be learned tonight, the President, in his address, will follow closely the plans mentioned in his railroad proclamation of Dec. 26 and the statement which accompanied it. The subject of chief consideration will be the plan to compensate the railroads, and this, it is announced, will be indentical with the suggestion made when the railroads were taken over. In his statement the President advocated that the railroads receive as a guarantee the average net income for the last three years, the years which produced the largest returns to the carriers.

The bill prepared by the Administration carries an appropriation of about $150,000,000, which amount, it is estimated, will provide the Government with sufficient funds to equip the railroads and place them on a basis to cope with the situation confronting them.

One section of the bill provides for a Board of Arbitration to decide disputes and hear protests from carriers as to the compensation allowed, perhaps from small railroads which may find that the average income for the last three years will not be enough. This board, it is expected, will act promptly, and that hence there will be no necessity for long hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In his address the President, it is understood, will make it plain that the taking over of the railroads is wholly a war policy and is not intended as a forerunner of Government ownership. It is believed that unless Congress is convinced that Government ownership is not involved in the present policy there will be prolonged opposition to the legislation proposed.

In certain quarters among radical Democrats there is a disposition to offer a bill, after the present legislation is enacted, to provide that the railroads shall remain under Government control six months after the war, and that they shall pass back to their owners only with the consent of Congress. Administration advisers, when they learned of this prospective move, became very active and are hopeful of preventing such legislation obtaining serious consideration.

DISCONTINUES 82 TRAINS.

New Haven Railroad Announces Drastic Cut in Passenger Service.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad announced last night the discontinuance of eighty-two passenger trains. The list includes the State of Maine Express, between New York and Portland, and the Bay State Limited, between New York and Boston, discontinuance of which was announced Wednesday. The list also includes the Boston-St. Louis Express. A statement from the offices of the New Haven said that the step had been taken "on account of the prevailing pressure incident to war activities, the need for conservation of fuel, and expeditious movement of freight." The changes became effective as of Jan. 3. The announcement also said that the sleeping-car service on the Federal Express, between Boston and New York, would be discontinued.

Among the well-known trains taken off are the Pittsfield Express to the Berkshires, leaving New York Saturdays at 12:45 P. M.; the Green Mountain Express, leaving Springfield at 6:55 P. M. and arriving at New York at 11:41 P. M. The 1:35 P. M. train and the 4:13 P. M. train from New York to Danbury are discontinued. Many of the trains are locals in the New England service.

Beginning Monday, Jan. 7, smoking will be permitted in the three rear cars of the Merchants' Limited and in the two rear cars of the Knickerbocker Limited. This will place all seats in the observation car on sale instead of using the cars for smoking only.

REAL LIGHTLESS NIGHT COMES TO BROADWAY

Great White Way Disappears as Amusement Places with One Accord Bow to New Rule.

"Lightless Night" was generally observed along Broadway last night, following the failure to obey the order to any marked degree on Wednesday night. In Broadway, from Forty-second Street northward, the larger hotels had no front lights burning. The cafés, which formerly displayed eight to ten window lights, confined themselves to one. The theatres generally showed only lights necessary to identify them. The big electric signs atop buildings were not illuminated.

At the Pennsylvania Station and Grand Central Terminal all unnecessary lights were out, many of the passengerways inside the big buildings having but one light.

Electric signs that were shining brightly along Third Avenue and in 149th Street, the Bronx, Wednesday night, were out last night. Only the street arc lights gave radiance in front of many of the moving picture theatres. In 116th Street, 125th Street, 135th Street, Lexington, Lenox, Seventh, and Eighth Avenues it was truly a lightless night. The Academy of Music, in Fourteenth Street, had sixteen arc lamps going and there were several in front of the Jefferson and Olympic theatres.

Yesterday morning, following the failure of many on Wednesday night to observe the lightless order, Federal Fuel Administrator Wiggin called on the Police Department to aid him in enforcing the regulation. He also named a committee composed of Lewis B. Gawtry, General Manager of the Consolidated Gas Company; C. A. Gillham, General Manager of the New York Steam Company, and F. W. Smith, General Manager of the United Electric Light and Power Company to assist him.

County Fuel Administrator Schley said that the Fifth Avenue Association, the Merchants' Association, the Broadway Association, and the Hotel Men's Association had promised full co-operation.

CANADA CALLS DRAFTED MEN

First Batch of Conscript Army Reports for Duty.

OTTAWA, Jan. 3.—The machinery of Canada's Military Service act was put in motion today and worked smoothly. Men conscripted in the first draft reported in batches, as previously arranged by district registrars, and will go into training as rapidly as they can be handled and equipped.

The new legislation calls for 100,000 men. The first draft is said to exceed 20,000, although the exact number was withheld for military reasons.

MONTREAL, Jan. 3.—In the first Quebec battalion of Canada's new army, now being conscripted, a party of Englishmen who were members of the Salvation Army in Boston enrolled today. The British Recruiting Commission in Boston obtained their promise that they would volunteer.

TAKE MINES ALSO, URGES STANLEY

Continued from Page One.

specially interests you because, as I understand, you have that problem before you at this moment. We took over the control of railroads and canals primarily to secure the common use of rolling stock, equipment, and facilities of all kinds. No attempt was made to interfere with the existing executive and managerial staffs, and these have remained intact, so far as we are concerned.

"The Government invited certain selected General Managers, who here more nearly correspond with your railroad Presidents in America, to form an Executive Committee of which the President of the Board of Trade is ex-officio Chairman and one of the members is acting Chairman. This Executive Committee directs the policy of the properties.

"I can say unqualifiedly that the whole scheme of Government control has worked admirably. The expected lions in the path have not appeared.

How Revenue Is Handled.

"It is almost impossible to overstate the advantages and benefits in war conditions. It would be impossible for the railroads to cope with the situation or the Government to carry on successfully but for the unity of railroad management. The railway companies are practically guaranteed the same net earnings from traffic during the period of control as in 1913. This arrangement is carried out in practice by the railway companies retaining all the revenue, out of which all traffic expenses are paid and retaining a sum to meet the same dividends as were paid in 1913. The balance, if any, is paid to the State. The latter has had no cash share, since the transportation of men and material for the State is carried free of any charge. The bargain has been satisfactory to the State.

"These results are in the face of wage increases aggregating $150,000,000 annually, a small portion of which the railroad companies agreed to assume in view of certain increases having been pending when the war started. We have run the roads practically without any new purchases of rolling stock. Indeed, we have sent hundreds of locomotives abroad to our allies and thousands of wagons.

"We have cut everything to the bone, and, if I were prophesying about future American experience, I think it would be along the lines of Mr. (now Justice Brandeis's contentions in the rate increase case and previously regarding the large saving possible in operation.

"It was necessary to release locomotives from the passenger service for use abroad and for freight service in this country. To do this the passenger traffic must be reduced. A permit system was not found practicable, so we adopted the alternative of increasing the fares 50 per cent.

Expects Great Success Here.

"If the transportation system in England can be taken over and after three years' results give satisfaction to shareholders, employes, and public, it should encourage America in her still larger State enterprise. The war makes a favorable condition of public opinion and prevents pernicious and prejudiced opposition. Your roads are magnificently built and maintained, transportation has been developed scientifically, and your personnel is recognized as extremely efficient.

"Mr. McAdoo simply puts in what we know here as a Board of Trade control, which in America will be the Treasury Department, and in a month's time Government control will be running as if there had never been anything else.

"America is to be congratulated on having a man ready to take hold, in whom are combined vision and practical knowledge, and we shall soon be looking to Washington for new points in the game."

IMPORTANT PAINTING SALE

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH NEW YORK CITY

Unrestricted Public Sale
This (Friday) Evening, at 8
An Important Collection of
Foreign & American
Oil Paintings
Including
PORTRAITS OF SARAH BERNHARDT
AND CHRISTINE NILSSON
By Julius L. Stewart
Belonging to the Estate of
the Late
James V. Parker
Several Other Estates, Mr.
Conde Raguet Thorn, and other
Private Owners
The Sale Will Be Conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and Mr. Otto Bernet, his assistant.
American Art Association, Managers
2, 4 and 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. So.

M'ADOO REQUESTS OVERTIME WORK

Continued from Page One.

of a telegram from Mayor Hylan. It read:

"The City of New York tenders to the Federal authorities all the men and equipment available from the city departments and departments of respective Borough Presidents for unloading and distributing fuel throughout Greater New York.

"JOHN F. HYLAN."

Advices received here were that the situation in New York was gradually becoming somewhat less acute, although much was left to be accomplished. It was believed that the coal traffic through the Pennsylvania tunnels would be gradually increased.

The Fuel Administration announced that there was approximately 250,000 tons of anthracite coal, consigned to New York City, now on cars at the New Jersey terminals. The delivery of this coal was delayed, it was stated, because of the ice in the Hudson and East Rivers.

"Yonkers is completely frozen in, and the floating ice in the lower river is so thick," it was stated, "that it is necessary to use two tugs to move one float, whereas under normal conditions one tug can tow three or four floats."

Another announcement by the Fuel Administration read:

"United States Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield today sent a telegram to leading coal companies seeking to secure coal to relieve the New England shortage, which has been accentuated by the transportation conditions. Mr. Garfield's message stated that it is his understanding that the accumulation of coal, via both the New Haven and Boston & Maine roads has been cleared up, that the latter route in particular is now open and free and that preference is being given to all movements of coal. Request is made on the coal companies to send solid train loads of not less than twenty-five cars per day alternating between the interior of New England on the line of the Boston & Maine and the city of Boston."

Report on Freight Congestion.

A comprehensive report concerning the congestion on railroad lines when the Government took control was made to the Director General by Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord, in charge of the commission's inspectors, and was forwarded at once to A. H. Smith at New York.

"Summarizing, the worst conditions reported so far are on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, on the Pennsylvania lines west at Pittsburgh, on the Connellsville and Cumberland divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio, and on the Western Maryland and the Cumberland Valley Railroads," the report concluded. "On the New Haven Railroad the principal difficulty appears to be the shortage of power, due to a large number of engines in the shop and shortage of both men and material to make repairs. The congestion at Conway Yard at Pittsburgh is due to shortage of power and inefficient help. The congestion on the Western Maryland and the Cumberland Valley, and, in a measure, on the Connellsville and Cumberland divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio, is due to embargoes, but we have not yet obtained a check on the conditions of power."

Conditions on the New York, New Haven and Hartford lines, which feed New England, were presented in this manner:

"On Dec. 28 the New Haven received at interchange points 1,997 cars and delivered 1,934 cars. Total cars in line for transit movement, all directions, same date, 18,688 cars, of which 9,119 moved. This movement represents what has been done for several days past, namely, about 50 per cent.

"Dec. 31, at 5 P. M., there were on hand awaiting movement, all directions, 11,915 cars, of which 6,439 were east and 5,476 westbound. Principal points where cars are being held are Harlem River, Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Waterbury, Maybrook, Providence, Midway. Worst congested points are Waterbury, Harlem River, Maybrook, Hartford, and New Haven. Car movement very slow. Of 1,081 engines assigned various divisions, 303 in shop for repairs. Power badly needed; also shortage of material for repairs, as records indicate engines leaving terminals without proper repairs, causing delays en route.

"At 7 A. M., 31st, there were no engines ready for service at New Haven, Westfield, Hartford, Springfield, Waterbury, Danbury, Willimantic or Worcester. Will be ready in twelve hours; New Haven, 5; Westfield, 0; Hartford, 0; Springfield, 0; Waterbury, 2; Danbury, 2; Worcester, 0. Of sixty engines assigned road freight service, Hartford Division, twenty-two in shops. Hartford and Springfield short switching and road power, also crews. Hartford short ten road and three switching crews."

Details concerning conditions found on the Baltimore & Ohio presented an equally discouraging picture.

Archduke Ferdinand's Librarian Held.

BILLINGS, Mont., Jan. 3.—F. X. Hollenberger, who is held here today on a charge of violating the Espionage act, said that at one time he was librarian in the household of the late Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, whose assassination at Sarajevo is assigned as one of the causes of the world war. He said he has declared his intention of becoming an American citizen and has registered for the selective draft.

27,000 Filipinos to Enter Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Approximately 27,000 Filipinos are expected to be mustered into the United States Army under a bill passed today by the House taking in the Philippine National Guard and Scouts.

PUT WAR SERVICE ON MEN OF CLASS 1

Continued from Page One.

pays a high tribute to the thousands of civilians who gave ungrudging service to making the plan a success, and to the high patriotism of the American people as a whole.

"At the President's call," he says, "all ranks of the nation, reluctantly entering the war, nevertheless instantly responded to the first call of the nation with a vigorous and unselfish co-operation that submerged all individual interest in a simple endeavor toward the consummation of the national task. I take it that no great national project was ever attempted with so complete a reliance upon the voluntary co-operation of citizens for its execution."

Discussing the question of the enlargement of the age limits for compulsory military service, the Provost Marshal General says:

"A pronounced majority of the boards favor some enlargement, but there is great diversity of opinion as to the proper age limit. Nineteen and 35 are perhaps the limits most frequently suggested, but some recommend 40 or 45 years as the upper limit. There is a distinctly stronger demand for raising the maximum age than for lowering the minimum.

"The reason given for advocating this enlargement is the fact that there are many good men under and over the present limits who could more easily be spared than an equal number within the limits.

"The following additional suggestions are made by a number of boards: (1) That young men who were under age should come within the law when they reach the minimum draft age; (2) that young men of 18 or 19 should be enrolled and trained, so as to be ready for active service immediately upon attaining draft age.

"It is obvious that we are at the threshold of this problem in our further provisions for the conduct of the war, and that a wise foresight should be employed in settling it.

Numbers of Available Men.

"The two most important preliminary inquiries are: What are the numbers of available men in the additional age groups? Which groups can we least afford to draw from? The available numbers are as follows:

MALE POPULATION AVAILABLE, 1918.

	Numbers.
31-45 years, both inclusive, (est.)..	10,683,249
21-30 years, both inclusive, not yet called	6,503,559
18-20 years, both inclusive, (est.).	3,087,063
Arriving at age 21 between June, 1917, and June, 1918, (est.).....	1,000,000

"Inasmuch as most (96 per cent.) of the 18-20 group are not married and most (77 per cent.) of the age 31-45 are married, it will serve sufficiently the purpose to estimate the number of single persons available in each of the groups, and then to take the probable number of acceptances as shown by the percentage of acceptances in the first draft. This estimated result is as follows:

PROBABLE ACCEPTABLE MEN IN AGE GROUPS.

	Gross Number.	Prob. Per C't. of Acceptables.	Net Numbers.
Single males, 31-40, (estimated)	3,525,472	39.41	1,389,388
Single males, 21-30, not yet called	3,354,086	39.41	1,321,845
Single males, 18-20, (estimated)	2,963,581	39.41	1,167,947
Single males arriving at age 21, (estimated)	960,000	39.41	378,336
Total........	10,803,139	....	4,257,516

Grounds for Preference.

"In considering the grounds of preferences for the two groups not now liable to service conflicting considerations meet us. The younger men are generally deemed to make the soundest and most pliable military material. On the other hand, the older men are more likely to yield in large numbers the occupational skill so necessary in the varied composition of the modern army. Moreover, under the rational selective service system, which seems to distribute the burden equally among the willing and unwilling, it is important, if not essential, to include the older men, because a smaller proportion of them is likely to enlist—that is, to enter the army voluntarily, without waiting for the call of the law. If the age limits were not enlarged to include the older men for raising the needed numbers, too large a proportion of the younger and more aggressively patriotic men would be withdrawn from civil life, thus unduly injuring the coming generation.

"In view, however, of the considerable number of men already available under the law, the main reason for enlarging the age limits at this time is to distribute the burden more equally, in preparation for a later situation of need that may arise. From this point of view the extension might well be both upward and downward by way of a registration of all ages from 19 to 21 and 31 to 45.

"In any event, the greatest caution should be exercised not to interfere with the technical training of the younger group of men. The higher training should be protected from undue inroads, for it is there that the practical sciences are being developed. Both war and industry must be able to count upon a continuous and ample supply of trained young men. The experience of continental countries here has its lessons for us.

"A wise expedient would be, (if the age limits are lowereed to 18 or 19,) (1) to require every technical student in a recognized college to enter the enlisted Reserve Corps and to relieve him from call by a local board during the completion of his course; (2) to require every such student to take a course of military instruction and drill for each of such years, or to enter an officers' training camp during the Summer; (3) to appropriate the sums necessary to provide military instruction and drill at every college furnishing a unit of 100 men. By this means the vital demand for educated young men could be filled and at the same time their preparation for military service, when needed, could be insured."

Possibilities of Class 1.

In another chapter of his report dealing with "the incoming age of 21 and the attained age of 30," General Crowder says:

"No human mind can forecast the resultant numbers in Class 1, but (as the roughest guess based on the experiences of the first draft) it is estimated that Class 1 will comprise a list of physically acceptable men in number close to 1,000,000—enough for any call in present prospect. Whether this guess be justified in practice or not it can be announced as the policy and belief of this office that in all probability it will be possible to fill our military needs without ever invading any class more deferred than Class 1.

"It is perfectly demonstrable that the fostering of our industrial and agricultural institutions requires the deferment, not of the younger men, who have not yet become integrated with the domestic, industrial, or agricultural life of the nation, but rather of men who have passed beyond their majority and who have assumed domestic, industrial or agricultural relations which demand their discharge from the obligations of military service. Therefore, presuming that the military needs of the nation should require more men than those who within the present draftable ages, and under the present rules would be in Class 1, the problem would instantly present itself whether it were better to include the deferred classes or to add another class of younger men.

"It is not difficult to find that the relations of a man to the war industries of a nation are sufficient to defer his call to military service and in his place to send another man to a stern and vicarious sacrifice. But it is much more difficult to reach the conclusion that either the interests of the nation or the interests of the favored man are sufficient to justify sending forth in the place of a college student a less fortunate youth at the imminent and great peril of life—not because he is better fitted to defend his country, (for admittedly such is not the case,) but because the national life has vouchsafed him fewer opportunities. Yet that idea is rampant in the nation. It is unfair and unjustly partial. Human lives and destinies are at stake. There is too great a disposition to weaken on this ground, and the sooner the nation comes to an exact realization of the issues involved, the sooner will the powerful disposition of high but single-minded educators be opposed in this regard.

"The inclusion of the class of those arriving at the age of 21 should add yearly at least 700,000 undeferred men to the available class, and with such an addition there is ceretainly no immediate necessity of going beyond Class 1 in future drafts. This is a consummation most to be desired. It removes from consideration the most troublesome problems of the draft and places us in a most enviable position among belligerent nations.

Over 76,000 Aliens Volunteered.

Tables accompanying the report show many striking results of the draft. Of the 457,713 called up for examination 76,545 were certified for military service, having voluntarily waived their right to exemption as aliens and in effect volunteered for the battle for democracy. Even of the 381,168 exempted 40 per cent. went out on other grounds than their alien status.

Of the men examined, 730,756, or 23.7 per cent., were rejected for physical reasons. That, it is pointed out, shows an encouraging improvement in the physical condition of the young men of the nation since the civil war days, for at that time the draft authorities rejected 32 per cent. of all men called on physical grounds.

About half of all the men called, or 1,560,570, claimed exemption. The claims of 78 per cent. of these were granted, showing in the opinion of officials that very few fraudulent claims were filed. Of those exempted, 74 per cent. were released because of dependent relatives, 20 per cent. because they claimed alien birth and nationality, and only 6 per cent. on vocational grounds.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Sts.

ON SALE TO-DAY
MISSES'
WINTER
SHOES
With Low Heels
Reduced to
6.50

THIS is the first time this season these shoes have been offered at a reduced price.

Smart tan Russia calf laced shoes with wing tips. Also of tan or black Russia calf with gray or ivory buckskin tops, with straight tips. Welted leather soles and low heels.

All sizes and widths
2½ to 7½—AA to D

MISSES' SHOE SHOP—Third Floor

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALES

OUR ENTIRE STOCKS OF BEAUTIFUL WINTER APPAREL AT REDUCTIONS OF ONE-HALF AND ONE-THIRD AND IN MANY INSTANCES LESS THAN HALF THEIR FORMER PRICES.

DINNER & EVENING GOWNS
Formerly to $95 $35
Formerly to $145 $55
Formerly to $175 $75

DAY DRESSES
Formerly to $75 $35
Formerly to $145 $55
Formerly to $175 $75

FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS
Formerly to $165 $75
Formerly to $195 $95
Formerly to $245 $125

FUR-TRIMMED SVITS
Formerly to $95 $45
Formerly to $125 $65
Formerly to $195 $95

FUR-TRIMMED COATS
Formerly to $110 $65
Formerly to $150 $95
Formerly to $225 $145

HATS
Formerly to $20 $5
Formerly to $30 $10
Formerly to $40 $15

ENTIRE STOCK OF LUXURIOUS FURS
Rich Fur Coats—Sets and Separate Scarfs of Sable—Ermine—Chinchilla—Kolinsky—Mole—Seal—and other Fashionable Furs.
AT REDUCTIONS AVERAGING ABOUT ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF

R. H. Macy & Co.
R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
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Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.
Annual Clearance
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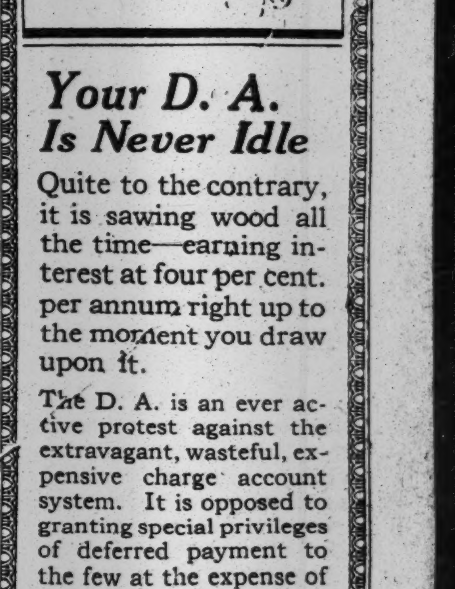

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REED TELLS HOOVER HE USURPED POWER

Wheat Price-Fixing "Criminal Act" in Normal Times, Senator Asserts.

FOOD CHIEF DEFENDS ACT

Applauded by Crowd at End of Another Sharp Colloquy at Sugar Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Herbert C. Hoover, the Federal Food Administrator, was cheered by the audience when he left the stand after another day of wrestling with Senator Reed, before the Senate sugar investigation committee today, after he had been charged with usurping powers of price-fixing as to wheat and sugar not given him by the Food Control statutes. He also was charged with gathering about him as his assistants and protecting men who were financially interested in the business he was attempting to control.

The Food Administrator concluded his day's testimony with a sweeping denial of these charges and with the assertion that he had brought sugar down to a reasonable price, and that the people of the country were overwhelmingly behind him in his efforts to prevent profiteering in foodstuffs.

"The American sugar bill annually is $800,000,000," said Mr. Hoover. "We have assured a reasonable sugar price for a year and this will save from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 in the American sugar bill during the twelve months beginning Oct. 1 last."

Vardaman Prods Hoover.

Senator Vardaman, after vainly trying to get Mr. Hoover to admit that he was a legal resident of London when he was called to his present post, asked:

"Mr. Hoover, did you feel that your experience as an engineer fitted you for your present work?"

"My Belgian relief experience, I think, fitted me for it," was the answer.

"Well, then why were men whose pecuniary interests were involved in the administration of the food laws called in as your advisers?" asked the Mississippi Senator.

Mr. Hoover replied that a job of the magnitude of his required all the skill that could be gathered together.

"It's pretty hard to serve both God and mammon," said Vardaman. "In all that has been done the larger interests involved have not been neglected. They've made no sacrifice for the good of the public."

"But, Senator, these men were not making anything more than their pre-war profits," answered Mr. Hoover. "You surely, in justice, cannot say that they are not entitled to these."

Senator Vardaman replied that the "boys at the front" were not getting pre-war profits, nor even anything like the remuneration they had been getting before the war.

The other tilt of the day came when Senator Reed, suddenly switching from the sugar inquiry, began questioning Mr. Hoover as to what steps he had taken to control wheat and flour. After the Food Chief had explained this, Senator Reed suddenly asked:

"Then you usurped powers not given you in the law, and fixed wheat prices, after you had assured Congress, while this law was pending as a bill, that it carried no authority for price-fixing?"

Mr. Hoover retorted that he had so told Congress, but maintained that the steps taken were necessary to stabilize the price of wheat.

"Don't you know that such usurpation, in normal times, would be a criminal act?" broke in Senator Reed.

"The general intent of the law," said Mr. Hoover, "you will admit, was to give us authority to stabilize prices, even if specific authority is not contained in the law. Whatever I have done has been with the approval of the President. Whether or not it is criminal remains for a court to say. I don't assume you are qualified to say. We faced a big emergency and had to meet it."

"Yes, of course," retorted Senator Reed, "the President's coattails are long, his shoulders are broad, and his position is unquestioned; but I'm questioning you on the authority you employed to fix wheat prices."

Senator Reed then turned to a contract made by the American Sugar Refining Company for approximately 50 per cent. of the Louisiana raw sugar output. He charged that Mr. Hoover had made it possible for the American company, through E. D. Babst, to get the chance to buy the Louisiana sugar without giving other operators an opportunity to get any. Mr. Hoover denied this vigorously.

In answer to inquiries the Food Administrator said that 1,500 retailers of the 350,000 in the country came under the license provision of the law, which touched only those doing $100,000 annual business. He said that to prevent extortionate charges by those not licensed he had directed wholesalers not to sell to those who had been reported as charging exorbitant rates.

Cheaper Sugar in England.

A report of the English Food Commission showing that wholesale sugar prices on Dec. 1 were lower in England than in New York, in spite of the long haul of sugar, was read by Senator Reed.

"If that's a fact it is a tribute to their food control system," said Mr. Hoover. "That system has been in operation for a year. Maybe when ours has been going that long we can do similar things."

Mr. Hoover was asked to submit every bit of publicity matter that had gone out from his department for the last thirty days.

Just before Mr. Hoover was excused Senator Jones of New Mexico asked him if his department depended solely for the success of its efforts upon public sentiment.

"That is true," said Mr. Hoover, "and public sentiment is overwhelmingly behind us. Trade associations have approved the Food Administration, and the United States Chamber of Commerce, after canvassing its membership, has urged even more drastic legislation of this kind."

When Mr. Hoover ended his testimony and was leaving the room some women again applauded, and the Missouri Senator again rebuked them, threatening to clear the room.

ALTERS ENEMY TRADE RULE.

War Board Allows a Modification for Benefit of Branch Houses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Regulations prohibiting American business concerns from trading with the enemy were modified tonight by the War Trade Board to permit American branch houses in neutral countries to do business with the enemy, when a refusal to do so would constitute a violation of the law or of a commercial obligation enforceable in the country in which the branch was located. No house, however, taking advantage of the ruling will be permitted to enter new transactions with the enemy.

The board today removed the name of Flack & Son of Mexico City from the enemy trading list.

GERMAN INTRIGUE TO INFLUENCE CHILE

State Department Gets Secret Circular Disclosing Program for Active Propaganda.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Corroborative evidence that German propagandists are and have been busily engaged trying to serve the ends of the Berlin Government by unneutral activities in Chile are contained in a document the text of which has reached the State Department. It takes the form of a circular marked "Confidential," which has been circulated by the German Chilean League of Valparaiso. This is understood to be the seat in Chile of a German propagandist movement which has ramifications throughout South America.

The text of the "confidential" circular follows:

"The Directors of the local branch at Valparaiso of the German Chilean League resolved at their last session on the 12th, in union with the delegates of all German societies of this city, to establish at Valparaiso a propaganda committee. During the sessions of the Congress of Concepcion the urgent need of organizing a propaganda on a large scale in favor of Germany was realized. It was resolved, therefore, that committees similar to the Recruiting Committee of Santiago should be established for this purpose in all important cities in Chile.

"The main idea at this session was that the desire to remain neutral was gaining ground throughout Chile. The persistent educational campaign of leading Chilean writers, such as Renato Valdes, Javier Vial Selar, Roberto Hunncus, Galva Pino, Gallardo Nieto, and others, has set the foundation among all classes for such feelings of neutrality, and even for friendliness toward Germany. But we must not rest satisfied with these results, for we should take into account the possibility that Chile may not be able to resist much longer the continued pressure of the Allies, who need so badly the German ships at present in Chile, summing up a total of more than 250,000 tons.

"If, through our propaganda, we succeed in delaying the severance of diplomatic relations between Chile and Germany, even should it be only for a few weeks, we will help Germany and her allies to the extent of several millions, and we will cause damage to her enemies of the same amount. Consequently our first duty toward ourselves, towards Germany, which is fighting innumerable foes, and toward Chile, which will derive no benefit whatsoever by participating in this the greatest of wars, should be to unit with all our might, and to unite for an action such as has been outlined; since one must not forget that a severance of diplomatic relations, or a declaration of war, would reduce, if it did not exhaust, our means of subsistence.

"During the session of the Congress of Concepcion it was proposed that a part of the donations already collected should be used for a propaganda in favor of neutrality, that funds be sent abroad, and that we raise a special fund, which will be generously subscribed to when one considers the willingness of the colony to make any sacrifice.

"Those who heretofore have not contributed to other funds will thus be enabled to help a cause beneficial to all the elements of this country, and therefore to ourselves.

"We beg of you to sign the inclosed form, pledging yourself to a monthly payment for this cause; and we trust you will give us your mental assistance in the form of suggestions, propaganda matter, and written articles, insuring thereby from the very beginning the success of the objects at which we are aiming."

The circular is signed by the Directors of the Chilean German League, Valparaiso section, Dr. G. Munnich President.

ORDERS BROWNING GUNS.

Contracts Set for 15,000 to 20,000 to the Westinghouse Company.

The Government has awarded a contract for between 15,000 and 20,000 Browning machine guns to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, in behalf of its subsidiary, the New England Westinghouse Company, according to The Springfield Republican. The limit of 20,000, it was stated, was merely nominal, and the company will continue making machine guns until the army is fully supplied.

The War Department, it was stated, has authorized the company to continue on a small scale to manufacture Russian rifles, under a half-filled contract with the British Government recently terminated. This was done, it was said, to insure the integrity of the plant pending readjustment. The Springfield Republican adds:

"How much time will be consumed in making the readjustment, officials of the company have not determined, though they state it will not be necessary to install new machinery and that changes in the special features of machines now on hand will be all that is required. It will take nearly two weeks before the full specifications contained in the contract can be transmitted from Washington."

The Browning guns, it is said, will be made at the East Springfield and Chicopee plants. The force of 7,500 men, which has been working on Russian rifles and other arms, will be reduced to 4,500 for work on machine guns.

$50,000,000 FOR AIR BASES.

Baker Asks Congress for Big Stations on American Soil.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Aeronautic bases are to be constructed in the United States and its territorial possessions to cost $50,000,000 if Congress approves recommendations made today in a report presented by Secretary of War Baker. Sixteen aeronautic stations are to be erected in the United States, at a cost of $24,000,000. The plans also call for twenty balloon stations in this country, estimated to cost $3,500,000.

Similar aeronautic stations are to be built in Hawaii, costing $4,420,000, and the Panama Canal Zone is to be protected by aircraft. The station there is to cost $5,420,000. It is estimated by Secretary Baker that the cost of equipment for the stations will reach $12,000,000.

No decision has been made as to the exact location of the bases, although the Atlantic coast will be heavily protected.

WAR LOAN DISAPPOINTS.

Hungary Gets $600,000,000, a Billion Short of the Mark.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Subscriptions to Hungary's seventh war loan totaled about 3,000,000,000 kronen, although the Government expected 8,000,000,000 kronen, telegraphs the correspondent at Amsterdam of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Most of the subscriptions were forced on the leading banks, the message adds, only an insignificant share being taken by the people.

ESCAPE MADE HARD FOR DRAFT DODGERS

Appeal Boards Will Pass On Disputed Exemption Claims and Examine Witnesses.

THIRTY CASES SUBMITTED

Alleged Exemption Sellers Indicted and Held Under Bail — Herman Grab Found Guilty.

The District Board of Appeals for the Selective Draft in New York City met yesterday for the first time under the new draft regulations recently approved by President Wilson. Charles E. Hughes, Chairman of the Board, presided, and it was clearly indicated that the manner of handling appeal cases would be very different from the system which was used under the old draft rules. Instead of passing upon cases solely on appeal papers, as was the general rule in the first draft, the board will have special rooms in which witnesses may be examined and registrants questioned before final exemption or other claims are passed upon. The clerk of the board now has the power to issue subpoenas, and attendance of persons called before the board is compulsory.

As a result of the power conferred on the board by the new regulations it will be much harder for an unscrupulous registrant to obtain exemption than during the drafting of the first national army. Thirty cases appealed under the questionnaire system were submitted on appeal to the board yesterday, and at the request of the local district Chairman these appeals were deferred pending investigation by the proper officials.

Under the new system the registrant makes his claim for classification with the local board, which investigates and indorses its decision on the back of the questionnaire. Should the registrant take an appeal, the matter is then automatically transferred to the district board, which reinvestigates the case and hands down the final decision.

The personnel of the district board remains unchanged. Judge Edwin L. Garvin continues as Secretary and ex-Supreme Court Justice George L. Ingraham as Vice Chairman. The next meeting of the board will be held on Monday at 10:30 o'clock.

The Board of Directors of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, announced yesterday that examination and treatment will be given and, when necessary, surgical operations will be performed to enable men of draft age who suffer from defects of sight or hearing to get into the army. The offer applies to all men who will be called in the new draft.

"As part of our new work, we will give now free examination and medical and surgical treatment to all drafted and enlisted men," reads the announcement. "Our effort will be limited only by the capacity of our wards and clinics.

"Minor defects of sight or hearing are keeping many otherwise physically fit men out of the army. So far as medical skill and science can correct these defects we are willing to apply them. Frequently a minor operation or careful medical treatment of short duration only is needed to enable the eye and the ear to function properly.

"Many men who came to us in the Summer during the drafting of the first quota are now serving in the army and navy. We expect to increase their number.

"This service is only one phase of our war effort. Since this institution is supported by voluntary contributions, we are compelled to appeal to the public for funds to continue this important work. We need now $10,000 for this purpose. Contributions sent to E. C. Benedict, Treasurer, at the hospital will be acknowledged."

George A. Ringler, also known as "Rimgle"; William Abramson, an east side lawyer, and Morris Asofsky, an east side notary, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of conspiring to defeat the selective draft law, by procuring through fraudulent means the exemption or deferred classification of men called to the colors. The specific charge is that they aided one Murray L. Lesser to evade the draft.

The men were arraigned before Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court. Ringler pleaded not guilty, and Abramson and Asofsky will enter their pleas today. Judge Hand held Ringler in $10,000, Abramson in $5,000, and Asofsky in $2,500 bail.

The case of Jacob Grab, the New Rochelle saloon keeper, and his son Herman, who have been on trial for several days on indictments charging them with violating the anti-liquor provisions of the selective draft law, by selling intoxicants to soldiers and sailors, went to the jury yesterday afternoon. Jacob Grab, who swore that men in uniform, if served at his bar, were served without his knowledge or consent, was acquitted. The son, who, according to the testimony, personally served soldiers, was convicted. Young Grab will be sentenced this morning.

QUASH NELSON INDICTMENT.

Court Decides Charges Against Congressman Are Faulty.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 3.—The indictment charging Congressman John M. Nelson and his son, Byron Nelson, with conspiracy to evade the selective law, was quashed by Judge Charles Carpenter of Chicago in the Federal District Court here today, on the ground that it was faulty and insufficient. The Government may take the matter to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Carpenter suggested the rule of law laid down by that body should also apply to the case against Byron Nelson, who in a separate indictment is charged with fleeing to Canada to avoid the draft.

NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK.

New Steamer Torpedoed and Five of Her Crew Killed.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Norwegian Foreign Office reports that the Norwegian steamer Vigrid, of 1,617 tons, built in 1915 at Bergen, was torpedoed and sunk while on her way from Bari to Rouen, says a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen today.

Five men on the Vigrid were killed. Thirteen of the crew were rescued.

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Other Features

AMERICA'S PURPOSE IN THE WAR
Secretary of War Baker

THE WAR AIMS OF THE ALLIES
Premier Lloyd George's first utterance on President Wilson's War Aims Address

GRAPPLING WITH THE SUBMARINE PERIL
Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty

GERMANY'S POLITICAL SITUATION
First address of the New Chancellor (Official)

TREACHERY OF THE GREEK KING AND QUEEN
Official telegrams which reveal the intrigue

ITALY'S WAR AIMS
By Thomas G. Frothingham

LIFE IN FRANCE IN WARTIME
By a Woman War Worker

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Official review by U. S. Bureau

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DUMBA PRESS AGENT PUT IN PRISON CAMP

"Baron" Fritz von Pilis Is the First Prominent Austrian to be Interned.

THOUGHT HIMSELF IMMUNE

Prisoner Had List of Enemy Aliens Employed in Munition Plants.

Fritz von Pilis, before America entered the war a more or less well-known Austrian publicity agent, who during the months that preceded the dismissal from this country of Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, was Dumba's press agent, and who since America entered the war has called himself Baron Frederic de Pilis, was arrested by Secret Service agents yesterday and transferred to the internment prison on Ellis Island. Pilis is the first Austrian of prominence to be interned since Congress declared war on the Dual Monarchy.

Recently von Pilis, it was said yesterday, has been doing considerable traveling, especially in the South, and on these tours he is said to have been shadowed by agents of the Secret Service. Another of his suspicious activities is said to have been to list certain enemy aliens employed in manufacturing plants in this country. In some instances these plants are engaged in the manufacture of munitions.

The Austrian was also at one time employed by the defunct banking house of Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., and the work he did for that firm had to do, not with German or Austrian interests of the concern, but with its French connections. He was Baron de Pilis when employed by Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., but was plain Herr von Pilis when he handled the publicity propaganda of the discredited Dumba. Dumba's letter to Secretary of State Lansing, which Dumba wrote to the Secretary after he was ordered to quit the country, was made public by von Pilis.

Some weeks ago von Pilis moved out of his finely appointed apartments in a well-known bachelors' apartment house on Forty-third Street, and for a while the Government agents are said to have lost track of him. Finally, however, they found him in a boarding house in West Sixty-second Street, and since that time and up to the time of his arrest the Austrian was under the constant surveillance of the Government agents.

In 1902 von Pilis is said to have been employed in the colonization department of the Prussian Government, and was one of the officials, according to report, who was charged with the effort the Kaiser made during that period to Prussianize Poland. In 1904 he was said to have entered the employ of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in Bremen as an expert on matters pertaining to immigration. Subsequently he went to Serbia, and in 1915, one year after the beginning of the war, he turned up in New York and shortly thereafter let it be known that he was in a position to give important news information concerning conditions in Austria-Hungary. That he did enjoy high friendships among the Teuton plotters and diplomats is evidenced by the trust imposed in him by Dumba.

Kennedy, Mitchell & Co. said they had a contract for the rebuilding of Verdun after the war, and the Federal authorities have always considered it as interesting that a Teuton should have been actively interested in a firm which had such a contract. Another of von Pilis's activities while employed by Kennedy, Mitchell & Co. is said to have been the circularization of Austro-Hungarians urging them to send money home to their relatives in Austria. It is said that more than 300,000 was turned over to the firm for transmission to Austria as a result of his efforts.

A few months ago von Pilis under the name of de Pilis figured in a suit involving 10,000 bales of cotton which the German said he had authorized Edward M. Weld of the firm of Stephen M. Weld and Company to buy for his account. Von Pilis alleged that the cotton was bought for him in November, 1916, and sold at a profit of $40,000. The brokers denied all of his allegations.

Von Pilis was taken completely by surprise when agents of the Department of Justice secret service arrested him in his Sixty-second Street home yesterday morning. It is said that he considered himself safe, so far as internment was concerned. Under the enemy alien regulations Austro-Hungarians are not subject to the rigorous rules which apply in the case of Germans, and for this reason von Pilis thought himself more or less immune from arrest.

After his arrest von Pilis was brought to the Federal Building where he was questioned at length by Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox. Mr. Knox said last night that he could not make public the nature of the examination. At its conclusion he ordered von Pilis interned as a dangerous enemy alien.

Paul R. Lang, a German, who has been employed in a munition-making plant near Piermont, N. Y., was also interned yesterday. The factory in which he worked is making shell cases for the Government.

Gustav Paul Richter, a German, who recently uttered threatening remarks against President Wilson, was also ordered interned yesterday. It was said that he may be tried for his threatening utterances against the President. Richter says that his father was a surgeon in the German Army.

Felix Malitz of 130 West Seventieth Street, manager of a moving picture concern, and Gustave Adolph Engler of 127 West Ninety-seventh Street, an employe of Malitz, were arraigned in the Federal Building in Brooklyn yesterday before Commissioner Cahoone, charged with conspiring to ship rubber to a foreign country by failing to make manifests of the goods shipped. Both men pleaded not guilty and were held in $5,000 bail for examination next Thursday. Lieutenant George Busby of the Bomb Squad, who was in charge of the investigation which resulted in the arrest of the prisoners, who are both Germans, asserted that the goods were concealed in unmarked cases. He is confident that the arrests will aid in putting a stop to such shipments. The goods were to be shipped to Norway, and it is believed were intended to finally reach Germany.

SEEK CO-ORDINATION OF SECRET SERVICES

Move to Put the Various Government Intelligence Bureaus Under One Head.

It was reported yesterday that a plan for the co-ordination of the various secret service organizations of the United States Government is under consideration in Washington. If it goes through it will mean, it was said yesterday, that all of these various organizations will be directed by a single head in Washington, who will issue his orders through district and division superintendents in various part of the country.

At the present time the secret service operations of the Government are being carried out by several independent organizations. These organizations are the United States Secret Service, the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, the Army Intelligence Service, the Naval Intelligence Service, the Postal Inspection Service, and United States Marshals. That these agencies often work weeks at a time on a case to find out at the end that two or more services have been devoting some of their best men to the same case, when the agents of only one service are necessary, has happened time and again.

An instance of the investigations, which often conflict one with the other, is the enforcement of the President's enemy alien regulations. The Secret Service, the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, and often the army or navy intelligence service will all be busy at the same time investigating the same enemy alien without co-operation of any kind between them and in most instances without one agency knowing what the other or others are doing.

Furthermore it was said yesterday that the Government has suffered to a considerable extent as a result of jealousies which have arisen in the secret services. This has been particularly true of the Secret Service and the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation. A case in point was the investigation of the I. W. W. situation in the United States that resulted in the arrest and indictment of more than 100 agitators. That investigation was made by the Secret Service, and the arrests which followed were made by agents of the Department of Justice. When the story of the country-wide round-up was made public in Washington it appeared that only the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation was concerned in the case. That this announcement did not please the Secret Service is well known in Government circles.

Another instance of friction followed the promulgation of the President's new enemy alien regulations. The President charged all Federal officials with the enforcement of the regulations and the Secret Service District Chiefs were in due course notified to enforce them. Subsequently, it is stated, the Secret Service received orders to leave the enforcement to the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation.

URGES JERSEY YARDS FOR RELIEF OF PORT

T. P. Shonts's Plan Includes Subways for Trucks to Bring Freight to New York.

INDORSED BY J. F. STEVENS

Five-Year-Old Scheme Disclosed at Hearing on West Side Improvement—F.D. Underwood Approves

Two experienced railroad men, Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad Company, were witnesses yesterday before the Commission on West Side Improvement. They told of the inadequate facilities of getting fuel and food into the city, and made suggestions of how the present archaic methods could be adjusted to meet the city's extraordinary growth.

Early in 1913 Mr. Shonts outlined a plan for the quick and easy movement of freight into the city from points west of the Hudson River, and sent the suggestion to John F. Stevens and William Barclay Parsons, well known engineers, who approved the plan. Nothing had been done, however, to make substantial Mr. Shont's vision of adequate terminal facilities of five years ago.

Mr. Shonts said that the commerce of the New York Central Railroad Company should not be considered singly, but as part of a general plan. Under Government control, he asserted, this port would be operated by one head in order to obtain the greatest efficiency. For thirty years, he said, the railroads had been trying to accomplish the same thing, and if the railroads would pool their properties here, or else create a new organization and build proper connecting lines to a great common clearance yard, there would be a saving of from 60 to 70 per cent. in power, coal, and wages. This had been demonstrated in the West, he said.

"We must prepare for an industrial war after the present war is over," he continued, "and we would not measure up to our duties if we did not take steps now to make the facilities as great as possible. We will be fools if we do not prepare for this industrial war, because it is bound to come."

Then Mr. Shonts told of the plan he had outlined in 1912 and 1913, which provided for large central yards in the New Jersey meadows, with subways running through various traffic zones to be established in the various boroughs. Large warehouses were to be built in these zones and in this way shippers would be brought into direct connection with the railroads.

Stevens Letter Introduced.

In reply to a question, Mr. Shonts said that to build a bridge across the Hudson River would cost, according to the latest estimate, $42,000,000, while a tunnel could be built for about $6,000,000. It was his opinion that about 19,000 trucks were being used throughout the city for cartage purposes. If all freight was brought across the river by rail or by a vehicular tunnel, the river could be kept clear for ocean steamships. Then the letter sent in reply to Mr. Shonts's suggestion was introduced and made part of the record.

In his letter Mr. Stevens expressed surprise that this city had attained such a marvelous growth, considering the "absolutely archaic and expensive methods of handling freight which has prevailed for so many years and the increasing handicap which is resulting from the constant development of its trade and industries."

Artificially stimulated traffic, he wrote, moved along the line of least resistance, but in the end it failed. A paragraph in the letter ran:

"I have no doubt but that the terminal cost of handling a ton of all rail or of water and rail freight at this port is as much as it is to move the same ton 300 miles on any of our trunk lines."

Mr. Stevens added that he had no doubt that the growth of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk was in part made at the expense of New York. Then he said that West Street could be utilized as a marginal right of way, with tracks to serve freight stations; that these tracks would have to run in a subway because the people would probably not permit elevated or surface operation of trains, and in this way a freight terminal several miles in length could be provided. His plan for the use of a subway he described as follows:

"With the surface plan not available I believe the subway to be solution; such a subway to be provided with four through tracks arranged in pairs with a substantial partition between them to obviate the danger of a block by a wreck. Such subway could be widened for the necessary tracks at stations, such stations to be located along the east side of West Street. Stations must be made one story above ground and provided with elevators of capacity of four cars if practicable. Incoming freight to be handled at surface level and outgoing freight on subway level. Station buildings could be run up half a dozen floors and space rented for warehouse purposes."

Sees 50 Per Cent. Saving.

Mr. Stevens stated that two double-track tunnels under the Hudson connected by West Street tracks and connecting with all of the railways by means of a joint yard would provide a system of transportation of great flexibility, of enormous capacity, and one that, properly financed and created, would cut the cost of handling freight in half. He said that the average movement of a freight car is twenty-five miles a day, and that if five miles could be added, the freight equipment of the country could be increased 20 per cent. without any outlay.

Mr. Shonts, when asked if he could suggest any quick method of relieving the congested condition of the freight traffic, replied that short-haul traffic within seventy-five miles of New York might be handled by motor trucks, thus leaving to the railroads only the long haul traffic. He said that he saw no reason why Congress should not take over the whole matter of developing the facilities of this port.

Mr. Underwood told the commission that the Erie freight was moved across the Hudson by twenty-car floats and 150 lighters. Mr. Stevens, before he went to Russia in June last, had worked out a plan for the company to use freight stations in various parts of the city and a number of fast motor trucks. The witness said that none of the methods suggested for handling freight between this city and New Jersey ever appealed to him, although he had always listened to anybody having anything to suggest along that line.

He favored a large joint sorting station in the Jersey meadows connected with Manhattan by a vehicular tunnel which could be used by ten-ton motor trucks.

"Manhattan," he said, "must not be burdened with freight which does not belong here. There is no reason why freight going to Illinois should pass through this borough."

Asked what was his idea of the best plan to relieve the congestion, Mr. Underwood, replied that to fill up the Hudson River would solve the problem satisfactorily. But as this could not be done some other plan must be adopted. He had thought of a pontoon bridge across the Hudson and closing the river during certain hours to all water traffic.

Mr. Underwood said that he could imagine railroads operating large numbers of motor trucks for delivering freight. Then he said that the Erie Railroad Company owed everything to the public, and that the welfare of the public would always be considered before that of the shareholders. His company would gladly come to Manhattan if it could get here without paying too much for the privilege. He ridiculed the canals, and said that the State had spent $150,000,000 to build the Barge Canal, which started from no place and went to no place. He was sure that if the State had spent the same amount of money in building a four-track railroad between this city and Buffalo it would have something today to show for the expenditure.

The commission will meet again this afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce and will listen to any person who has a proposal for solving the freight problem.

Kurzman Bequests for German Kin.

The will of Frederick Kurzman, member of the law firm of Kurzman, Ottonger & Frank, contains a number of bequests to relatives in Germany. Trust funds of $10,000 and $20,000, respectively, are left to his niece, Bertha Rosenstock, and brother, Edouard Kurzman, of Berlin, and $15,000 to his sister, Laura Schwab of Beyreuth. A fund of $1,000 is left to the Mayor of Bayreuth, to be distributed among the poor children at Christmas time, and the Jewish congregation of the City of Bayreuth is to receive $500. Gifts of $1,000 each are made to Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Montefiore Home, and Temple Beth-El, in this city. The residuary estate goes to the widow, Anna Kurzman, and son, Seymour P. Kurzman, in equal shares.

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To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Helps relieve a cold in one day. 30c.—Advt.

UPHOLDS FREE USE OF GASOLINE HERE

Petroleum War Service Committee Says There Is No Shortage in This Country.

ENOUGH FOR NEEDS OF WAR

Inability to Ship Product Abroad and Lack of Storage Facilities Held to Justify Use.

After a meeting yesterday the following statement was authorized by the Petroleum War Service Committee, of which A. C. Bedford is Chairman:

"It is important that the American people understand fully the factors governing the supply of petroleum products in this country. The Chairman of the Petroleum Committee of the Council of National Defense some months ago pointed out the importance of conservation of gasoline. The situation at present may be summarized as follows:

"There is no shortage of gasoline for use in this country. As a matter of fact, as a result of the light domestic demand incident to the Winter weather, the stocks of gasoline are increasing and will further increase before the heavy Summer demand is encountered.

"While there is an increasing demand abroad for gasoline for use by our own army and navy, as well as by our allies, the limiting factor there is shipping tonnage. All the gasoline is now being forwarded for which ships are available. Experience and inquiry make it clear that the petroleum industry in America can and will supply all the increased demand for oil products for the war, provided sufficient tank steamers can be obtained. It is estimated that in 1917 not over 25 per cent. of the gasoline produced in this country was exported. That fact should be reassuring to any one who doubts this country's ability to supply the war requirements of our own and our allied Governments for this important product.

"The need of immediate importance is that there be no relaxation in the production of fuel oil. This material, liquid fuel, as it is often called, is used by the oil-burning vessels of the navies, by practically every industrial plant engaged in the manufacture of munitions, shipyards, gas plants, and even by some of the railroads. The consumption of fuel oil is much greater than the consumption of any other of the various products obtained from crude petroleum.

No Waste in Manufacture.

"Crude oil, as it comes from the ground, is a mixture of light and heavy hydrocarbons, which in the still vaporize at different degrees of heat. The light hydrocarbons (those which distill at comparatively low temperatures) are known as gasoline. The heavier hydrocarbons (which remain after the distillation of the lighter fractions) can all be utilized for fuel purposes. Most of the crude oils produced in the United States are not satisfactory for fuel purposes until after the lighter fractions have been removed.

"There are two reasons for this: (1) crude oil has no flash—that is, one cannot specify the definite point at which it will always ignite; it is dangerous to handle or burn in its natural state owing to the lighter hydrocarbons evaporating as gas at ordinary temperatures. This is why Lloyd's and other authorities insist that fuel oil must have a flash test of 150 degrees Fahrenheit, which means that at temperatures below 150 degrees Fahrenheit no gas will be given off and the fluid will not ignite. (2) Fuel oil of 150 Fahrenheit flash test has a greater value than crude oil in its natural state, owing to the presence in the crude of the lighter hydrocarbons.

"From the foregoing it must be evident that the war requirements demand that the refining of crude must be based upon the principle of obtaining the necessary quantity of fuel oil. Fuel oil is, therefore, the starting point. The fuel oil requirements must be first supplied and it naturally follows that, under ordinary circumstances, in running increased quantities of crude to meet the growing demand for fuel oil, increased quantities of gasoline will be produced. By means of the 'cracking process' or the breaking up of the heavier hydrocarbons into lighter hydrocarbons, fuel oil can be further refined to yield additional gasoline.

Ready Market for Products.

"It is, indeed, most fortunate for the petroleum industry in this country that there is a ready market for both products, for if the demand for one was out of proportion to the demand for the other such a condition would materially reduce the total quantity of crude which would be refined. It is, likewise, important that as long as it is impossible to ship more gasoline than is now being forwarded to Europe, the broadest possible market can be afforded for gasoline which is available for use in this country. Unfortunately gasoline cannot be stored in large quantities for lack of storage facilities, which cannot now be built. It is, however, important, as the Chairman of the Petroleum Committee some time ago emphasized, that there be no wasteful use of gasoline. In wartime it is unnecessary to point out the advantages that accrue to any nation from husbanding all of her resources. Conservation of food, fuel and all other like products is essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

"Gasoline is the only derivative of petroleum which is not today utilized so as to reduce waste to the minimum. The oil lamp—the light of the rural and farming communities—is a necessity, not a luxury. The manufacturer who burns fuel oil and uses lubricating oil to run his machinery naturally strives to economize and use the minimum quantity required to produce the desired results. But with gasoline the situation is different. Gasoline is a product which, while essential to the waging of the war, has been used not merely as a necessity, but in part at least as a medium of convenience or pleasure. This refers particularly to the consumption of gasoline in pleasure cars. If there should be a material decline in the production of crude, or if the increased demand for fuel because of the war should make it necessary to divert to fuel oil that part of the crude which today is being 'cracked' into gasoline, then and only then would it be necessary to curtail the deliveries of gasoline."

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ANNOUNCEMENT

The Patriotic Yarn Association

WAS organized to supply the women of this country the best worsted yarn in the market at the lowest possible cost, allowing only for the expense of distribution, with the understanding that they will make up garments for men in the service of the United States and her Allies.

We desire to reach the individual knitter direct, that she may be unrestricted in the disposition of her finished garment, provided only that she knit solely for the above-mentioned cause and give her written word of honor to that effect. We also gladly help out small organizations of recognized reputation working for patriotic purposes.

PRICES:

By the hank in Gray or Natural.......... 70c
In Blue or Khaki.......... 75c
Four hanks average one pound.

In lots of five pounds or over, the price per pound for Gray or Natural is $2.75, and Khaki or Blue, $2.85.

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WAR TIME SALE

Offers You To-day and To-morrow

Every $32.50, $35, $38 and $40 Overcoat and Suit in Stock

At $23.50

This is no special purchase for sale purposes, no season-end accumulation of odd sizes and left-over stock, and no rag-tag collection of clothes of doubtful pedigree, but is, on the contrary, the second step in one of the most momentous stock disposal movements in the history of the Clothing Business. It offers Clothing of Known Merit and Highest Reputation at Remarkable Reductions, and has been arranged for the single purpose of disposing of stocks which have not moved with the speed to which Brill stores are accustomed because more than a million men are wearing Uncle Sam's Khaki and have no earthly use for civilian clothes. We have chosen, therefore, to "Get from Under" and offer Men and Young Men

One of the Greatest Sales in the History of the Brill Stores

Former Prices.	WINTER O'COATS	Sale Prices.	Former Prices.	ULSTERS	Sale Prices.	Former Prices.	WINTER SUITS	Sale Prices.
$35.00	Melton Overcoats	$23.50	$40.00	Ulsterettes	$23.50	$32.50	Blue Serge Suits	$23.50
$32.50	Black Kersey Overcoats	$23.50	$35.00	Town Ulsters	$23.50	$40.00	Silk Mixture Suits	$23.50
$35.00	Silk-Lined Overcoats	$23.50	$40.00	Walking Ulsters	$23.50	$32.50	Black Unfinished Suits	$23.50
$35.00	Chesterfield Overcoats	$23.50	$40.00	Trench Ulsters	$23.50	$32.50	Gray Worsted Suits	$23.50
$40.00	Trench Overcoats	$23.50	$40.00	Fancy Mixture Ulsters	$23.50	$35.00	Silk-Lined Suits	$23.50
$35.00	Form-Fitting Overcoats	$23.50				$32.50	Blue Unfinished Suits	$23.50

Your Money Back if You Are Not Satisfied.

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14th Street, 1456 Broadway, 125th Street and Brooklyn Stores Open To-morrow Evening

Facts, like rivets, hammered home hold fast.

When the body loses efficiency, it is time to remember that coffee drinking does hurt many.

Then is the time to change to the delicious cereal drink—

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

TROUBLE BETWEEN M'GRAW AND HERZOG TO BE AIRED IN SUIT BY GIANTS' CAPTAIN

HERZOG WILL BEGIN ACTION FOR SALARY

Captain of Giants Instructs Attorneys to Collect $830 from Local Club.

MAY JOIN AERO CORPS

Player, Off for Florida, Declares He Will Not Be In New York Team's Lineup.

The uprising of Captain Charley Herzog against the Giants has now reached the stage where the second baseman has instructed his attorneys in this city to start suit against the New York Baseball Club to recover the $830 which was deducted from his salary last season during the period when he was under suspension. Herzog informed friends in this city of this action yesterday. At the Giants' office nothing had been heard about the threatened legal action.

Herzog is now on his way to Florida, where he expects to take further training in an aviation school. He made several flights last season and has confided to his friends that he is anxious to enter the Government service. It would not surprise those who know the temperamental Herzog if he entered the aviation corps and gave up baseball.

Before leaving for Florida Herzog informed his friends that he had not changed his mind about quitting the Giants. He expressed regret about leaving his clubmates on the New York team and paid a tribute to New York fans, but he again stated that he did not care to play here under the present management. Herzog says that since he openly declared himself at the league meeting here in December he has again made formal claim on the club for his salary, but has received no reply, so he decided to place the case in the hands of his attorneys.

It is a certainty that before many weeks Manager McGraw will make some deal in which the second baseman will figure. He says he does not want a player on his club who will disregard the club's rules of discipline as Herzog did last Fall when he took French leave prior to the last Western trip.

Three clubs would be anxious to get Herzog—Chicago, Boston, and Cincinnati. McGraw does not want to sell the player outright, but insists that he get his value in playing talent. He has demanded Pete Kilduff from the Cubs in exchange for Herzog, while Cincinnati has no infielder it can give in trade for him. Boston is planning some kind of a three-cornered deal whereby it hopes to land Herzog in the Hub. The Giant Captain says that he would rather play in Boston than in Chicago.

Anticipating all sorts of trouble in the transportation of baseball players and their baggage during the coming Spring trip, Secretary Harry Sparrow of the Yankees has worked out a scheme whereby the players will have to be their own baggage smashers. The Yankees' Secretary has arranged to get a steel suit case for each player, and he will have to carry his own baggage with him.

Last season, when the Yanks and Boston Braves toured the South, they carried 110 pieces of baggage, and it required two or three officials to look after this end of the trip alone, for baseball players are just as fussy about their baggage as grand opera stars. They carry trunks with four or five different changes of suits, shoes, bundles of neckties, and silk shirts galore. But next year the ball players will have to travel light, just like an ordinary salesman. Pullmans will also be scarce, and baseball trips will have none of the trains de luxe which they have had in former years.

The new steel suit cases which Secretary Sparrow is having made will be large enough to carry their baseball regalia and enough store clothes to allow for the complete change of haberdashery on Sundays anyway.

Jeff Tesreau, the Giants' big right-handed pitcher, is the first National League player to sign a 1918 contract. Tesreau is spending the Winter here, and just as soon as he received his contract from the New York Club last evening he decided that the terms were satisfactory and signed his name to the papers. The New York Club expects no holdouts this season, for holdouts in these unsettled times would get little sympathy from anybody.

In former years the Giants were anxious to sign players like Tesreau for a term of years, but the day of the long-term contract is ended and there is general understanding among all the major league clubowners that hereafter players will be signed for one year only. Exception may be made in the cases of one or two of the star players, but it is certain that balky players will not be petted and coaxed as they have been in the past.

Several former major league pitchers gave excellent performances last season in the American Association. Grover Lowdermilk of Columbus stood third in the list of flingers, allowing only 1.70 earned runs per game. Patterson of Minneapolis was first with 1.50 runs per game. Cy Falkenberg ranked sixth. He was with Indianapolis last season. Dizzy Vance, the former Yankee pitcher, who was with Toledo, was next to Falkenberg in the pitching averages. Keating and Brady, former Yankees, also with Toledo, did fairly well. Keating won fifteen and lost seventeen games. Palmero, the former Giant flinger, with Louisville, won one game and lost six.

HOCKEY GAMES TONIGHT.

Two School Contests at Brooklyn Rink in P. S. A. L. Race.

Two games of hockey are scheduled to be played this evening at the Brooklyn Ice Palace in the race for the championship of the P. S. A. L. Erasmus Hall is to meet Manual Training, and Flushing is to cross sticks with Jamaica High. As Erasmus Hall and Flushing are considered the best teams in the league, the followers of the sport are predicting victories for these schools. In their opening games these schools uncovered remarkably pretty hockey for schoolboy sevens.

That the Brooklyn schoolboys are playing excellent hockey is shown by the game that Poly Prep put up against the strong West Point seven earlier in the week. Although the Cadets won, the Brooklyn lads at times outskated and outplayed the soldiers. As Poly Prep is not considered the best team playing at the Brooklyn Ice Palace, it is believed that some of the other teams could beat West Point.

The Brooklyn schoolboy hockey players are also taking a deep interest in the first skating meet of the season, to be held at the Brooklyn Ice Palace on Monday evening. Many will enter the novice race.

Professional Bouts at N. Y. A. C.

Officials of the New York Athletic Club have arranged a series of professional boxing exhibitions to be held in the Winged Foot gymnasium tomorrow night. This will be the first professional boxing show the Mercury Foot Club has put on since the abolition of the Frawley law. Only members of the organization and their guests will be admitted. The bouts will bring together Mike McTigue, an Irish middleweight and Johnny Howard of Bayonne, N. J., and Matty Herbert, former amateur champion, and Young Goodwin, a local boxer.

Pioneer S. C. to Hold Bouts.

Two ten-round boxing bouts have been arranged for the next show of the Pioneer Sporting Club to be held Monday night. In the principal contest Walter Laurrett, a West Side welterweight, and Paul Doyle of the east side will be opponents. Jack Russo, a New Orleans lightweight, and Ray Rivers of California will be the principals in the other contest of ten rounds.

DARTMOUTH LOSES AGAIN.

St. John's Five Continues Rout of Green Basket Ball Team.

For the fourth straight time the Dartmouth College basket ball team was defeated by a local organization when the St. John's College five won, 32 to 25, from the Green at St. John's gymnasium last night. From the time Kelly of the victors shot the initial basket of the game until the finish Dartmouth was playing an uphill battle. During the second half the visitors from Hanover put forward a stronger attack and at one time they managed to come within three points of an even score, but toward the end the local passers asserted themselves again and made the decision certain.

Farrell and Mahoney, for the victors, proved unusually accurate at goal shooting. Mahoney scored five goals from the field and added six more points from the foul line. Deane and Johnson of the visitors did the best work for Dartmouth.

In a preliminary game the St. John's Prep five defeated a team from Erasmus Hall by 17 to 16.

The lineup of the college game was:

St. John's.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Kelly	R. F.	Deane
Farrell	L. F.	Hutchinson
Goette	C.	Sample
O'Brien	R. G.	Hilliker
Mahoney	L. G.	Johnson

Goals from field—Kelly, Farrell, (6,) Goette, Mahoney, (5,) Deane, (4,) Hutchinson, Sample, Johnson, (4.) Goals from foul—Mahoney, (6,) Deane, (5.) Substitutions—Davidson for Kelly, Lezoll for O'Brien, Schmidt for Lezoll, Moriarity for Sample. Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia.

WANTS MOON FOR HORNSBY.

Rickey Willing to Accept Fortune for Young Star.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 3.—President Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Nationals, in discussing reports that he might sell Roger Hornsby, his star shortstop, to the Chicago or New York National League Clubs, today said:

"It will be safe to say that Hornsby will play with St. Louis next season. Unless Chicago meets the proposition I have made, or New York meets my terms, Hornsby will stay with St. Louis."

Rickey said he might consider the sale of Hornsby to the New York Nationals for cash and Players Fletcher, Burns, Kauff, and Schupp. He said he had told President Weeghman that the Chicago Nationals could have Hornsby for $109,000 and Players Alexander and Vaughn.

BOXES SENT TO SOLDIERS.

Athletic Paraphernalia Forwarded to Eight Camps by A. A. U.

Boxes containing athletic paraphernalia for the country's soldiers were sent yesterday by the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union to eight army camps and naval training stations, situated in the vicinity of New York and in the South. This is in line with the recently adopted action of the local Amateur Athletic Union officials toward supplying the athletic wants of the soldiers so far as in their power. The boxes distributed yesterday were made possible of purchase through the funds collected at the New York State amateur boxing championship tournament, held at Manhattan Casino last week, when slightly more than $400 over the expenses of running the tournament was realized by the metropolitan association.

The Southern camps to which boxes were sent yesterday are Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg, S. C., and Camp McClellan at Anniston, Ala. Locally the paraphernalia was distributed to Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.; Fort Slocum, Fort Hamilton, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, Bensonhurst Naval Training Station and the Bay Ridge Naval Training Station.

Originally it was the intention to supply the athletic necessities of the enlisted soldiers and national army men only at the local training places; but most of these have already been provided for and it has been decided now to enlarge the scope and distribute athletic goods at the camps where there are large numbers of New York boys. The two Southern camps, Wadsworth and McClellan, have many of the metropolitan district's athletes, and as the funds are obtained various other camps where boys from this vicinity are in training will be supplied with athletic boxes.

The boxes sent to the local camps contained soccer footballs, basket balls, volley balls, volley ball nets and boxing gloves. To the Southern camps in addition to these articles, baseball outfits, consisting of bats, balls, gloves, and bases, were sent.

ROAD RUNS ENCOURAGED.

Athletic League Hopes to Revive Interest in Outdoor Sport.

A meeting of the various officials of the Harlem, Bronx and Yorkville Athletic Leagues will be held soon, for the purpose of stimulating interest in athletics. This announcement was made yesterday by Fred W. Niles, Chairman of the Metropolitan A. A. U. Registration Committee. Encouragement in league athletics has been deemed necessary because of the present depression in the competive conditions. To date there have been few road runs, and the outlook for future activities in this line is not promising.

The Intersectional Athletic League was organized for the purpose of reviving interest in road running. Up to this season the league has been successful, but with enlistment of many of the district's leading athletes, several of the leagues of the organization were forced to disband. To replace some of the athletes, the clubs have accepted novice members, but the unfavorable weather conditions of the past month have prevented these new aspirants from making a competitive appearance.

At the coming meeting action may be taken toward arranging a number of handicap road races to be run in addition to the regular weekly schedules.

Vermont Five to Play Here.

The Bronx Church House basket-ball team will engage the quintet of the Nanco Club, a strong team from Windsor, Vt., on the Bronx Church House court tomorrow night. This game will be one of the three the Nanco Club five will engage in on a special trip to this city.

FOR telling routs and destinations, the number on the front is no more accurate than the conductor on the back—but much quicker. It gives you the information two blocks in advance. For instance:

Number 1 means Fifth Avenue.
Number 2 means Fifth and Seventh Avenues and Edgecombe Road.
Number 3 means Fifth and St. Nicholas Avenues.
Number 4 means Fifth Avenue, Cathedral Parkway, Riverside Drive and Broadway.
Number 5 means Fifth Avenue, 57th Street, Riverside Drive and Broadway to and from Washington Square.
Number 8 means Fifth Avenue, 57th Street, Riverside, Broadway and St. Nicholas Avenue to and from the Pennsylvania Station.

Remember them and you can identify every

Fifth Avenue Bus

AFON SQUIB JUDGED BEST DOG IN SHOW

Mrs. Finney's Tiny Pomeranian Wins Coveted Prize at Toy Spaniel Exhibit.

Nine little dogs, which if bundled into one would make one good sized animal capable of guarding the home, came together for the honor of best in the show at the fifteenth annual exhibition of the Toy Spaniel Club of America held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. These aggressive miniatures of dogdom had all been victors in their respective breeds, and there was a large gathering of the fancy when they were brought before a trio of judges to decide which was the premier toy dog of the 155 benched.

One of the smallest of the lot carried off the honor, for after a spirited discussion in which the leading Pekingese and the smart Brussels Griffon, owned by Mrs. Vernon Castle, were favorably noticed, the most coveted prize of the show was awarded to the tiny Pomeranian Afon Squib, owned by Mrs. Olin Finney.

The champion of the champions is a shaded sable that weighs only three pounds, and with the exception of Mrs. H. S. Peaster's Chihuahua, which was little larger than a good-sized rat, was perhaps the smallest dog in all this collection of high-class toys. He is a young dog, too, being a little over two years old, but he was every inch a Pom, and is one of the best sent out from the English kennels of Mrs. L. C. Dyer.

Afon Squib was shown by Miss Hydon, and also won in two limit classes and two open classes besides taking a number of specials. This marked his second appearance at an A. K. C. show, his other appearance being at Danbury, where he swept the boards of prizes.

Afon Squib achieved great distinction by defeating Mrs. A. L. Holland's dainty Peke ch. Young Wen Ti of Hydegree, which was adjudged the best of his breed, an honor which he has taken at many exhibitions. Although several of the largest breeders did not enter, the Pekingese made by far the best showing so far as numbers went. Mrs. Holland was supreme, as in addition to providing the best dog and the best of the breed in the runner-up to Afon Squib, this owner also had the best of the opposite sex in Do Do of Hydegree.

The female, however, did not show the marked superiority over the field opposed to her as did the winning dog. She was a little off in coat, and many preferred Miss Marie A. Stovell's Boodles of Mill Farm, which was placed reserve to Do Do.

Mrs. Frank T. Clark judged the Pomeranians, and it was a feather in her cap that Alvah B. Rosenberg and Frank T. Eskrigge, the latter from Allston, Mass., later agreed with her in placing Afon Squib as the best in the show. Mrs. Clark earned further laurels as a judge when, in the absence of Daniel P. Ritchey, she assumed the task of handing out the awards to the Brussels Griffons. It was the first time she had passed on the merits of this breed, but there was not a murmur at her decisions.

Mrs. Harrison D. Boyer came from Philadelphia to judge the English toy spaniels and gave great satisfaction in this breed, which composed many different types. James G. Rossman was the chief winner in the Maltese classes, which were better patronized than usual. He took the prize for best of the breed with Lady Anna of Arr, and also had the best dog in ch. Sweetsir of Dyker, which was shown for specials only, and defeated Mrs. H. S. Peaster's Peaster's Little Francis, which had been first in winners, dogs. Mrs. Vernon Castle was supreme with her Brussels Griffons. In addition to the winning dog, Nofa Frank, which made a good bid for best in the show, she took the winner's prize with Sweets of St. Margaret in the opposite sex.

The awards in winners' classes follow:

Pomeranians, Winners, Dogs—Mrs. Olin Finney's Afon Squib, first; George F. Ohmstede's Ohm's Tiny Wee Happy, reserve.

Winners, Bitches—Mrs. E. S. Allard's Pomland, Little Venus, first; Francis J. Tully's Fairy Queen, reserve.

King Charles, Winners, Dogs—Karl Wenzel's Peewee, first; Miss Anna L. Krug's Adonis Duff Duke, reserve.

Winners, Bitches—Fredoff Kennels' Rosemary, Little Dorritt, first; Embol Kennels' Celamo, Lady Bug, reserve.

Prince Charles, Winners, Dogs—Mrs. E. M. Reick's Prince Reginald, first; Karl Wenzel's Rainbow Young Aleck, reserve.

Winners, Bitches—Embol Kennels' Celamo Genee, first; Mrs. Daniel P. Foster's Princess, reserve.

Blenheims, Winners, Dogs.—Dr. Fannie K. Webster's Rosemary Pal, first; no reserve.

Winners, Bitches.—Fredoff Kennels' Hentzau's Stormlight, first; Dr. Fannie K. Webster's Harmony of Rosemary, reserve.

Rubies, Winners, Dogs.—Miss Clarisse Lithaur's Tommy Atkins, first; Fredoff Kennels' Fredoff Kewpie, reserve.

Winners, Bitches.—Mrs. Orville H. Tobey's ch. Rosemary Red Rosette, first; Miss Clarisse Lithaur's Rossalith, reserve.

Japanese Spaniels, Winners, Dogs.—Miss Lucy A. Harksen's Tama, first; Mrs. P. Menges's Winkie, reserve.

Winners, Bitches.—Mrs. E. H. Berendsohn's ch. Inamba, first; Mrs. E. H. Berendsohn's Takedo, reserve.

Pekingese, Winners, Dogs.—Mrs. A. L. Holland's ch. Young Wen Ti of Hydegree, first; Pah Kow Kennels' Ku-erh of Remenham, reserve.

Winners, Bitches.—Mrs. A. L. Holland's Do Do of Hydegree, first; Miss Marie A. Stovell's Boodles of Mill Farm, reserve.

Toy Poodles, Winners, Dogs.—Mrs. H. S. Peaster's Pretty Rex, first; Joseph Snellenburg's ch. Little Tiny, reserve.

Winners, Bitches.—Mrs. H. S. Peaster's Peaster's Little Beauty, first; Miss Virginia Kugelman's Tiny, reserve.

Yorkshire Terriers, Winners, Dogs.—Mrs. Anna Radcliffe's Little Marvel, first; Mrs. G. L. Strong's Chico, reserve.

Winners, Bitches.—Mrs. Anna Radcliffe's Tena, first; Mr. and Mrs. William C. Thompson's Maisie, reserve.

Maltese Terriers, Winners, Dogs.—Mrs. H. S. Peaster's Peaster's Little Francis, first; Mrs. James G. Rossman's Sir Espa of Arr, reserve.

Winners, Bitches.—Mrs. James G. Rossman's Lady Anna of Arr, first; Mrs. James G. Rossman's ch. Putsee Girl, reserve.

Brussels Griffons, Winners, Dogs.—Mrs. Vernon Castle's Nofa Frank, first; Knocwood Kennel's Knockwood Rattler, reserve.

Winners, Bitches.—Mrs. Vernon Castle's Sweets of St. Margaret, first; Knocwood Kennel's Flames, reserve.

Chihuahuas, Winners, Bitches.—Mrs. H. S. Peaster's Peaster's Little Juanita, first; no reserve.

Papillons, Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—Mrs. Annie Jordan's Lady Vixen, first; Irene La Tour's Dandy, reserve.

CORRIGAN SALE ATTRACTS.

Horsemen Prepare to Attend Dispersal of Thoroughbred Stud.

New York turfmen are showing considerable interest in the dispersal sale of James W. Corrigan's thoroughbred stud, and a number of sportsmen, who have been making their home here during the Winter, will make the trip to Lexington for the sale on Jan. 15. Jefferson Livingston, who has forty-eight horses wintering at Douglas Park and ten others on his farm, will head one group. He has picked out some of the horses he expects to bid on, and said that he never heard of a sale that offered so many attractive opportunities for investment. Emil Herz and Walter House also expect to visit the sale.

With the exception of Last Coin, who has not yet had any progeny to race, all the stallions have scored success. They are Colin, for which $38,000 was paid when he came back to this country from England; Delhi, Disguise, Hippodrome, and Ultimus. Perhaps the best prospect of the fifty-six brood mares is Marion Hood, the dam of Sunbonnet, which was the best three-year-old filly of last season. Included in the sale will be the entire training stable; nine foals of 1914, all fillies, which have raced with success; fifteen foals of 1915, a number of which have already been returned winners; twenty-eight foals of 1916, which have been engaged in the many rich stakes for two-year-olds during the coming season, and twenty-three foals of 1917.

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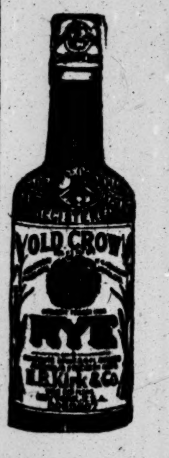

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YALE CLUB SQUASH TEAM IS DEFEATED

Columbia Club Players Victors Over Blue—Harvard Club Beats Rivals Handily.

The Columbia Club and Harvard Club squash tennis teams were victors in yesterday's matches in the Class A division of the Metropolitan League. Columbia scored a decisive victory over the Yale Club players on the Yale Club courts by a score of 6 to 1, and Harvard defeated the combined Princeton Club-Squash Club team at the Squash Club by a score of 4 to 1.

The only Yale Club player to score a victory in the series with Columbia was Carroll T. Cooney, the former gridiron star. He vanquished R. L. Strebeigh in a spirited three-game match at 9—15, 15—11, 15—5. This was one of the best matches of the day. Strebeigh put forth a fine game at the outset, but it did not prove adequate to stop the progress of Cooney, once the latter began to get his stride. It was a contest in which speed was pitted against strategy and speed, as exemplified by the work of Cooney, was the victor.

Aside from this match there were two others which were carried to three games. E. W. Putnam of Columbia defeated F. M. Blodget of Yale at 12—15, 15—6, 15—6, and Frank Kidde, Columbia, defeated Donald Mackay, Yale Club, 8—15, 15—12, 15—4.

It was a disintegrated Harvard team that faced the Princeton Club-Squash Club players. Harvard's strength was conspicuous by its absence, yet in spite of that the representatives of the Crimson captured four straight matches, all that were played of the seven usually contested in Class A events. The others were defaulted. Some of the Harvard Club players who were missing from the lineup were Eric S. Winston, the national champion; Fillmore Van S. Hyde, the handicap leader, and J. W. Appel, Jr. J. Onatavia headed the Harvard Club contingent. After winning the first game at 15—2 from Dr. Mixsell, he was pressed to a merry struggle in the second game, the score being 18—15.

The summaries:

Class A Team Matches.

COLUMBIA CLUB VS. YALE CLUB.

Frank Kidde, Columbia Club, defeated Donald Mackay, Yale Club, 8—15, 15—12, 15—4; F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, defeated Alan Carey, Yale Club, 15—9, 15—5; H. D. Buckley, Columbia Club, defeated J. A. Vietor, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—8; C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, defeated R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, 9—15, 15—11, 15—5; H. Kellock, Columbia Club, defeated R. Granice, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—9; E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club, defeated F. M. Blodget, Yale Club, 12—15, 15—6, 15—6; L. E. Mahan, Columbia Club, won from E. J. Clapp, Yale Club, by default.

HARVARD CLUB VS. PRINCETON CLUB-SQUASH CLUB.

J. Anatavia, Harvard Club, defeated Dr. Mixsell, Princeton Club-Squash Club, 15—2, 18—15; R. Coburn, Harvard Club, defeated W. J. Knapp, Princeton Squash, 18—12, 15—11; A. Ellis, Harvard Club, defeated Dr. Mittendorf, Princeton Squash, 15—6, 18—15; S. N. Richards, Harvard Club, defeated H. Tobey, Princeton Squash, 15—3, 15—8.

Taberski Leads Greenleaf.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 3.—Frank Taberski, world's pocket billiard champion, annexed the long end of the score in the opening match, which closed early this morning, of his 450-point contest at the Plankington Arcade Academy, defeating Ralph Greenleaf, his youthful challenger, by a score of 156 to 89.

FUTURITY ENTRIES CLOSE.

Indications Are That Number of Nominations Will Set Record.

It was apparent early last night that nominations for the Futurity of 1920, which closed at midnight, would exceed by far any mark heretofore established. At 6 o'clock more than 600 nominations had been received and tabulated by Secretary Erlocker of the Westchester Racing Association, and it was his opinion that the number would go beyond the 1,000 mark when the total number had been received. The nominations made by mail are expected to be large, and, as all of those bearing a postmark before last midnight are acceptable, the full entry will not be known at once.

In the figures at present available the greatest number of nominations have been made by James Madden with 133. James Corrigan, who has made fifty-six nominations, is second. August Belmont has named fifty-two horses.

Those who have made the greatest number of nominations thus far are as follows:

James E. Madden	133
James Corrigan	56
August Belmont	52
Harry Payne Whitney	32
Clarence H. Mackay	28
Richard P. Wilson, Jr.	25
Willis Sharpe Kilmer	23
Gifford A. Cochran	14
W. R. Coe	13
Mrs. H. B. Duryea	12
Major E. B. Cassatt	9

SPEER'S DOG WINS TITLE.

Old Joe's White Sox First in Amateur Field Trials.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Jan. 3.—Old Joe's White Sox, owned by John S. Speer of St. Mary's, Penn., and handled by Luther Hadley, won the amateur field championship in the dog trials here today, held under the auspices of the All-American Field Trial Club. Comet's Spot, owned by Dr. C. A. Bromley of Detroit, was second, and El Dorado, owned by Fred Hamilton of Omaha, third.

The open derby championship was won by Comanche Girl, owned by R. H. Luther of Adel, Iowa. Albert Kingstone, owned by Dr. A. J. Potter of McAlester, Okla., was second, and Donegal's Alizon, owned by Otto Pohl, Fremont, Neb., third.

Tie in Pocket Billiard Play.

Joseph Concannon by defeating Louis Krueter last night in the New York State professional pocket billiard championship at Lawler Brothers' Academy created a three-cornered tie in the event. The score of the match was 100 to 52 in favor of Concannon. Those who will play off the tie are Concannon, Krueter, and George Clark. In last night's match Concannon gained a commanding lead early in the game and, while Krueter was able later on to compile a run of 52, it did not avail in stopping Concannon, who ran out his string with an unfinished cluster of 28.

Cochran Defeats Cutler.

Welker Cochran defeated Albert G. Cutler in the 18.2 billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy last night by a score of 300 to 160. He averaged 30 and made a high run of 104. Cutler's best cluster was 63 and his average was 16. In the afternoon the veteran, Maurice Daly, who was playing 200 points against 150 by William Gershel, was defeated by the latter with the score 150 to 174.

GALE UPSETS ICE YACHTS.

Andrew White Dragged Under Boat, but Is Unhurt.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 3.—Although a regular northwest gale was blowing here today, Robert S. Johnson's Gull and Andrew White's Brownie started out for an ice-yacht race. They had not gone far, however, before the Brownie was upset by the wind. White, who made a desperate attempt to throw his craft to windward, landed under the sails on the ice and was dragged a hundred yards before the sliding ice-boat, with one runner in the air, stopped. Unhurt, White righted his boat, took in the jib, reefed the mainsail, and started out again, but found racing impossible.

Dr. B. White, who was sailing the Gull, also had his troubles, and in the hard blow found the craft unmanageable. The Gull, in coming about, was blown backward three-quarters of a mile before Dr. White was able to stop. The race was abandoned. Another try at racing will be made tomorrow.

Weather conditions also stopped racing on the Pleasure Bay course of the Long Branch club, the ice-yacht owners deciding not to take a chance with their frail craft in the heavy wind and partly snow-banked river.

Four new ice yachts of the Independent Club fleet were christened tonight on the occasion of a dinner given the club by S. T. Straus of Newark and West End.

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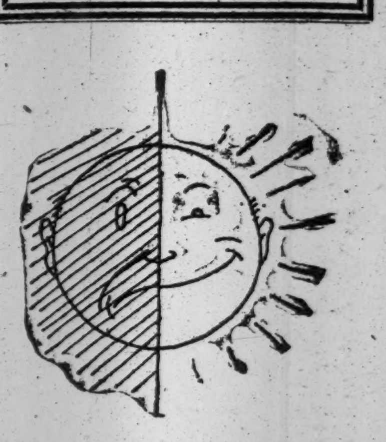

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Some with wristlets up the sleeves to keep out the drafts!

Sizes for both men and boys.

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Warm woolen underwear. Wool socks. Sweaters. Scotch knit jackets. Woolen mufflers. High buckle arctics. Spats.

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WHITE MOTOR CARS
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AS in recent years the annual exhibit of White Motor Cars is being made at the Automobile Salon only. Advanced ideas in custom body design present an interesting and authoritative forecast of style tendencies in both open and enclosed types. Bodies by Rubay, mounted on the White 16-valve 4-cylinder chassis.

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"ST. ELIZABETH" SUNG AS OPERA IN ENGLISH

Liszt's Oratorio Has Its American Premiere in New Form at the Metropolitan.

MISS EASTON TRIUMPHS

Clarence Whitehill and Mme. Matzenauer Also Aid in Success of Beautiful Pageant.

SAINT ELIZABETH, a prologue and four scenes, from the oratorio by Franz Liszt, produced as opera for the first time in America. Book by Otto Roquette, sung in English translation. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Saint Elizabeth	Florence Easton
Landgrave Ludwig	Clarence Whitehill
Landgrave Hermann	Carl Schlegel
Landgravine Sophie	Margarete Matzenauer
The Seneschal	Robert Leonard
A Hungarian Magnate	Basil Ruysdael
The Child Elizabeth	Costanze Bitteri
The Child Ludwig	Margaret Belleri

Conductor—Artur Bodanzky.

There was a large and keenly interested audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening to see as well as hear Liszt's "St. Elizabeth," the season's second novelty in respect of all but its music, familiar as oratorio more than a generation ago in New York, and now first produced here as opera, with a further departure from custom in the fact that, though originally composed in German, it was sung in English, the language both of thousands who heard or will hereafter hear it, and of the principal artists who took part. It should be said at once that the beautiful pageant last night was not drama, the drama of action and conflict of will, at which indeed it had never aimed. Of its subject, however, it proved an impressive portrayal, and of the singing of English a new disclosure and delight.

The translation, phrased to fit the music, was credited in the program to Constance Bache; the words were not in all cases the printed libretto text, having been changed daily in rehearsal while time allowed. There was a patriotic touch at the start of the evening when Conductor Bodanzky, greeted with applause, led "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Stage Pictures Applauded.

The stage backgrounds, each picture in turn, drew spontaneous tribute from the house, until toward the end, which came early, at 11 o'clock, there were hisses for silence as interest centred on Miss Easton's remarkable death scene, a choral tableau, darkly toned, after Rembrandt's "Night Watch." Liszt's own countrywoman, Mme. Matzenauer, was silent through two of her three scenes, there being no composer at hand in this case to write an aria at a prima donna's request.

Ordynski and Setti, who filled the stage, if not with action, at least with ever-moving masses of people and with still more "moving" sound, were called before the curtain with the singing stars after the second act, and after the third the two tiniest children, who were Virginia Gitchel and Alice Newman, tots of the ballet school, curtsying demurely. There was a special curtain between scenes, a black drop with one shining cross, as if of a stained-glass window, and the churchly effect was again apparent in a final apotheosis tableau.

"St. Elizabeth" sets forth a story known the world around, wherever the lives of the saints are read and treasured, and here made living and moving again in noble pictures of historic purpose and fine characterization. Then, too, behind and through all the pageantry, as its reason for being on the world's leading operatic stage, it contains the music of the Abbé Liszt.

Liszt, the great innovator of the pianoforte after Chopin, and one who transcended all before him in making that instrument orchestral, finally sought his effects in the orchestra itself. For thirty years he lived retired from the concert platform; he did not intend his "Elizabeth" for the stage. Yet it appears to have been given as an opera sixty times at Prague and again at the Liszt centennial of 1911 at Budapest.

At Vienna, too, it challenged the admiration and zeal of Bodanzky for a like experiment in New York. Here, in America, it had current examples of "Samson et Dalila," a better opera than oratorio; of "Boris," in which it has been said "the chorus is the hero," and more remotely, too, of "La Damnation de Faust," of the "Elijah," and, in England, of the oratorios of Handel, who, however, bowed to Puritan traditions of an adopted land.

Sung by the Liederkranz in 1870.

New York first heard the "St. Elizabeth" music sung by the Liederkranz Nov. 13, 1870. English words were first used here at a Brooklyn Philharmonic concert under Theodore Thomas Feb. 28, 1885. The work was repeated Dec. 17 and 18, 1886, following Liszt's death, as it was also at Cincinnati within the same year. Its last local hearing was Dec. 11, 1911, at a celebration of the centennial of Liszt's birth by the MacDowell Society, under Kurt Schindler.

How Liszt anticipated Wagner may be heard in the "Miracle of the Roses" in "St. Elizabeth," taken note for note by the Abbé's son-in-law for his descent of the dove over the Grail in "Parsifal." The heroine herself is not the Elizabeth of "Tannhäuser," a creature of Wagner's fancy from the old legends; her present namesake follows Liszt's reading of the actual life of the little Hungarian Princess, whose day is Nov. 19 in the Saints' Calendar.

The Wartburg, accurately shown in one or more of Urban's new scenes, is not only the hall of the song contest in "Tannhäuser," but the historic refuge of Martin Luther. An opening view is such as may have been the real interior court, recalling here other pictured castles of "Lohengrin" or "Tristan." In a series of five are also superb forest vistas, preserving the atmosphere of a miracle-loving period, not only in color, mass, and outline, but in the novel illumination, without theatric suggestion, by light from above. There are "no footlights" in the "new" art of the stage.

Music Leans Toward Drama.

Musically, the "opera" combines the method of Wagnerian description with the epic recital of oratorio, though long "speeches" are cut, and a strong leaning toward drama, in spite of its slight action. There is consistent use of typical tunes, some of the Catholic Church, mediaeval hymns, Magyar folksongs.

The Metropolitan forces acquitted themselves well in the singing of the work. Their first experiment of English since the war was interesting, in view of what might come after, a new precedent of "translated" opera. True, the chorus, so patiently trained twice over by Giulio Setti, cannot yet enunciate a text in the vernacular, as, for example, America's ally, France, hears its own French spoken and sung in national theatres. But Clarence Whitehill can sing English. His diction, in his native tongue, was as perfect, as crisp, clear, and powerful, as in other languages when he sang German at Bayreuth, French at the Opera Comique, or Italian that won Gatti's homage in New York.

Florence Easton in First Rank.

For Florence Easton, who stepped last night into the first rank of Metropolitan stars, the impersonation of Elizabeth, her first great rôle, was almost equally remarkable. No singer in all the Metropolitan productions of original American operas only, the only ones in English hitherto, has so combined a pure enunciation with a voice rich, vibrant, colorful throughout its range. Should the war situation lead to English-spoken Wagner, she can sing the other Elizabeth, the Brunnhildes, Isolde, Kundry. In brief scenes of the parents of Liszt's bridegroom hero, Mme. Matzenauer had an opportunity for one moment of fury as the usurping mother-in-law, while Schlegel added a noble baritone voice to the addresses of welcome. Robert Leonard was the Seneschal, and Ruysdael a swashbuckling Hungarian Captain of the Guard.

For Bodanzky at the baton, needless to say, the production was a triumph of energy much more than appeared last night, for he had met and conquered difficulties redoubled when the Board of Directors decided the opera's language must be changed. Urban's with life and something approaching scenes, and the way they were filled action by Ordynski, shared in the general praise. "St. Elizabeth," in some respects without precedent or parallel, offered a special problem in the Miracle of the Roses, not wholly met by ashy white roses and theatric vines that grew green over her forest shrine.

PHILHARMONIC'S FLAG UP.

Seventeen Sons and Brothers Serving U. S.—"Whitehouse" Played.

The "service flag" of the Philharmonic Society was hung for the first time last night above the stage. The figure "17," made of stars, was on its white field and represented the number of sons and brothers of those in the orchestra and in the society's office force who had entered the military service of the United States.

Carnegie Hall was filled last night for the concert of the Philharmonic Society when Guiomar Novaes, the soloist, had to acknowledge much applause after Beethoven's pianoforte concerto. The first number was the symphony of Cesar Franck, and following it Laucella's "Whitehouse," an impression of a visit to the Norfolk (Conn.) festival, for which it was written. The piece was played for the first time in New York last night, and Mr. Laucella, who is a member of the Philharmonic Orchestra, was brought forward by Mr. Stransky and warmly applauded.

CENTURY CORPORATION IN RECEIVERS' HANDS

Action Follows Equity Suit by Flora Revalles—Dillingham and Ziegfeld Among Creditors.

The announcement early in the week of the coming change in the management of the Century Theatre was followed yesterday by the appointment of receivers for the Century Amusement Corporation, the present lessees of the Century and the producers of "The Century Girl" and "Miss 1917." The action followed a creditor's equity suit brought by Miss Flora Revalles, formerly of "Miss 1917," who alleged that $13,000 was due her on a contract. Judge Manton of the United States District Court appointed Fred G. Latham and Andrew F. Sullivan as receivers.

The Century is owned by the New Theatre Company and leased by them to the Century Amusement Corporation, the officers of which are Earle R. Edwards, box office Treasurer of the Metropolitan Opera House; Ernest Henkel, and Edward Ziegler. Neither Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., nor Charles B. Dillingham, under whose management the last two Century shows have been produced, are members of this corporation, but were employed by it to produce the shows. Leon Laski, counsel for the corporation, said last night that the two managers were among the creditors.

Flora Revalles, who brought yesterday's action, was a member of Adolf Bolm's ballet, which was dropped from the Century show several weeks ago. Suit has also been brought by Bolm as a result of this. Bernard Gordon, counsel for Miss Revalles, estimated that about $100,000 was due other creditors and the sole assets of the corporation consisted of scenery, costumes, and other property not immediately convertible. The action for the appointment of receivers was joined in by the corporation, and was declared to be merely a step for the protection of creditors. Fred G. Latham, one of the receivers appointed, has been for many years one of Charles B. Dillingham's stage directors; Andrew F. Sullivan, the other receiver, is President of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.

Some idea of the cost of maintaining an elaborate production at the Century is contained in Miss Revalles's statement that the receipts of "The Century Girl" were $720,000, and that the cash assets of the corporation are now only $50,000.

BURST WATER MAIN ENDS WIRE SERVICE

Accident Near Postal Building Floods Cellar and Cuts Off Trunk Lines.

New York realized another cold weather danger last night when bursting water mains put the Postal Telegraph Company's plant in Manhattan out of operation and added to the peril of a stubborn fire in Mulberry Street.

All of the Postal wires entering headquarters at the Postal Building at 253 Broadway went "dead" when a twelve-inch high-pressure water main in Broadway burst in front of the Postal Building and flooded the cellar to a depth of seven feet, paralyzing the lighting and heating plant of the big building and cutting off telephonic communication. Practically all of the Postal wires entering and leaving Manhattan run through conduits in Canal Street to the Postal Building. These include the company's trunk lines. The headquarters were transferred temporarily to the Postal offices at 20 Broad Street, and service in part was re-established.

The 150 operators working at the Postal headquarters on the twelfth floor of the building were forced to stop work a few minutes after the water from the broken main got into the cellar, as the building was thrown into darkness when the water reached the power plant.

It was at first supposed that the fire in Mulberry Street, near which the Canal Street conduits ran, had put the Postal wires out of operation. But when at 12 o'clock seventy-five messenger boys went to the cellar of the building, where the lockers for their clothes are located, they found the lockers floating around. They had to go home in their uniforms.

Supt. Meade of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity quickly reached the scene and at 12:15 this morning the water was turned off. By that time the water on the street had frozen and the Postal Building was surrounded by a lake of ice. The work of examining the conduit heads under the building was handicapped for lack of light, but linemen were put to work and established an emergency electrical communication which gave limited light in the basement of the building.

It was impracticable to make a complete survey of the situation last night, and no statement was made as to the extent of damage or how long the Postal service would be crippled. Engineers feared that the grounding of the wires by the water and the freezing of the water would make the work of repair of more than ordinary difficulty.

The accident occurred at about 11:30 o'clock. All Postal business was tied up for an hour, until it was partly reopened at the Broad Street office.

QUESTION MRS. HEATH.

Attorney General Reopens Investigation of Housewives' League.

By direction of Attorney General Merton E. Lewis the investigation of the affairs of the National Housewives' League, Inc., whose President is Mrs. Julian Heath, was reopened yesterday. Deputy Attorney General George A. Fischer presided. The hearing was adjourned after a few hours until Jan. 31 in order to allow Frank C. McKinney, the lawyer conducting the investigation, to examine the books of the league and its contracts and correspondence with certain manufacturing firms.

Mr. McKinney, at yesterday's hearing, charged that in the name of the Housewives' League, an organization with a membership of 800,000, Mrs. Heath had promised certain manufacturers to indorse their products if they in turn would advertise in the magazine. It was charged that an exclusive contract had been made with a company making a brand of baking powder which she was to indorse in the magazine and in lectures throughout the country.

Mrs. Heath when questioned asserted that the league had never indorsed any but pure, economical food products under any consideration. She maintained that the league had laid the foundation for the conservation movement now under way. In answer to questions, she admitted that she was not sure of the membership list of the league, anybody being admitted who desired to become a member. She said that no accounting for money paid in had ever been made to members of the league, but she asserted that such an accounting had been made to the officers and directors every month.

WOMEN WOULD MAKE LOAFERS GO TO WORK

Citizens' League Mothers a Bill to Rid the State of Idlers During the War.

HITS RICH AND POOR ALIKE

Provides That All Must Register and Accept Some Useful Employment, Public or Private.

The corner loafer, the saloon lounger, and the man who was just "born tired" will have to relinquish their comfortable idleness and go to work if a bill is passed by the Legislature which was indorsed last night by the Woman Citizens' League of Queens Borough at a meeting in the Jamaica Town Hall. Mrs. Alfred J. Eno of Jamaica is Chairman of the league. She announced that Assemblyman L. Eugene Decker of Jamaica had agreed to father the measure in the Legislature, and there was hope that it would be passed within a few weeks.

The act provides for the assignment of able-bodied men, between 18 and 50, not regularly and continuously employed, to work in occupations carried on by the State of New York or by private employers, whenever, because of a state of war the Governor determines such assignments to be necessary for the protection and welfare of the State, and that they cannot be carried on as the protection and welfare of the people require without resort to this act. No person is to be assigned to any work he is not physically able to do.

The proposed measure empowers the Governor to require, by proclamation, every able-bodied man between the specified ages within the State to register forthwith his name, address, age, and other information with his local County Clerk. The latter shall, upon request of the Governor, furnish him lists of the names, &c., and the Governor shall thereupon have the power to assign such persons to occupations of the character mentioned for a period not in any case to exceed six months at any one time. The Governor is also to be authorized to promulgate such rules as are necessary to insure carrying out the act. It is set forth in the proposed measure that, in fixing the period of work to which any one is assigned, and in determining its nature, the Governor shall take into consideration the age, physical condition, and other circumstances of the person so assigned. Refusal to do assigned work by any person who is not regularly or continuously employed in some occupation is to be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500, six months' imprisonment, or both.

The bill is designed to hit the wealthy idler, as well as the tramp.

"All persons able to support themselves by reason of income from ownership of property, real or personal, and those supported by others, shall be included among those required to register under this act," reads Section 2 of the proposed bill. Those exempted are students or others fitting themselves to engage in trades, professions, or industrial pursuits.

Section 3 of the measure requires Sheriffs, police, or other officials charged with enforcing the laws to round up those who come under the act who have failed to register and obtain warrants for their arrest, charging misdemeanor. Failure to register will be punishable by a fine of not more than $50, followed by compulsory registration.

It is provided that persons required to work under the act shall receive compensation not less than voluntary workers in the same field of endeavor. In the case of private employers to whom men may be assigned under the act, the employers, it is provided, shall be required to execute a bond to the State, in such penalty and with such surety as the Governor may approve, conditioned to guarantee the payment of wages to the assigned workers. If a private employer fails to pay his assigned men, they shall be paid by the State, which shall then forfeit the employer's bond. No person, it is further provided, shall be required to work any greater number of hours per day than lawfully constitutes a day's work in the assigned occupation.

The act, in conclusion, says that its provisions shall not apply to persons temporarily unemployed for less than one month or in any business which depends upon a season for its maintenance. The act is declared to be an emergency measure, to be passed by a three-fifths vote of the Legislature, and to be in effect immediately thereafter.

MR. SCHIFF GIVES $25,000.

Announcement Made of Receipt of Check for Restoring Palestine.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Chairman of the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, announced last night that more than one-fourth of the first million dollars of the Palestine restoration fund, to be devoted to immediate needs for re-establishing a Jewish state in Palestine after the war, had been subscribed in three days, while the organization for raising the fund still was in process of formation. The commission, headed by Eugene Meyer, Jr., started its work Monday and, according to the announcement, met with immediate response from Jews all over the country.

An outstanding feature of the fund-raising efforts thus far, it was said, was the early arrival of a check for $25,000 from Jacob H. Schiff. Though Mr. Schiff is a large giver to philanthropies of all sorts, this was hailed as his first contribution to the Zionist cause. While no explanation was attached to the announcement of Mr. Schiff's contribution, it was interpreted as being sent in conformance with his recent statement of his position on the Zionist question. Utterances of the banker having been misconstrued by some as indicating his conversion to Zionism, Mr. Schiff last May wrote a letter, published in The American Hebrew, in which he denied such conversion, and explained that what he did advocate was the re-establishment in Palestine of a large Jewish population, not a Jewish nation, from which Jewry all over the world might be nourished. In that letter Mr. Schiff predicted that unless something of the kind that he recommended was done, Jewry in every country would disintegrate.

Another offering was from an anonymous donor who sent $25,000. Marion Travis of Tulsa, Okla., sent another $25,000.

Pledges and cash totaling $80,000 were received yesterday at Zionist headquarters as the result of a three-day Zionist Convention in Chicago, which closed Tuesday. About $30,000 was contributed by delegates living in Chicago and the rest by those from the Middle West generally. Dr. Wise formally transferred to the fund yesterday $100,000 which was raised at the recent Zionist Conference in Baltimore.

Some of the larger individual contributions, in addition to those mentioned, are Eugene Meyer, Jr., $24,000; Nathan Straus, $12,000; Mrs. Joseph Fels, $12,000; Anonymous, $12,000; Sidney Conrad, Boston, $2,500; Louis Robison, Leon Kamaiky, S. S. Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh; S. S. Bloom, and A. Waxman, Philadelphia, each $1,000.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Hobart Bosworth, the motion picture actor, will appear at the Palace next week in "The Sea Wolf," a one-act play made from Jack London's story.

Savoy and Brennan, who have been appearing in the Century show, will join the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic on Monday night.

"Nic Nacs of Now," a revue fashioned along the lines of "Odds and Ends of 1917," will be the first attraction at the new Norworth Theatre in Forty-eighth Street. The opening is announced for the week of Jan. 28.

Ruby Norton last night succeeded Wanda Lyon in the cast of "Flo Flo" at the Cort.

The assistance of actors as well as actresses is to be enlisted hereafter in the work of the Stage Women's War Relief. A meeting to discuss means of carrying on the work was held yesterday at 366 Fifth Avenue, and was attended by Florence Nash, Frances White, Dorothy Donnelly, Arthur Hopkins, Holbrook Blinn, Thomas A. Wise, Shelley Hull, Grant Mitchell, Ernest Glendenning, and others.

"Hinter Mauern," ("Behind Walls,") a drama by Henry Nathansen, will be produced by the German players at the Irving Place Theatre next Wednesday night.

HEBREW CHORUS SINGS.

Zimrei Yoh Society Gives Its First Recital—Eddy Brown, Soloist.

Before an enthusiastic audience at Aeolian Hall last night the Zimrei Yoh Society, (Songs of God,) whose object it is to revive Hebrew music, gave its first recital. A chorus of sixty singers, most of them soloists of temples and churches in the city, rendered the works of Hebrew cantors and composers of synagogal music, including Lewandowski, Weiss, Spiwak, Weintraub, and Sulzer. The soloist was Eddy Brown, violinist.

The work of the chorus showed the result of careful training, and it is to be hoped that the organization will become a permanent institution to present the much neglected Hebrew music. Of particular beauty were the "Jiru Enenu" of Weiss, sung by the male chorus, and the "W'Shomru" of Spiwak, sung by the full chorus. The conductor was Bernhard Steinberg, cantor of Temple Beth-El, an authority on Hebrew music.

Gabrilowitsch Plays with Symphony

The Symphony Society's sixth Thursday afternoon concert at Carnegie Hall yesterday brought a Brahms program, under the baton of Walter Damrosch, with Ossip Gabrilowitsch as soloist. The orchestra played the Symphony No. 3 in F, and Mr. Gabrilowitsch played the Concerto for Piano with Orchestra in B Flat. These two long works made up the whole program of the afternoon, opened with the customary playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Tarkington's "Seventeen" Coming

"The Masquerader," it was announced yesterday, will end its engagement at the Booth Theatre on Jan. 19, and the succeeding attraction will be Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen." This is a dramatization of the Tarkington short stories, and has been played in the Middle West, with Gregory Kelly in the leading rôle.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE TOM'W AT 2
DOING OUR BIT
Sunday Night Concert
A REGULAR 1918 BILL.

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 9. Matinee Tomorrow at 2:30.
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
Over the Top
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
T. Roy Barnes
Justine Johnstone
Craig Campbell
Laurie & Bronson
Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.

SHUBERT 44th, west of B'way. Eves. 8. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME
At New Year's Time Enjoy Two Hours of Maytime
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

BECAUSE OF EXTRAORDINARY DEMAND FOR SEATS, SELWYN & CO. ANNOUNCE
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY
POPULAR PRICES
WHY MARRY?
with
Nat C. Goodwin
Edmund Breese
Estelle Winwood
Shelley Hull
Ernest Lawford
Beatrice Beckley
A comedy by Jesse Lynch Williams
ASTOR Broadway & 45th. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
"A cozy comedy that WARMS."—Eve. World.
MARGARET ANGLIN in a New Comedy "BILLETED"

HIT
"The Gipsy Trail"
THE HIGH ROAD TO HAPPINESS
AT THE Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE

BROADHURST 44, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20.
MATINEES TOMORROW & THURS.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
MAXINE ELLIOTT
IRENE FENWICK
MACLYN ARBUCKLE
in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."
3 WEEKS LONGER—Seats Selling Jan. 26.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
THIS THEATRE THOROUGHLY HEATED.
FLO-FLO

LONGACRE West 48th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

He Is Crowding THE 39th St. Theatre
Don't Miss This "Admirable Performance"
—N. Y. Herald.
Secure seats now for Tom'w's Mat.
LOU TELLEGEN
"THE MATINEE IDOL DE LUXE"
—Eve. Sun.
In His Dominating Success
"BLIND YOUTH," by Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen.
Popular Mat. Every Wednesday, 50c to $1.50.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

48th St. Thea., Near B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20.
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES
YES OR NO

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:25. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:25.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
Smartest of Musical Comedies
OH, BOY!
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
WASH. SQ. PLAYERS IN THEIR 4 BEST PLAYS
Except Sat., 25c to $1.50. We pay tax.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
THE GRASS WIDOW
MUSIC, MIRTH AND MAIDENS

BIJOU, W. 45th. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Eves. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat., 25c to 75c.
POLLYANNA
Next Week—FISKE O'HARA.

LOEW'S 7th Ave. at 125 St. Eves. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat., 25c to 75c.
Very Good Eddie
Next Week—"DE LUXE ANNIE."

VIEUX COLOMBIER
22 W. 35th. Greeley 1523.
TONIGHT AT 8:30.
BECQUE, MERIMEE, MOLIERE.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
Greatest Musical Show on Earth
COHAN & HARRIS present
The Cohan Revue 1918

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC STARTS 11:30
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. at 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

The EVENING WORLD remarks: "In 'HAPPINESS' Hartley Manners has hit upon the greatest thing in the world, and Laurette Taylor glorifies it."
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
Seats 50c, $1, $2.
COHAN & HARRIS Present
THE MUSICAL COMEDY SENSATION
"Going Up"
"A SOARING SUCCESS. A SKY-SCRAPING HIT."
Eve. World.
Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
WILLIAM COURTENAY THOS. A. WISE
in the Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry
"GENERAL POST."
The Love Comedy of the Season.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN
in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
Mrs. FISKE in MADAME SAND

THE Naughty Wife HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Tom'w & Wed.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 780. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz present
"Words & Music"
A Snappy Revue with Richard Carle, Elizabeth Brice and Billy B. Van.

CENTURY Broadway, 62d Street. Evenings at 8:30.
LAST PERFORM'S. LAST MAT. TOM'W.
MISS 1917
AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE
"A Night in Spain." Dance Revue.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. 2:30.
MATINEES TOM'W & THURS., 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

COME TO THE COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE. TODAY, 2:45; TOMORROW, 10:45.
Holiday Matinees for Children
IT IS WARM

PARK B'way & 59th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE LAND OF JOY
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.
SUNDAY NIGHT VALVERDE CONCERT.

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. 2:30.
MATINEES TOMORROW & THURS. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN
GLOBE B'way 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:20.

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1463 and 5556 Morningside.
VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 8th Ave. Tel. 1109 and 542 Columbus.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15.
JOS. BYRON TOTTEN & CO., JARROW, SHANNON & ANNIS AND SIX OTHERS.
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

MOTION PICTURES.

44th St. Theatre. Phone Bryant 7292. DAILY—Mats. 2:15. Evs. 8:20.
POPULAR PRICES—All Seats Reserved.
PRIZMA COLOR REALISM
OUR NAVY AND COUNTRY BEAUTIFUL
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES SAY:—"THE GREATEST ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK."

LYRIC THEATRE, WEST 42ND STREET. TO-NIGHT 8:30. 25c to $1. All Seats Reserved.
WILLIAM FOX Presents William Farnum in Victor Hugo's Immortal Masterpiece
Les Miserables
Pop. Matinee, 2:30 Today, 25c & 50c

BROADWAY Theatre, Broadway at 41st St.
CONTINUOUS—Noon to 11 P. M.
MAE MURRAY in "FACE VALUE"

81st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3860
REX BEACH'S Greatest Story, "THE AUCTION BLOCK."
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE
MAT. 15-20c, incl. tax. EVG. 20-30-55c, incl. tax

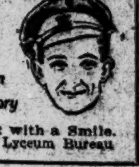
Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF, 10, 20, 30c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
EDNA GOODRICH in "Her Second Husband."
CHARLES GUNN in "Framing Framers."

STRAND B'way & 47th St.
MARY GARDEN in "THAIS." Strand Symphony Orchestra

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Eve., Jan. 7th
Italy's Part In the War
A Timely Talk by CHARLES UPSON CLARK of American Academy in Rome
Illustrated with Slides and New MOTION PICTURES
$1.50 to 25c. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs., Jan. 10, at 3:30.
First appearance on his return to America
John Masefield
in a lecture on his War Experiences
"WAR AND THE FUTURE"
Tickets 50c to $1.50 at Box Office, or J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 1 Madison Av.

Carnegie Hall, Fri., Jan. 11, at 8:30.
Return Appearance of



PRIVATE PEAT His Own Soldier Story
Two Years in Hell & Back with a Smile.
$2 to 50c. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
CARNEGIE HALL.
To-Morrow (Sat.) Eve. at 8:15
BRAHMS PROGRAM
Soloist OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Symphony No. 3—B flat Piano Concerto
AEOLIAN HALL
Second Series of
Eight Sunday Afts.
Soloists:
Efrem Zimbalist, Emma Roberts
Claudia Muzio, Guiomar Novaes
Ethel Leginska, Josef Hofmann
(Others to be announced.)
Subscription tickets Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg.
Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., Jan. 6.
Soloist EFREM ZIMBALIST
Kalinnikow Symphony No. 2
(First time in New York.)
Hubay Concerto (1st time in America.)
Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

N. Y. HIPPODROME
NEXT SUN. NIGHT
AT 8:15.
Concert by
JOHN McCormack
CHOICE SEATS STILL AVAILABLE
TICKETS $1, $1.50 & $2.00.
NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY....CONDUCTOR
Carnegie Hall, This Aft., at 2:30.
Soloist—GUIOMAR NOVAES
Program Includes:
Beethoven's G major Piano Concerto;
Strauss, "Death and Transfiguration."
Next Sunday Afternoon at 3.
Soloist LOUIS GRAVEURE
Rachmaninoff, Symphony No. 2.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight, 8:15. Manon Lescaut. Muzio, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Papi.
Sat. Aft. at 2. Thais. Farrar, Howard, Sparkes, Egener; Whitehill, Diaz, Rossi. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3). Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, Scotti, D'Angelo. Cond., Papi.
Sun. Eve. at 8:30. Concert. (50c to $1.50). Conde; Martinelli, Maazel, pianist. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8:15 Marta. Hempel, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8. Aida. Muzio, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Mardones, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Thurs. at 8. Marouf. Alda, Howard; De Luca, Bothier, Chalmers, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Monteux.
Fri. at 8:15. St. Elizabeth. Easton, Matzenauer; Whitehill, Ruysdael, Leonard, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

OPERA TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7877-7878.
Seats for Caruso in Manon Lescaut tonight, Sat. Mat., Thais, G. Farrar; Eve., Daughter of the Regiment, Frieda Hempel. Mon., Marta, Hempel & Caruso. All operas. Sub. bought, sold, exchanged. Conseil, 1438 Broadway, (40th-41st St.)

Opera CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought, Sold, Exchanged.
Broadway Thea. Ticket Co., 218 W. 42d St. (Phone 6505 Bryant) Miss V. Buchanan, Mgr. Op. Dept

Opera SEATS FOR TONIGHT & ALL OPERAS. Subs. bought, sold & exchanged. JACOBS, Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 38 St. Phones 4188-4189-4190-8442 Greeley.

OPERA TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7263-7520.
41 St. Opera Ticket Co. Seats for tonight, Caruso. Sat. Mat., Thais, G. Farrar; Eve., Daughter of Regiment, Frieda Hempel. All operas. 1449 B'way. (Schulte Cigar Store.)

OPERA TICKETS. PHONES: Bryant 4166-9752
SEATS FOR TONIGHT and ALL OPERAS. NEW TICKET EXCHANGE, 1416 B'way, opp. Met. Op. House.

FIFTH BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore
This Morning at 11
FRIEDA Hempel
JACQUES Thibaud
LOUIS Graveure
CECIL Arden
Tickets on sale at Biltmore Box Office
Mgt. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano

Carnegie Hall, Saturday Ev'g, Jan. 12.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF N. Y.
Debut of the American Violinist, MAX ROSEN

Geo. M. Cohan Theatre, 44th & Broadway.
SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 6TH, 8:30.
BIANCA RANDALL
SONGS THAT APPEAL TO EVERYONE.
Other dates at Cohan's, Jan. 13, 20, 27, Feb. 3, 10.
Tickets now on sale at the Box Office and at all the leading hotels.

GREAT HALL of the CITY COLLEGE of New York
Auspices Sholem Aleichem Folks Institute of the Bronx 1387 Washington Ave.
Violin Recital by Eddy Brown
SAT. EVE. Jan. 5, at 8:15. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.
Tickets 50c to $1.50—Baldwin Piano.

Aeolian Hall Mon. Eve., Jan. 7, at 8:15.
Request Organ Recital by JOSEPH BONNET
Tickets, 50c to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

Princess Theatre, Sun. Aft., Jan. 6, at 3.
Zoellner Quartet
Tickets at Music League, 1 West 34th St.

The Neighborhood Playhouse
466 Grand St. Tel. Orchard 1171.
Special Matinee for Children
Saturday, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M.
Tony Sarg's Marionettes
in Three Fairy Plays.
All Orchestra Seats 50 cents. Last Evening Performance Jan. 5-6, at 8:30.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Eve. 8. Mat. Tomor'w & Wed. 2.
MATINEE TOMORROW.
MOST WONDERFUL, LAVISH, FASCINATING, COLOSSAL, GORGEOUS PRODUCTION IN HISTORY OF AMERICAN STAGE.
Chu Chin Chow
A Musical Tale of the East in 14 Scenes—Company of 300 People.
Eves. & Sat. Mat. 50c-$2. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1.
Always 300 Orch. Seats at $1.50.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE
4th St. and 7th Ave. Tel. Spring 9400. Eves. 8:45. Mat. ... [illegible]
LAST WEEK OF PRESENT BILL.

CARNEGIE TONIGHT, 8:30
SUFFRAGE PICKET PRISONERS
SPEAKERS Dudley Field Malone
Mrs. Harvey Wiley
AND OTHERS
FREE MASS MEETING

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT LOWEST PRICES.
Mat. To-Day Best Seats $1.00
NIGHTS at 8:15.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK—3 SESSIONS DAILY
Largest Rink in New York City. 69 W. 66th St.
ADM. 50c. Sun. a.m. $1.
ICE SKATING
Beginners Taught.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86 St., near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8882.
Eves. at 8:15. ADOLF PHILIPP presents Johann Strauss' Operetta, "On the Blue Danube"

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.
20TH CENTURY MAIDS

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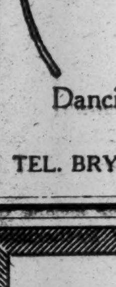

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1918.

THE UKRAINIANS TO THE RESCUE

The Ukrainians, not the Bolsheviki, have saved Russia for the time being from the calamity of a separate peace with Germany. Until the Ukrainians arrived at Brest-Litovsk and told the German negotiators that they would accept no peace arranged at a conference where they were not represented, Trotzky and his Bolsheviki were walking trustfully and with smiles straight into the German trap. They had disbanded their army, all thought of resistance was at an end, the troops still remaining at the front were fraternizing with the Germans, a brisk trade was going on across the frontier, and the hotels at Petrograd were filled with German and Austrian officers, giving all the encouragement in their power to the Bolsheviki. There was not a hint of objection to the German terms, which had been deftly presented in a way to facilitate the execution of the Bolshevist plan of a separate peace.

Then the Ukrainians came to Brest-Litovsk and made their position known to the Germans. They would recognize no peace in the making of which they were not officially represented. This was a surprise and a shock to the Germans. They had assumed that they were negotiating with Russia; they discovered that the Bolsheviki were not Russia, only a little faction and not representative. The Germans were forced to show their hand, prematurely, for there can be no doubt that later on, in their own way, at their own time, and bluntly, they would have made known their purpose to continue their occupation of Russian territory already in their hands until by "self-determination" of the peoples concerned the ultimate disposition of that territory should be decided. There is no reason to believe that the Bolsheviki, who have from the beginning been committed to a peace on German terms, would have raised any serious objection.

But a peace with the Petrograd radical group leaving the Ukrainians and the Cossacks to continue the war, with their announced purpose of not recognizing the Brest-Litovsk peace, was not at all what Germany wanted. Therefore, as Harold Williams declared in his Petrograd dispatch published in The Times yesterday morning:

> After the arrival of the Ukrainians General Hoffman most emphatically declared that the Germans would not evacuate the occupied territory, because while peace might be concluded with the Bolsheviki, other portions of the Russian army might continue the war with the help of England and France and seize Brest-Litovsk and other strategical points. The Germans absolutely refused to evacuate the occupied territory until the conclusion of a general peace. Their only concern was whether peace would guarantee the complete neutrality of the whole Russian army.

This is a situation created altogether by the Ukrainians. The German terms of peace submitted to the conference provided in Article I. that the state of war between Russia and Germany should be declared at an end; as soon as the demobilization of the Russian armies had been accomplished, Germany would evacuate her present positions in occupied Russian territory, "in so far as no different inferences result from Article II." Article II. is characteristically German. The principle of "self-determination" is recognized and the "Russian Government" is reminded that according to its principles the right of "self-determination" must be accorded to Poland, Lithuania, Courland and portions of Esthonia and Livonia, where the will of the people has demanded a full state of independence and separation from the Russian Empire. From the decisions of the people of Poland, Lithuania, and Courland, the "Russian Government" is further reminded that it must "draw conclusions." Germany drew this conclusion:

> As in those districts to which the foregoing stipulations apply, the question of evacuation is not such as provided for in Article I., a special commission shall discuss and fix the time and other details in conformity and in accordance with the Russian idea of the necessary ratification by a plebiscite on broad lines and without any military pressure whatever of the already existing proclamation of separation.

Apparently Bolshevist sensibilities were not ruffled by this bland statement. It was skillfully based on Russian principles and avowals; it was a mere nothing, a trifling detail. The German troops would remain in their occupied territory until the self-determining referendum could be had, when of course these same German troops would most scrupulously abstain from all attempts to influence the decision. The Bolsheviki would not object to that. But it was the very soul and substance of the terms of the German peace—that Russia should come into the power of Germany. When the Ukrainians at Brest-Litovsk made their bold statement, the Germans were forced to come into the open, to declare plainly what they meant. They could do nothing less, for if there was danger that the Ukrainians and Cossacks would continue to make war on them, they must, of course, hold their present positions.

This meant that the peace negotiations had failed, and the Bolsheviki made all haste to shelter themselves behind the Ukrainians. They saw that the peace they would gladly have made with Germany would be no peace at all, that it would not be accepted by Russia, and the one sure result of the resumption of fighting would be the destruction of the Bolsheviki, very likely the actual putting out of the way of Lenine and Trotzky. So they, too, put on a bold front and began to talk defiantly to the Germans. Izvestia, their organ, declared that they could not accept the German conditions as to Poland and Lithuania—"just you try it, gentlemen." It was time for an about-face. The Bolsheviki were losing their battle with the Cossacks and there was a threat of serious trouble in Rumania, where a visiting Bolshevist committee had been arrested, and might have been shot but for the intervention of Cossacks. Things were going well with the Bolsheviki only at Brest-Litovsk, where they were getting on famously with the Germans, and in all probability would very soon have concluded a treaty infinitely disgraceful to Russia, imperiling her future, but most satisfactory to Germany.

The intervention of the Ukrainians put a stop to the infamous proceedings and for the moment there is some room for hope that separate peace negotiations will not be resumed on the original Bolshevist basis. The transfer of the seat of negotiations from Brest-Litovsk to Stockholm would mean nothing, unless the Bolshevist negotiators hold fast to the new positions which the Ukrainians both forced and enabled them to take. From the point of view of the Allies, these developments are of the utmost importance. They could afford, without sacrifice of dignity or interest, to give support and encouragement to the new Russian attitude, since for the first time it is not merely Bolshevist and Socialist, treasonable to Russia and a betrayal of themselves, but is, with the support of the Ukrainians and Cossacks, really a Russian attitude. Naturally, there is danger that with the army disorganized, most of it disbanded, in fact, and with Petrograd full of intriguing Germans, the peace negotiations may be turned again into the old channel. As a compensation for that possible disappointment, it may be pointed out that the German disappointment must be still greater, for their hopes and plans of an immediate peace with Russia must be considered futile until that great part of the Russians who repudiate the Bolshevist Government can be persuaded to give their assent to the enslavement of their Fatherland by the Teutons.

BUY A STREET RAILROAD!

Too many verjuiced natures have permitted themselves to doubt the sincerity of Tammany's public ownership platform. Tammany knows the thing can't be done. Tammany is merely fooling its dupes. Having promised the impossible, it will gravely offer in the Legislature an impossible bill. The Legislature will stifle or reject it. Tammany, holding up protesting, indignant hands, will justify itself perfectly. "See, we "tried to put the city public utilities "in the people's hands, but the Leg-"islature, the Republicans, faithful "to the abhorred 'interests,' balked "our hopes." So the verjuiced ones in the campaign.

If they have read the bill introduced by Senator Wagner, they can't but sing a palinode. If there is an ounce of honesty in their bilious bosoms, they will propose to erect a statue in Parian marble to be set up in this city, "The Good Faith of Tammany."

To escape the debt limit, public service certificates, not an obligation or liability of the city, are to be issued, "payable solely out of a speci-"fied portion of the revenue or income "to be derived from the gas, electric "light, and power plants, or railway "property to be acquired." These certificates shall not be issued to an amount more than the cost to the city of each property, plus 10 per cent. So thoughtful-prudent was the Hamilton that drew the bill! Payment of the certificates and the interest on them is to be secured by mortgaging each plant or property. Here is a golden proviso, one glance at which would be enough to make the most cautious, fish-blooded investor willing to sell all he has and buy public service certificates therewith:

> The public service certificates shall only be issued upon the plant or railway for which they were especially issued, and the mortgage or deed of trust to secure such certificates shall solely relate to the property against which such certificates are charged.

Any such mortgage or deed of trust may carry the right to maintain or operate the plant or property for not more than twenty years, and then it may come into the possession of the mortgagee by foreclosure. After a year's default in payment of certificates, the mortgagee or trustee, upon request of a majority of the holders, may foreclose and buy at the foreclosure sale, with all the rights and privileges of maintenance and operation.

The individual mortgage plan must be irresistibly attractive. We see capitalists, small and great, mobbing each other in the effort to grasp this opportunity to buy certificates and acquire a solitary link in the street railway system, say the Sixth Avenue or Twenty-third Street line. Not since the discovery of gold in California has there been such temptation to human cupidity. Was it right for Tammany to bring forward this magnet of all pocketbooks at a time when so much money is needed by the Government?

WAR AND PROHIBITION.

Speaker Sweet, in assuming the gavel, emphasized the fact that the business of the country today was war, and the lawmakers at the present session would be called upon to give close attention to military measures and to "prohibition."

If the business of the country today is war, why does anybody in the Legislature waste his or its time on the prohibition amendment? That can only divide when there should be unity. The pretense of some of the advocates that it is a "war" or "emergency" measure is thinner than air. The Congress has given the President all the power he wanted in regard to intoxicants. Beer has been weakened, its percentage of alcohol reduced. Strong drink can be neither made in nor imported into the United States. If the prohibition amendment had been intended as a war measure, preposterous as is the idea of making a supposed temporary need the basis of a lasting and fundamental law, the time of its ratification would not have been set at seven years, with another year added before the ratified amendment takes effect.

Carry on the war with the utmost activity. Put aside this barren, superfluous amendment which politicians and politicasters kowtow before, their tongues in their cheeks.

A GERMAN TRUCE.

The Attorney General asks the Supreme Court to suspend the law against unreasonable restraint of trade for the convenience of the Government during time of war. If the Attorney General wishes that done, it is proper that he should do it for himself, and it is improper that the Supreme Court should do it at all. The anti-trust law is a criminal statute for the prevention of wrongful acts, which should be prevented and punished in time of war and peace alike. It is like the laws against fraud, robbery, murder, and other offenses against good government and good citizenship, which no one would propose to suspend for reasons of expediency at any time.

The impropriety of asking courts to suspend the operation of laws is plain. It is peculiarly improper in this case, for the court has repeatedly refused the same request when made to it by those who refused to take their views of law from the court. In response to such an entreaty to prevent the method of operation of railways now adopted by the Director General of Railways, Justice Peckham impatiently said: "And now for the third time the "same arguments are employed, and "the court is again asked to recant "its former opinion" that the pooling of railway traffic is unlawful. We now see that the co-operative administration of railways is promotive of trade, and not an unreasonable restraint. The Supreme Court some years later saw the same thing, for in the Standard Oil case it canceled the general language upon which arguments like the Attorney General's rest, in these words:

> In order not in the slightest degree to be wanting in frankness, we say that in so far as the general language used in the opinions in the Freight Association and Joint Traffic cases * * * conflicts with the construction which we give the statute they are necessarily now limited and qualified.

The Attorney General's dilemma arises from his refusal to admit that the rule of reason is the law of the land. The Supreme Court was displeased that it should be asked to recant, for reasons of expediency. Nevertheless it recanted, because it would have been a calamity to persist in the error that reasonable restraints of trade are unlawful. The Attorney General now repeats the calamity argument, and it is convincing as addressed to himself. Nothing but his pride of opinion prevents his taking his law from the court, and ceasing to impose his policy of persecution of reasonable restraints upon the court. He asks the court to abdicate, and himself assumes the prerogative of Congress in declaring the policy of the nation. That is pernicious activity, unworthy of an officer of law, and worthy of a politician. He alone is responsible for the uncertainty which now surrounds the statute that expresses the common law of merchants regarding restraint of trade and makes it enforceable in the Federal courts. It is as sure as the rule of reason that the law against unreasonable restraints of trade will never punish a good trust or allow a bad trust to escape its deserts. It is also sure that the establishment of the rule of unreason would revive the restraint of trade by statute from which the court would redeem industry and trade if the Attorney General would co-operate with the court.

Only in less degree would the suspension of the law for the period of the war be unfortunate. It would be a German truce, at the expiration of which the war on business would be renewed. Even during the truce enterprise would be checked. The Government cannot conduct the war without the help of the great combinations for the promotion of trade which it is prosecuting for doing what the Government itself is doing, and what the highest court says is lawful to do. But those corporations cannot be expected to put scores or even hundreds of millions into plants until the Attorney General recants his notice that after the war on Germany is ended he will renew his war on business. His annual report shows that he has experienced no change of heart. He still wants more teeth inserted in the statute.

A better way out is for the court, in due course, to end the war on business rather than to establish a truce.

BUSINESS METHODS IN THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Before the War Munitions act became a law in England it was necessary to form the coalition Government. The vote of confidence is not a part of our system; and our Ministry, which is the Cabinet, stays on at the pleasure of the President. However, an investigation by a committee of Congress can accomplish a great deal. Thus the Ordnance Department had been under fire a comparatively short time when, at the direction of the Secretary of War, who doubtless got a hint from the President, the Ordnance Department announced a reorganization to speed the production of munitions, and on the British model, too. Truly a short cut to reform.

In England, War Office control failed, and civilians had to be called in to transact its business. It has been said that the War Office "neither "grasped the magnitude of the effort "required, nor guided such efforts as "were made in the right direction." The same charge could be brought against our War Department. Splitting straws about the matter would avail nothing. It is no time to save anybody's face. The truth is that, while our Ordnance Department is well equipped with technical knowledge, it is inefficient for the business of a great war. So, as in England, the civilians have to be called in. They will take charge of four specially created divisions—procurement, production, inspection, and supply. The first is to make contracts for artillery, small arms, ammunition, and miscellanies; the second is to organize and stimulate manufacture; the third is to inspect all products, and the fourth to store, distribute, and transport them. This resembles the British plan of committees. Lloyd George had to abandon his search for one big man, a munitions boss. The undertaking was of a size to dwarf individuals.

An energetic civilian with brains has been already found to take over the Procurement Division, Colonel Samuel McRoberts, formerly executive manager of the National City Bank of New York. The other divisions will soon have their heads. If any does not suit, decapitation will be in order. Back of these division chiefs will be the department technicians, to catalogue needs and furnish specifications. Transferred to the War Council, General Crozier turns his authority over to General Charles B. Wheeler, who will act as Chief of Ordnance.

It is a good beginning on paper, but no more than a beginning; just as the organization of a Ministry of Munitions in England was no more than a start in the right direction. The Ordnance Department has never lacked for distribution of effort and responsibility, but it was not organized right for the great war. Finding business managers among soldiers is by no means easy. In civil life there is a wealth of such men, and the War Department needs the best. However, it would be an illusion to suppose that they will come, see, and conquer with facility. As a matter of fact, these civilians will find the production of munitions, which includes guns of all calibres as well as rifles, shells, and cartridges, in a backward and confused state.

It is not the case, as some Americans fondly believe, that the United States has supplied most of the munitions which the Entente Allies have used in France and elsewhere in the war area. Great Britain and France have made munitions on a very much larger scale than we have. In Great Britain alone the munition workers, including women, tally nearer two millions than one. They have all the tools and machinery required, which cannot be said of our increasing force of operatives. In England Government control is extensive, national plants are numerous. The labor problem has been solved by legislation and by tactful negotiation with the unions. Our labor problem is still unsettled, and a well-subsidized German propaganda is busy to bedevil it. Great Britain was never greatly embarrassed by German intrigue. So the new executives of the Ordnance Department will have their troubles. It may become necessary for Congress to extend a helping hand.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

We Cannot All Be Specialists. So commendable is the thirst for knowledge and so desirable is its satisfaction that nobody should even dream of criticising adversely the newly enfranchised woman who feels and acts on a stern determination thoroughly to prepare herself for casting her vote intelligently. The Times is doing what and all it can, by means of the series of articles on the theories and practices of our Government now in course of publication, to help her in the achievement of her laudable ambition. It feels, however, an impulse to warn the estimable lady not to put either a wrong or an exaggerated value on the detailed information for which she is hunting, or to be too scornful of her husband, brother, or other men whom she finds herself able to convict of not knowing much more than the nothing she now knows about what may be called the interior workings of the political machinery in her country and his.

To "tell time" one doesn't have to know much more about a watch or a clock than that it needs a periodic winding, and, as a matter of fact, that is all anybody except the makers and repairers of watches and clocks does know about either. We contentedly and safely leave such knowledge to the specialists who live out of its possession, and of necessity we do much the same thing with regard to our Government.

Perhaps the best answer to the questions asked by the new voter would be "the short ballot." Anyhow, it would be a good one, and, on reflection, she may see that the ignorance about minor candidates on the part of her masculine acquaintances, instead of being a deplorable thing, is simply their short cut to a reform which their legislators have not yet formally instituted. Something tells the ordinary voter that it is not his business to decide between the merits of Engineers, Coroners, Judges, Controllers, and other like officials, and, in practice, he just doesn't do it.

That he often leaves the doing to incompetent or untrustworthy representatives is his real crime, not that he isn't a specialist and an authority on the minute details of our governmental system.

Service Flag Defended. With the antagonism to the service flag, so called, that was expressed by one of our correspondents yesterday, we are not in sympathy. Of course, like other good things, the service flag can be, and sometimes is, abused. That is no reason for condemning it, however, and no more is the fact that such flags were not displayed during our previous wars.

The parents of one son or several who have answered their country's call to arms and offered their lives in its service are legitimately proud of their achievement in producing and training real men, and they have a right modestly to advertise the sort of citizens they are. Possibly there is in this pride and in its manifestation something of the queer element to be found in the man who by implication claims recognition of superiority because a horse of his has won a race, but even that and similar demands, though one could argue away their justice and propriety, constitute a "folkway" so ancient, so persistent, and of such nearly universal following that not it, but the argument against it, must be wrong.

That there is in the service flag a trace of invidious distinction against the parents who for good as well as for bad reasons are not privileged to display one is perhaps to be regretted. But the regret need not be very deep or keep anybody awake o' nights. Those sensitive enough to feel reproach in the service flag of a more fortunate neighbor can easily enough prove in other ways the honesty and extent of their patriotic devotion, while those who ought to be humiliated by the absence of the starred banner from their own houses—well, they probably do not suffer at all, so no commiseration need be wasted on them.

As for the service flags raised by business houses, churches, clubs, and the like, their case is not quite as clear as that of the proud parents, but its defense would be very far from hopeless. Instinct, if not logic, declares them justified, and the verdicts of normal instinct are by no means to be disdained.

Concealment Wakens Suspicion. It is not quite clear—it is, in truth, not clear at all—why Secretary Baker, on announcing the recall of three Generals from France, should have requested the Washington correspondents not to speculate, in their dispatches to their papers, on the reasons that prompted the action taken.

One argument against such a demand was the certainty that it would not be heeded. Another and better argument against it is the fact that the demand itself was an instant and irresistible incitement—as the event proved—to just the speculation which the Secretary endeavored to prevent. A plain statement by him of the circumstances that in his judgment justified or necessitated the return to this country of the three officers, and the sending abroad of others to take their places, not only would have prevented "speculation," but it would have avoided spreading widely the suspicion, in all probability—in practical certainty—quite false, that the recalls were the result of serious troubles or faults.

And whatever the truth may be, it is not anything like as serious as concealment will lead the lovers of scandal to hope or good citizens to fear. In short, whatever may have been the circumstances, it was a mistake to veil them in mystery. Mysteries, Secretary Baker should have remembered, are always "dark" until they are cleared up.

Complainings Should Be Hushed. Instead of calling "bad" the passenger service now rendered by most of the railways entering or approaching this city, why do not the too-irritable travelers find consolation for their inconveniences and delays in the thought that by enduring them they do, toward winning the war, the part they should, in one of the few ways that circumstances, for most of them, permit?

Their woes, after all, are so trivial in comparison with the hardships of soldiers at the front or even in the training camps! They should be glad to transfer to coal cars the "right of way" that used to be their own in times of peace.

And, anyhow, they now have such fine excuses for being late at the office! And it is so much easier to "hooverize" while eating a dinner that has been kept long waiting!

America After the War

Neutralized States Considered in the Light of the History of Belgium and Luxemburg—Great Britain's Attitude on the Two Treaties—The Lesson for the United States.

By AN AMERICAN JURIST.

CHAPTER II.—BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG.

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To enforce Belgian neutrality is not the primary reason why America engaged in the war against Germany, nor is the violation of the spirit of American democracy the real reason. The great injuries suffered by the Belgians in the present war have been deplored by Americans who have done much to alleviate the plight of Belgium. Throughout their entire national existence, Americans have evinced a marked sense of public justice; they have showed themselves to be in the main a just and a kindly people. But as America was not a party to the neutralization of Belgium, it is doubtful whether an infraction of Belgian neutrality by any of the parties to the Neutrality Treaty of November 15, 1831, could by the law of nations be vindicated by America. This was obviously the conclusion at first reached at Washington. Americans could and did protest against the violation; but officially America had no standing to protest or to vindicate a treaty of neutralization to which America was not a party.

It is unfortunate that the state of political parties and the conditions of her parliamentary government did not permit England to act with more efficiency in the first days of the war of 1914. That the safety of Belgium was in the first instance adequately protected by any of the guarantors of her neutrality is not clear. The preliminary pourparlers in 1914 between England and Germany, when examined carefully, leave the impression that the English ministers did not insist firmly enough on the right of Belgium to immunity from invasion in the event of war. Up to the 31st of July, 1914, Sir Edward Grey said to the French representative: "The preservation of the neutrality of Belgium might be, I would not say a decisive, but an important factor in determining our attitude." (British White Book of 1914, No. 119.) Would Sir Edward not have been justified in making his declaration stronger?

Belgium, in the eyes of America, presents one of the most melancholy as well as one of the most heroic spectacles in modern history. Her sad plight has excited their profound sympathy. That Belgium will emerge intact and resume her national existence, Americans hope and expect. What the ultimate destiny of Belgium may be in the centuries to come is another matter which no statesman of Europe would venture to predict. But one thing can be affirmed: that Belgium in the future is not going to repeat her present experience, if it can be helped.

It is an error to assume that Belgium is the cause of the war of 1914 or even the cause of England's belligerency. Belgium is but one incident of the great war, not its *causa causans*. Many people in this country have lost sight of the fact that this war is in origin a war for supremacy in the Balkans, which incidentally set on fire the long conflicting pretensions of Germany and England. To the people of the Orient the present war is one for the control of the European approaches to the Far East. To the average American the war is one for the principle of democracy. But whatever the object of the war, that the triumphant success of Germany in Europe would be disastrous to America, Americans in or out of public life with ample justification have come to believe. It is not compatible with the safety of America that there should be only one great power in Europe, and that power unfriendly to America. The arrogations of such a power would soon extend to this hemisphere; they would menace its integrity and possibly destroy for centuries the national policies and the proper development of America. This is a correct if instinctive conclusion for Americans.

That the status of Belgium was not the primary cause of the war, history demonstrates. Belgium never has been, according to the publicists' definition, a completely sovereign State. Belgium as a State was the product of the fears of Europe. Torn away from Holland only in 1830, Belgium by the concerted action of England and France was erected into an independent but neutralized State by the convention of the five great powers convened in the year 1830 in London. In the erection of a single State composed of the Flemish and the Walloon provinces, formerly a part of the United Netherlands, the racial diversities of the Flemings and the Walloons were not much considered. Consequently, the new State was from its inception left to wrestle with the always deplorable bilingual problems. The choice of a reigning house for the new kingdom was not even left to Belgium, but was dictated by the great powers. The choice of the English Queen's uncle as the first sovereign was agreeable to England, and the arrangement for his speedy marriage to the daughter of Louis Philippe, then King of the French, was most pleasing to France, as the future dynasty was not likely to be hostile to French susceptibilities.

It will thus be perceived that Belgium was allowed to enter the family of nations only provisionally, and because the great powers deemed it the best solution of a very dangerous territorial problem. From the days of Caesar to those of Napoleon, the Valley of the Maas has been the pathway and the battlefield of all the armies of Europe. In 1830 neither France nor England was willing that either separately should have paramountcy in the territory since known as Belgium. In 1830 an English foothold in the Low Countries would have met the opposition of all the other great powers. At that time Prussia was not in a position to enforce its own views in regard to the territory now called Belgium. It very reluctantly consented to the proposals of England and France to sever it from Holland, as did Austria and Russia. But all the powers recognized that England's interest in the Belgian littoral was greatest. England's interest in the Belgian territory was in fact vital. England has long feared that the littoral of the Low Countries might pass into powerful and unfriendly hands. The supreme effort of her statesmen has been directed to frustrating this eventuality. That her apprehension is both legitimate and natural cannot be denied to her. Her bitter enemy, Napoleon the Great, discerned that "Antwerp was a pistol turned against the heart of England." What he neglected to add was that Belgian territory is a highway which leads with equal directness to either Paris or Berlin.

The terrain of both Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is very unfortunately situated as regards three of the great powers of Europe. The present German invasion of these territories is by no means the first instance of a violation by the powers; it is computed by competent authority to be the one hundred and nineteenth invasion. For this reason Belgium has been called the "Cockpit of Europe." Every military scientist in Europe has long formulated possible plans for military movements on Belgian territory, as the military archives of all the great powers would show if produced.

The international situation of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and of Belgium is almost identical. If anything Luxemburg was more effectually neutralized than Belgium. A public man is in no position to form a correct opinion upon the international status of Belgium and the obligations of the guarantors of its neutralization, if he is not entirely familiar with the Luxemburg neutralization treaties of 1839 and 1867, their construction by the great powers, and the subsequent attitude of the signatories to such treaties. The international status of Belgium was fixed by Articles VII. and XXV. of the treaties of Nov. 15, 1831, and by Articles I. and II. of the treaty of April 19, 1839. The neutralization of Luxemburg was finally effected by the treaty of London, signed May 11, 1867, on the part of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and Prussia. By Article II. of that treaty, the "high contracting parties engaged to respect the principle of neutrality stipulated by the present article." By the prior treaty of 1839 the powers collectively guaranteed the peaceful possession of Luxemburg to the King of Holland in the most full, absolute, and unqualified manner. The object of the Luxemburg treaty was to prevent the possibility of Luxemburg passing under the control of any of the great powers. The effect of the treaty of 1839 was to make Luxemburg inalienable. The English construction of her obligations under the treaty of 1839 concerning the practical neutralization of Luxemburg was not, however, fortunate for Belgium in 1914. On the threshold of the existing hostilities, as appears from that most important document, the "British White Book," published in England by authority, in the first days of the present war, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, asked the English Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, "what the British Government thinks of the violation of Luxemburg by the Germans." Sir Edward Grey refers him "to the views expressed in 1867 by Lord Derby and Lord Clarendon," (White Book, 148, Appendix 11, p. 30.) Sir Edward's answer involves a historical retrospect. In 1867 France, prior to the final treaty of that year, was negotiating for the acquisition of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. This expressly violated the treaty of 1839, on which Prussia relied. In Parliament, Sir Robert Peel strongly protested against the purchase of Luxemburg by France, following so closely the annexation of Savoy and Nice, "because the holding of Luxemburg is a matter of first importance for France for defensive or offensive operations against Germany." The question in substance in 1867, when France was in treaty for Luxemburg, really was, what obligations the collective guarantee of the integrity of the territory of Luxemburg entailed on the signatory powers, and whether, if one power disregarded or retired from the treaty, the others were obligated either individually or jointly to enforce by arms the obligations of the treaty. Prussia insisted on the binding nature of the obligation, as it was clearly then her interest to do. Count Bismarck was firm on this point. On the 14th of June, 1867, according to Hansard, (P. 1,910, seq.,) Mr. Labouchère, M. P., in the course of Parliamentary debate on the treaty of 1839, said:

> * * * The guarantees entered into by this country for the independence of Belgium and of Turkey stood on very different ground from that given recently with respect to Luxemburg. Nobody could contend that the possession of Luxemburg, either by France or Germany, would menace or disturb our interests.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> At the time when a war with America seemed likely, we might have felt grateful to the Emperor of the French for stepping forward with a guarantee affecting Montreal and the Canadian lakes; but would his own subjects have been pleased?
>
> * * * * * * *

According to Mr. Moustier, the Foreign Minister of France, the "neutrality" of Luxemburg might not be inconsistent with the passage of troops through the Duchy. The noble Lord appeared to have admitted that a violation of the treaty would be constituted if an army marched through the territory, but a glance at the map would show that it was almost impossible that war could be waged between France and Germany without an army passing through the Luxemburg territory. If, therefore, we were to take Count Bismarck's view of our obligations, we should be bound to go to war. *Nothing had done so much harm to the English name as a certain recklessness in undertaking obligations and a great discretion in fulfilling them.*

* * *

* * * Even supposing that England might be brought to raise armies and find treasure for a war to prevent a Dutch province from becoming German or French, was it likely that our colonies would incur the risks of war for such an object?

The nature of the obligation of the powers under the Luxemburg guarantee of 1839 was in 1869 a subject of deep concern both in England and on the Continent. Prussia was particularly apprehensive. Nevertheless Lord Stanley, then English Foreign Secretary, informed Prussia: "No interest of ours was either directly or indirectly involved, and we stood absolutely free and unfettered. The security of Belgium is an entirely different matter." (Hansard, Vol. CLXXXVI., Page 1,253, seq.) Now Great Britain was a party to the neutralization of Luxemburg. Lord John Russell, not then in power, alone protested against any such narrow construction of the obligation of England under the treaty of 1839 and he bravely stated that the position of the English Government had "created a very unpleasant feeling on the Continent." (Hansard, Vol. CLXXXVIII., Page 975.)

The relation of Saguntum to the Carthaginians was singularly like Belgium's to Germany. The Roman contentions concerning Hannibal's violation of the treaty relative to Saguntum probably offer the nearest parallel to England's present contentions concerning the German invasion of Belgium in derogation of the Belgian Treaty of 1831. In the negotiations for peace, the Roman argument is not likely to be overlooked by those trained in the art of diplomacy.

The attitude of the powers to the Luxemburg treaties leaves the impression that the right of a signatory to contravene or to withdraw from its conventional guaranty is not clearly denied in public law. The alleged right of a signatory to violate the pact is a grave matter, and it certainly shocks the moral sense of private people when a party to a neutralization treaty withdraws and then violates it. But the nature and extent of the obligation of a guarantor of neutrality is, in international law, not so clearly laid down as it should be. The English position that there was no obligation of the parties to the Luxemburg Treaty to enforce it by a resort to arms, unless their own interests were also violated, leaves a very unpleasant impression when applied to Belgium. That a treaty of neutralization was violated with impunity in the instance of Luxemburg must be conceded, and this is the unhappy lesson of Luxemburg. The uncertainty of the attitude of the great powers in regard to neutralization treaties long stared Belgium in the face and consequently its apprehensions were first directed to one great power and then to another. The annexation of Korea by Japan in 1910 with the consent of the powers, after Japan had guaranteed the independence of Korea in 1904, was ominous for Belgium.

If the often avowed projects for the neutralization of either Mexico or Canada by the great powers ever come to maturity, America will then be confronted by a set of problems concerning neutralized countries of the gravest importance to her own internal safety and security. It is highly desirable, therefore, that the status of neutralized countries and the nature of the obligations of the guarantors of neutrality should receive a closer consideration than they yet have received in the law of nations. A neutralized State may, in some of its aspects, yet prove embarrassing for America. In late public utterances of many leading Americans regarding neutralized countries, there seem to be certain assumptions quite inadmissible in respect of a Canada or a Mexico neutralized by the powers. Had the former Republic of Texas been neutralized as once proposed, or had California been ceded to Great Britain by Mexico, as once attempted, the intricacy of the law of neutralization would have been now more apparent to Americans. If the United States had joined in the proposed neutralization of the former Republic of Texas by England and France, would it then have been at liberty to recede from the treaty when Texas itself desired to be annexed to the United States? If the United States first had denounced such a treaty and declined to engage in it further, would France and England then have been obligated to enforce the neutralization of the Republic of Texas by a recourse to arms? Such are the serious questions which a treaty of neutralization presents.

According to the British "White Book" on the first signs of the great conflict of 1914 Sir Edward Grey officially inquired in Paris and Berlin whether the French and German Governments are "prepared to engage to respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as no other power violates it" (114). The German Chancellor replied that Germany would like to know what France is prepared to do (122). The reply from Paris was "that the French Government are resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium, unless some other power violated it" (125). On Aug. 1, 1914, the German Ambassador at London asked Sir Edward Grey whether if Germany gave a promise not to violate Belgian neutrality England would engage to remain neutral. Sir Edward Grey did not think "we could give a promise of neutrality on that condition alone" (123). The German Ambassador then suggested that the integrity of France and her colonies might be guaranteed by Germany. No definite reply was vouchsafed. England simply refused to be bound. Evidently the great war of the empires, so long predicted, was at hand if all the conditions favored it. In that event Belgium was left in a very perilous position, for every military expert in Europe had announced that its territory would inevitably be a battlefield of the warring powers.

Germany's Price for Coal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It might interest your readers to learn of a new way of blackmailing, which is being carried on by Germany in Switzerland and which came to my knowledge through a letter from my brother, who lives in Lausanne, in the French part of Switzerland. The letter is dated Dec. 2, 1917, and says:

> "As to fuel, coal is very high in price, very bad in quality, and very little in quantity. Moreover, for every ton bought the purchaser has to pay down 100 francs, ($20,) for a share of the loan to Germany."

Pottstown, Penn., Dec. 27, 1917. O. T.

Mrs. Atherton's Special Appeal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is a hurry call for Le Bien-Etre du Blesse. Owing to the Hero Land Bazaar, no appeals were issued from the first week in November until Dec. 29, and owing to a typographical error in the appeals then issued we may get nothing for another month. I stated that we had sent 58,000 francs to Paris in November, and in the appeals it reads December. Not a penny was sent in December. Not to send money to Paris for two months would be a tragedy. We supply 900 hospitals. The delicate fare of Le Bien-Etre du Blesse is constantly saving thousands of lives. The French are still fighting our battles. Will not those who have been so generous to Bien-Etre in the past give promptly now? I shall write more fully later of the expansion of this organization, but there is no time to lose.

Please make out and address checks to John Munroe & Co., 360 Madison Avenue, New York.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON,
American President Le Bien-Etre du Blesse.
New York, Jan. 3, 1918.

NEW YEAR.

"He is little," I said, "and cold.
And his baby shoulders hold
The weight of a world's
great woe!"
"But, ah! in his eyes dwells Hope,
And the tiny footsteps grope
Through Grief and Night and
the snow,
Seeking a road again
To lead back Joy to men."

EDNA MEAD.

SUFFRAGISTS START DRIVE ON CONGRESS

Dr. Shaw Tells House Committee Women Are Opposed to an Ill-Advised Peace.

ODDS AGAINST AMENDMENT

Canvassers Indicate Its Failure Unless Southern Members Are Won Over.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Sweeping denial that the women of America who advocate equal suffrage favor an ill-advised peace or are pro-German, was made today by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President Emeritus of the National American Women Suffrage Association, who, with many other advocates of the Federal amendment extending suffrage to women appeared before the House Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Issues connected with this subject were argued by women leaders from different parts of the country. Democrats of the South were scored for their opposition to suffrage, while supporting prohibition. The hearing started today will continue several days. Leaders of the National Woman's Party will be heard tomorrow, and women opposing suffrage will be heard next Monday.

As the champions of suffrage begin their drive for the adoption of the amendment, the situation in the House does not show any marked change. Impartial canvasses made today show that the resolution will not command the necessary two-thirds vote unless the solid South, now united against the amendment, should support it. The lobbies for the rival organizations are devoting themselves to these Democrats. After the hearing, the resolution will be reported favorably and voted upon in the House on Jan. 10.

Denies Charge of Pacifism.

Dr. Shaw was the first spokesman today. She said that the opposition to the Federal amendment had reduced itself to the statement that the extension of suffrage at this time to a large body of inexperienced voters, endowed with a sympathy for human suffering, would tend to weaken the prosecution of the war and lead to a speedy and ill-advised peace.

"It is undoubtedly true," said Dr. Shaw, "that the majority of women are endowed by nature with great sympathy with human suffering, but it is also true that they are endowed with intelligence and more or less knowledge which combine to show them that in the present war, which is the only one in which we need to be concerned, greater suffering would result from an ill-advised peace than from such a termination of hostilities as would make it forever impossible that like suffering should visit the world again. And, therefore, on the basis of human sympathy, they would be opposed to an ill-advised peace.

"The charge that the majority of women are pacifists in the sense in which that word is used at the present time is absolutely disproved not alone in the countries of our allies, but in our own country by the zeal with which women have thrown themselves into war service. The first national woman's organization which, through its representatives, presented a definite plan of war work to the Government, even before war was declared, was the National American Woman Suffrage Association with its 2,000,000 patriotic, loyal members. Then followed in rapid succession other bodies of women, all eager to serve, and it is no over-statement to say that where one man has offered voluntarily to enlist, ten women have offered for active war work in the field in which women can serve the Government, and that there are at present several millions of women engaged in the Red Cross, War Relief Societies, munitions factories, Government service, nursing, and scores of other lines of war work, as well as in civic life, where they are taking the places of men who have entered the army. They are serving their country with just as much zeal in work as greatly needed as that in the camps or in the trenches; while thousands more are preparing themselves for the service so that just as soon as the country calls more men to the army, they can fill the vacancies and carry on the absolutely essential work of providing the army with the equipment of war.

Cites Women's Vote in Canada.

"If we need a more definite statement of this point, we need only to turn to the last election in Canada, which hinged entirely upon conscription, and was carried in favor of the measure by the votes of Canadian women, without which the Government would have been defeated and conscription would have failed.

"When we find the services of women recognized by the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Canada, and even by Austria, it is a clear indication that the loyalty of American women, measured not only during the war, but in every emergency in our country's history, demands that at this time the Government shall recognize the services of its women. Because of the great need of woman power in the country, there should be no longer any delay in granting to the 2,000,000 of women who have been striving for our enfranchisement for years, that freedom which will enable them to give their undivided attention and energy and service to the demands of their country."

Mrs. Travis Whitney of Brooklyn replied to the statements made by Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, that suffrage won in New York State by the votes of enemies of the country, masquerading as pacifists and Socialists. She said that 700,000 men in New York had voted for suffrage and that the antis, by their charge of disloyalty against these 700,000 American men, had given aid and comfort to the Kaiser.

"To charge the huge suffrage plurality in Greater New York to the Socialist and the pro-German vote is ridiculous," she said. "The fact is that the Socialist pro-suffrage vote is swallowed whole by the total pro-suffrage votes. In all New York City socialism polled only 145,000 votes. Suffrage polled over 351,000, including the soldier vote.

"The soldier vote that sent the Socialist ratio down, sent the suffrage ratio up. New York soldiers voted two to one for suffrage. They went the civilian vote one better. Suffrage carried the soldier vote in every Assembly district in the greater city. Are the boys in khaki to be considered pro-German, so to speak?

"In every district where patriotic sentiment is alleged to have been unusually strong suffrage won in the civilian vote. It won in the Seventh Manhattan. It won in the Ninth. It won in the Tenth, it went on record, neck and neck, with patriotism all over New York. It received overwhelming pluralities in each so-called patriotic district.

"On the other hand, in districts known as pro-German, suffrage was not nearly so popular, barely winning in several such districts."

Mrs. Whitney rested her case on an array of figures from Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx.

"Suffrage," she said in conclusion, "polled 88,000 more affirmative civilian votes than did the successful Mayoralty candidate. No candidate was in the class with suffrage, though all were for suffrage. No political party, no class, no 'isms' can lay exclusive claim to the suffrage victory. It was the people's victory."

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.

ANNUAL SALE OF ALL SHOES, REDUCED FROM PRICES THAT WERE LOW BEFORE WE CUT THEM.

Storm Shoes at $4.85 Worth $6.

SALE OF 325 PAIRS OF
Black and Russet Shoes
at $3.95, value $5.00

M. A. Bowe
332 5th Ave., at 33d St.

Beautiful Corsages, violets, orchids, mignon roses, gardenias, $1.50 up.

Flowering Plants and Combination Baskets, ribboned, choice selections, $5 upwards.

Boxes of Loose Flowers, your own selection, $2 upwards.

ROOSEVELT CALLS FOR SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Colonel Also Advises Republican National Chairman to Add Women to Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 3.—Theodore Roosevelt in a letter written today to William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, urges that everything be done by the Republican organization to get the Republican Congressmen to vote in favor of the constitutional amendment giving women suffrage. He also advocates the addition to the National Committee of a woman member from every suffrage State. The letter follows:

"I earnestly hope that the Republican Party as such will do everything possible to get all its Representatives in Congress to vote in favor of the constitutional amendment giving women suffrage. This is no longer an academic question. The addition of New York to the suffrage column, I think, entitles us to say that as a matter of both justice and of common sense the nation should no longer delay to give women suffrage. Will you also let me urge as strongly as possible that there be an immediate addition to the Republican National Committee of one woman member from every suffrage State? I do hope this action can be taken."

STOP RICE PELTS AT BRIDES

Old Custom Abandoned to Save Food to Win the War.

There is to be no more rice throwing at weddings, owing to the conservation of food products.

The first formal notification of the abandonment of this old custom was made yesterday at the Hotel Majestic, where notices have been put in the room where marriages take place, reading: "Don't Throw Rice—Save Food and Help Win the War."

This notice was posted after six marriages in five consecutive days at the hotel, at which large quantities of rice were thrown at the newlyweds.

MISS MULQUEEN A BRIDE.

Judge's Daughter Weds Edward Q. Carr in St. Ignatius Loyola Church.

Miss Mary Mulqueen, daughter of Judge Joseph Francis Mulqueen and Mrs. Mulqueen of 888 Park Avenue, and Edward Quentin Carr, whose engagement was announced last October, were married at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The nuptial mass was celebrated at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The officiating clergymen were Mgr. David T. Hickey and the Rev. J. Havens Richards, who performed the ceremony.

Owing to mourning in the bridegroom's family, it was a quiet wedding. The bride was unattended, and wore a traveling suit of dark blue. William J. Carr of the Yale Battery, O. R. C., acted as best man for his brother.

Mr. Carr is a son of the late William J. Carr, who was Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and the late Mrs. Carr. He is a graduate of the Columbia Law School and is a member of the Naval Reserve.

OLIVER D. SMITH MARRIES.

St. Anthony Club Member Weds Mrs. May Howlett Thorne.

Oliver Drake Smith of this city and Englewood, N. J., and Mrs. May Howlett Thorne, a widow, of Boston, were married yesterday at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by Dean Howard C. Robbins.

Mr. Smith was a widower. His first wife, who was formerly Miss Mary Lydecker, died several years ago. He is a member of the St. Anthony Club, and was graduated from Columbia University, class of '75. He will take his bride to Englewood to reside.

Blaine-Tweed Wedding Tomorrow.

The marriage of Miss Katharine W. Tweed, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Tweed of 12 East Thirty-sixth Street, and Lieutenant Graham B. Blaine, U. S. R., is to be solemnized tomorrow in the Centennial Chapel of St. George's Church in Stuyvesant Square.

On account of the recent death of the bride's father, the wedding will be very quiet, and only relatives and a few intimate friends are to attend. There will be no attendants.

The engagement of Miss Tweed and Lieutenant Blaine was announced a week ago. She is a granddaughter of the late William M. Evarts. Lieutenant Blaine is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Blaine of Taunton, Mass., and is stationed at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Whitney-Yoakum Wedding Monday

William Minot Whitney, son of Mrs. Marsells Clark Parsons of Rye, N. Y., by a former marriage, is to be married on Monday, Jan. 7, to Miss Ruby Yoakum in the Highland Park Presbyterian Church at Los Angeles, Cal. Miss Yoakum is a daughter of Dr. F. Ewing Yoakum of that city. It is to be a quiet wedding owing to the recent death of the bride's mother.

Mrs. Parsons and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Mallory, Jr., have gone to California to attend the wedding.

Von Bernuth-Elias Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William James Elias of 220 West Fifty-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Katherine Elias, to William Steinway von Bernuth, a grandson of the late William Steinway and a son of Mrs. Louis von Bernuth of 315 West Eighty-eighth Street. Mr. von Bernuth was graduated from Yale in the class of 1917 and is now a chief boatswain's mate in the Naval Reserve. Miss Elias, who is a daughter of Mr. Elias by his first wife, made her début two years ago. The wedding will probably take place in the early Spring.

C. E. O'Hara Marries Miss Gibson.

The marriage has been announced of Miss Lorell Gibson of Memphis, Tenn., and Charles E. O'Hara of this city, which took place on Wednesday in Englewood, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Davis at the home of the brother-in-law and sister of Mr. O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney A. Smith. The couple have gone to Atlantic City on their honeymoon. Mr. O'Hara is Treasurer of the Seymour Paper Company of 245 Seventh Avenue.

Schenck-Vanderveer.

The marriage of Sergeant Van Brunt Schenck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse C. Schenck, and Miss Etta Vanderveer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vanderveer of 881 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, took place at 8:30 last evening in the First Reformed Dutch Church, the Rev. Dr. I. Frederick Berg officiating. The bride was attended as bridesmaids by her sisters, the Misses Joan and Ida Suydam Vanderveer, Edna M. Mangan, and Sarah C. De Bevoise. Kathleen K. Morin and Alfred N. Morin, niece and nephew of the bride, were the flower girl and page, respectively. P. Laurence Schenck, 2d, U. S. N., was the best man, and the ushers William H. Vanderveer, Jesse C. Shenck, 2d, William A. Moorhead, and Mervin Van Brunt. Frederick A. Morin, a brother-in-law of the bride, gave her in marriage.

JEWISH CHARITIES CALL FOR $4,500,000

Federation of Societies Begins New Campaign on Heels of Recent Success.

TO ADD 50,000 MEMBERS

Felix M. Warburg and Jacob H. Schiff Urge Expansion of Work Among Small Givers.

Widespread enlistments are to be sought by the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies when it starts its campaign on Monday, Jan. 14, to raise $4,000,000 or more for the year's maintenance of Jewish welfare, relief and sociological activities. That the financial burden of keeping up all the varied efforts represented by the institutions in the federation may not rest too largely upon the shoulders of a few generous givers and that interest in the work of the various organizations may be spread further among Jews of all classes, the campaign is to take largely the direction of obtaining heavy additions to the membership.

At least 25,000 new enrollments was the aim discussed yesterday when several hundreds directors and trustees of local Jewish institutions met at the Fifth Avenue home of Adolph Lewisohn to formulate plans for the campaign. Then Mr. Lewisohn declared even that number not to be enough, and, to emphasize his faith that it could be doubled, offered to increase his own subscription from $40,000 to $50,000 if 50,000 new members were enrolled. There was general agreement that the larger objective should be set.

All the speakers dwelt upon the necessity for a wider distribution of the increasing burden of supporting so many institutions, each subjected to the increased wartime cost of operation, and Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Director of the federation, said the enlistments of each team should be made the measure of its achievement.

It was agreed that the tactics of the Red Cross during its recent highly successful campaign for membership be adopted. Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the federation, is to be the general in command, and under him will be 2,000 workers ranging in rank from Colonel to private.

Mr. Warburg said in opening yesterday's meeting:

"The federation started with twenty-three institutions and we now have eighty-four affiliated with us. We started with 9,500 members; we now have 20,400 members and subscribers. The War Drive, with its generous but firm hand, took over all of our work, made use of all our careful preparations, took over all of our membership lists and our teams of trained workers. As a result $5,000,000 was raised, in money or pledges.

"The federation in Brooklyn did what we were not permitted to do, and did it, as we knew it would, well. It was able, by means of its combined drive for federation and war relief, to draw the masses of Jews in Brooklyn into a united Jewry.

"We are erecting an edifice which consists, figuratively speaking, of 21,000 piles—some of which are steel, some iron, some wood. Some of those are rotting or sinking. The federation must stand or fall with them. We have comparatively few bricks in our structure. We need a federation that shall be composed of solid bricks; we need at least 50,000 members to divide the load now resting upon us.

"Next Sunday some directors of affiliated institutions and many outsiders, people who have no special interest in any institution, will start as leaders in an intensive membership drive. What will you, the Directors of the institutions whose financial fortunes are bound up with the federation, do to help in the work? It is your federation. Will you permit outside effort to work unaided by you? Encourage them by joining their teams, and work, work, work."

Jacob H. Schiff said to the gathering:

"Much has been said already; there is nothing for me to say. If we act it is better than talking. I did not know until recently how many givers there are in New York. It is really true that, until this intensive campaign for Jewish war relief, I had no idea that there were so many of our co-religionists in New York who were ready to give for the asking of it. People are learning to give. While at first they gave $10, $25, $50, and $100, they are now giving $10,000, $25,000, $50,000, and $100,000, and there are a great many more people doing this than we suppose.

"We must have our teams well organized. It is all a question of organization. Now, do not be afraid. We are not going to be disappointed. Our institutions are not properly supported. The federation does not get enough money; they must get a much larger amount. I heard some one mention some such sum as $2,900,000. That is beginning pretty low. We must get at least $5,000,000 for Jewish institutions."

Jacob Wertheim explained how, when federation first was sought, the task lay in raising a definite minimum sum, and how, to accomplish that, work was done along the line of least resistance by soliciting from the largest givers. He said what the federation needed now was numerical strength even more than financial strength, explaining:

"These large givers are men of middle age. We cannot afford to take the risk of what will happen when they cease to be with us. Therefore this campaign, which should have been started in the inception of the federation, is now on. This campaign is a numerical campaign for $10 members."

WILL TEACH SOCIAL WORK.

Mayor's Committee of Women Arranges Lectures fr Volunteers.

More than 500 social workers are needed in New York City, and, to supply the demand for this class of workers, the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense announced yesterday the opening of a "Wartime Course for Volunteer Social Workers," in co-operation with the department of extension teaching of Columbia University. There will be a series of twelve lectures at the Hotel Biltmore Tuesday and Friday afternoons, from 2:30 to 4 P. M., beginning Jan. 15. The course, which is under the supervision of Herbert N. Shenton, instructor in sociology at Columbia University, will include besides the lectures, thirty hours of observational work in weekly tours to social agencies. There also will be assigned readings, problems, written examinations, and 150 hours of field work with a State, municipal, or generally recognized private institution. Those completing the course will be indorsed by the Mayor's Committee and the extension teaching department of Columbia. Men and women prominent in social work will lecture. Those wishing to enroll may do so with the Registrar at University Hall, Columbia; at the office of the Mayor's Committee, 4 East Thirty-ninth Street, or at the first lecture at the Hotel Biltmore.

STEFANSSON AT HERSCHEL.

Arctic Explorer Is Expected to Reach Nome Next Summer.

DAWSON, Y. T., Jan. 4.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson is at Herschel Island and expects to reach Nome, Alaska, next Summer. According to reports reaching here from Fort Yukon the entire Stefansson party was reported to be in good health.

A Northwest mounted police Winter patrol left here today with mails for Fort McPherson to connect with a similar patrol from Herschel Island. The patrol will probably return here in March with full details of the results of Stefansson's expedition.

CITY BREVITIES.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Bernard Cantor will be speakers at the installation service of the downtown branch of the Free Synagogue at Clinton Hall, 158 Clinton Street, at 8:15 tonight.

Miss Jane Addams, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, and Colonel G. E. Bushness are expected to be speakers at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, which will take place at the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on Sunday morning, Jan. 13.

AMBULANCE FUND $170,792.

Work of American Poets' Committee Now Nearly Completed.

Robert Underwood Johnson, Chairman of the American Poets Ambulances in Italy, with offices at 70 Fifth Avenue, announces the following contributions to the fund:

Contributions reported Dec. 15, 1917	$151,769.55
Recent contributions as follows:	
Dec. 17, 1917—	
Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright	$20.00
Lydia F. Emmet	50.00
Contributions from Cincinnati through Mrs. Alice Williams Brotherton	15.00
Dec. 18, 1917—	
John Burroughs	25.00
William R. Peters, (toward Roosevelt Fund)	50.00
St. Marks's Church, New York, in honor of St. Mark's, Venice	1,800.00
Dec. 19, 1917—	
Boys and teachers of Boys' High School, Brooklyn, for ambulance to bear name of school	1,500.00
Dec. 20, 1917—	
Timothy Cole	10.00
Contributions toward the Toscanini car through Mrs. Charles W. Leavitt	45.00
Dec. 22, 1917—	
Italian Culture Club, Schnectady	5.00
Dec. 24, 1917—	
Italians from Liguria resident in Philadelphia toward the Columbus Ambulance, (making a total of $1,690)	690.00
Doubleday, Page & Co. toward Roosevelt Car	5.00
Mrs. Miles Carpenter, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Miss Edytha Macy, Mr. Noel Macy, Miss A. Miles Carpenter, Christmas contribution for ambulance to be named Carpenter-Macy Ambulance, in honor of Cardinal Mercier	2,000.00
Contributions toward the Toscanini Ambulance through Mrs. Charles H. Ditson	131.00
Dec. 26, 1917—	
Poetry Society of Utah	39.75
Dec. 27, 1917—	
Italians of Liguria resident in Philadelphia toward the Columbus Ambulance, (making a total of $1,790)	100.00
F. W. Farwell	10.00
Fidelia Bridges, (toward Poetry Society Fund)	10.00
Dec. 28, 1917—	
New York Browning Society toward fund for ambulance in honor of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, (making total of $1,500)	500.00
Citizens of Alabama toward Sidney Lanier Ambulance through Mrs. Anna B. Fries, (making total paid of $1,525)	650.00
Dec. 29, 1917—	
From Mrs. E. W.	2,000.00
New England Italian War Relief Fund, through Mrs. George Lee	1,500.00
Dec. 31, 1917—	
Contribution for Roosevelt Fund, received through Mrs. Victor Cumnock	50.00
Harrison Garfield Rhodes	25.00
Citizens of Alabama; (to complete fund for ambulance in honor of Sidney Lanier, through Mrs. Anna B. Fries,) making total paid of $2,000	475.00
Subscribers of Chicago Tribune, (making total contributions received through Tribune $11,042.24)	3,042.24
Jan. 2, 1918—	
St. Mark's Church of New York, to complete $2,000 fund for an ambulance in honor of St. Mark's, Venice	200.00
Jan. 3, 1918—	
William N. Cohen	75.00
Total amount received	$166,792.54
Probable additions from subscriptions under way	4,000.00
Grand total	$170,792.54

The work of the Poets' Committee is rapidly drawing to a close; its goal of 100 ambulances was reached Dec. 15, after fifteen weeks of activity, with a by-product of five barrack hospitals and thirty-two tent hospitals, which were furnished, at the request of the Italian authorities, from the rise in Italian exchange. With the exception of four or five subscriptions under way, or contributions already promised, the committee does not invite further amounts.

COL. M. J. CUMMINGS DIES.

Ex-City Clerk of Brooklyn Was Prominent in Grand Army.

Colonel Michael J. Cummings, an old-time Democratic politician of Brooklyn and prominent in Grand Army circles, died yesterday at his home, 2 Strong Place, Brooklyn. Colonel Cummings was a Past Commander of Devin Post, No. 148, G. A. R., had been Inspector General of the Department of New York, and in 1909 was elected Department Commander of the State of New York.

He was born in Ireland, Oct. 31, 1848, and had lived in Brooklyn since he was 5 years old. During the civil war he enlisted in the Forty-eighth New York Regiment and was only twenty days with his regiment when he was shot at the battle of Olustee, Fla. After he recovered from the wound he continued in the service until the close of the war, and was discharged with the rank of Sergeant Major of his regiment before he was 19 years of age.

Colonel Cummings was appointed in the City Clerk's office in the old City of Brooklyn in 1877, and in 1884 he became Deputy City Clerk, holding that position until 1890, when he succeeded City Clerk John Shanley, who died. In the Fall of 1894 he ran for City Registrar, but was defeated and then entered the United States Customs Service. Later he was appointed in the Bureau of Sewers, where he remained for fifteen years. He is survived by four sons and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

Captain WILLIAM S. DENNIS, who in a long career in yacht racing piloted many notable vessels, died yesterday at his home in Greenport, L. I. He had commanded the Ariel, the Amorita, the Elena, and the Vanati, and was once the skipper of the yachts Clyo, Norma, Triton, and the Troubadour.

THOMAS F. MURRAY, a civil war veteran and Past Commander of U. S. Grant Post, 327, G. A. R., died on Wednesday at his home, 366 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 74 years. Mr. Murray had been with the Anchor Line Steamship Company for forty-four years.

Mrs. MARY CULLEN UHLIG, widow of Edward Uhlig, who was for many years librarian of the New York Philharmonic Society, died yesterday at her home, 45 Westminster Road, Flatbush. She was in her ninetieth year, and is survived by two sons, Edward C. Uhlig, chief chemist of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and Dr. William C. Uhlig, instructor in chemistry at Stuyvesant High School.

WILLIAM ALTEN, 50 years old, formerly in the export business in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at the rectory of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Sea Cliff, of which his brother, the Rev. Joseph R. Alten, is rector.

JOHN CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, a retired wholesale liquor dealer of Brooklyn and a resident of that borough for half a century, died at his home, 22 Bay Twentieth Street, on Wednesday.

ARTHUR GASTON BERAULT, an insurance broker in Manhattan, died in the Presbyterian Hospital after an operation. He was 46 years old and lived at 408 East Seventh Street, Flatbush.

ARTHUR CAREY BALCOM, 51 years old, an Inspector of clothing for the United States Army, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,610 New York Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOHN H. MORGAN, a retired accountant and bookkeeper, died from heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 139 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-sixth year.

JOHN BARRIE, 75 years old, a retired hay and feed merchant of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 7 Alice Court, Brooklyn.

Mrs. LOUISA BEAUMONT FOSTER, 94 years old, daughter of the late Sir Thomas W. Beaumont of England, died at her home, 108 St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, S. I., on Wednesday.

JOHN T. LANDRIGAN, 40 years old, a clerk in the Tax Commissioner's office in Long Island City, was found dead at his home, 495 Third Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday.

THOMAS L. WORTHLEY, the oldest ex-President of the National Association of Fire Engineers and the first chief of the Long Branch Fire Department, died there yesterday, in his eighty-first year.

ALLMAND A. BLOW, a mining engineer, died at his home in Knoxville, Tenn., on Wednesday.

Justice JOHN A. SCHAUCK, aged 76 years, who served nineteen years on the Ohio Supreme Court bench, died at a hospital in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, from uraemic poisoning.

BERNARD BOSKEY, a brush manufacturer of this city, died yesterday at his home in East Orange.

Mrs. MARGARET FOWLER, 96 years old, widow of a United States Army officer, who died in 1851 and daughter of an officer who fought in the War of 1812, died yesterday at her home in Terre Haute, Ind.

WILLIAM McKEE, an actor for thirty years, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 778 Eighth Avenue, in his fifty-seventh year.

EMIL AUGER, owner of extensive Canadian timberland, who came to this city for medical treatment, died yesterday at a hospital in this city. He was 54 years old.

ISAAC M. TAYNOR, for many years the manager of the Standard Oil Company's general delivery service in the Plainfield (N. J.) district, died yesterday at the Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield.

MEN CRUSTED IN ICE BATTLE WITH FIRES

Spray from Many Streams Turns Hosemen Into Miniature Icebergs.

STEAM TO THAW CLOTHING

Stubborn Blaze on Site of Once Famous Theatre—High Pressure Main Bursts.

Five hundred firemen, some of them coated by freezing spray until they were practically mounted in ice and hardly able to move, put in one of the hardest nights in the department's history last night under Fire Chief Kenlon and seven battalion chiefs fighting stubborn and dangerous fires at 444 Broadway and at 142 and 144 Mulberry Street.

Chief Kenlon was directing the attack on the two-alarm fire in a six-story loft building at 444 Broadway at 8:30 o'clock, when repeated alarms came for the blaze in the six-story building in Mulberry Street, occupied by Leopold Sonn & Brother, manufacturers of paper boxes.

Chief Kenlon and Deputy Chief Binns, already covered with ice, hastened to this fire and turned in a fourth alarm. The stores of paper and the frame interior of the building caused a fire seldom equalled in intensity, which, fanned by a strong north wind, threatened the entire section, which is thickly populated by Italians. Already the neighboring streets were filled with more than 5,000 people, who had fled in panic from their smoke-filled tenements.

In a few minutes twenty-seven pieces of apparatus were at work at this place to save neighboring buildings. Several companies were sent to the roof of a building adjoining it on the south at 140 Mulberry Street, to play on the flames while other streams poured from a water tower and from numerous engines in the streets.

With this cross-fire of water firemen were continually under the play of jets or in the midst of showers from columns breaking against walls. Ice gathered on them in masses. Firemen in the street who remained stationary while they held their hose turned virtually to pillars of ice. Their boots formed the skeleton for trunks of ice which fastened them to the ground. Spray and mist, instantly freezing, fixed themselves on the mustaches of some firemen until icicles fell to their chests. Their faces were covered with masses of ice, jutting out shaggily where eyebrows had caught and held water until it froze. Their helmets and shoulders carried icebergs in miniature.

Some of those who were rooted to the pavement had to be released from their positions by careful blows with fire axes before they could regain freedom of action.

Firemen who had fought the blaze from the adjoining roof came down with their faces and the fronts of their bodies wet, where the heat had prevented the water from freezing, while their backs were deeply incrusted.

With the wind blowing spray like heavy rain up and down Mulberry Street, the crowd which gathered to watch the blaze were soon enveloped in sheets of ice. The rivers of water which were poured upon the fire ran in the gutters for many blocks in every direction, freezing at the edges.

Just as the firemen were beginning to gain headway against the fire, two great mains burst from the high pressure at Twelfth and West Streets, diverting enough water to reduce greatly the effectiveness of the streams played on the fire at Mulberry Street. Consequently the fight was prolonged until nearly 11 o'clock, and the plight of the firemen, between the battle against the fire and the battle against the ice, constantly grew worse.

A solid structure of ice was reared about the base of the burning building and up the walls until, when it was finally under control, it had begun to look like a glacier with a volcanic inside.

Chief Kenlon, who was under the falling water all during the fire, came out so sheathed in ice that he could hardly walk to his automobile, while members of the Rescue Squad, under his direction, had begun to resemble fish frozen in cakes of ice for decorative exhibits. As he was going to his automobile several men came up to Chief Kenlon, and one grasped his hand and congratulated him heartily. It was Thomas Drennan, the newly appointed Fire Commissioner.

"I came down to see a real fire," said Commissioner Drennan. "It is difficult to appreciate the terrible conditions under which the firemen work. This has been an eye-opener. The job of the firemen is certainly not enviable. The men I have seen working tonight are heroes."

When they arrived at headquarters last night Fire Chief Kenlon and members of the Rescue Squad found their garments so stiff with ice that they could not be removed by the usual methods, and the half-frozen men finally turned jets of steam upon themselves until the ice had melted away.

The Mulberry Street fire was prevented from spreading to adjoining buildings. The fire at 444 Broadway was confined to the three upper stories. The Broadway building was the site of the old "444 Theatre," where it was stated that Tony Pastor, Charley White, Johnny Wild, Neil Sawyer, Charles Pettingill, and other favorites of a couple of generations ago filled the souls of thousands with joyous mirth.

Melville E. Stone, Jr., Near Death.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Melville E. Stone, Jr., son of the general manager of The Associated Press, is near death, according to dispatches received here tonight from Los Angeles. He has been ill a long time. Mr. Stone grew up in Chicago and was engaged here in the book publishing business for a time with his brother, Herbert S. Stone, who lost his life on the Lusitania.

Colonel James E. Jones.

Colonel James E. Jones, who was for many years Superintendent of the Aquarium and a Deputy Collector of Customs in the administration of President Cleveland, died on Wednesday at his home, 4,305 Broadway, in his eighty-ninth year. He was born in Cameron, N. Y., in 1829. In early life he was editor of The Fort Scott Democrat, later Deputy United States Marshal in the Southern District of Kansas, and Registrar of the land office at Le Compton, Kansas. During the civil war he was a Captain in the Quartermaster Corps. He was breveted three times for meritorious conduct.

The Rev. Michael C. O'Farrell.

The Rev. Michael C. O'Farrell, pastor of the Church of the Holy Innocents, 126 West Thirty-seventh Street, died yesterday afternoon at the rectory of the church. Death was due to arteriosclerosis. Father O'Farrell had been ill a long time. He was born in Linsmore, Waterford County, Ireland, seventy-four years ago, and was graduated from Maynooth and Mount Mellory Colleges in Ireland. Coming to this country, he was a curate in New York Roman Catholic churches. He had been connected with the Church of the Holy Innocents for twenty-five years.

John Sells, Head of State Firemen.

John Sells, President of the New York State Firemen's Association and Commissioner of Jurors in Westchester County, died yesterday at St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers. His left leg was amputated recently. Mr. Sells was 58 years old. He was serving his third term as President of the Firemen's Association, and he had been active in Republican politics in Yonkers for twenty-five years. He had been Commissioner of Jurors for twenty-one years, and was Treasurer of the Republican City Committee of Yonkers.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KASNOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Kasnowitz of 961 Simpson St., announce the arrival of twin girls at the Lying-In Hospital Dec. 28, 1917.

Engaged.

BELCHER—HUBBARD.—Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hubbard of Wheeling, W. Va., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Lida, to Sergeant James Malcolm Belcher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Zachariah Belcher of Newark.

Married.

CAMPBELL — ANDERSON.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Jan. 1, 1918, Eleanor Milbank Anderson to Frederick Barber Campbell.

DRAKE-SMITH — THORNE.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, by Dean Howard C. Robbins of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, May Howlett Thorne to Oliver Drake-Smith.

FELZER—WERTHEIM.—Jan. 1, Earnestine Wertheim to David Felzer.

GROSSMAN—SEIDLER.—On Dec. 31, 1917, Ruth Seidler to Jacob Grossman, New York.

Brooklyn.

ALLEN — QUIMBY.—Jan. 2, Fannie M. Quimby to Drew W. Allen.

Died.

ACKER.—Rutherford, N. J., on Jan. 2, Franklin Acker, suddenly. Funeral services at Grace Episcopal Church, West Passaic Av., Friday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Train leaves Jersey City, Erie Railroad, 1:15 P. M.

AUGER.—Emil. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Saturday at 2 P. M.

BADEAU.—Dr. Charles W., at his home in Dunedin, Fla., on Thursday morning, Jan. 3. He formerly resided in Allendale and Passaic, N. J.

BISCHOFSHEIMER.—On Jan. 2, 1918, after a short illness, in her 74th year, Sophie, relict of the late Leopold Bischofsheimer and mother of Henry Bischofsheimer and Mrs. Anna B. Stein. Funeral from her late residence, 166 West 87th St.

BOGUE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Harriet Louise Bogue, at her home, 1,449 Union St., Brooklyn, daughter of the late George Chase and Mary Perry Bogue. Funeral services private. Kindly omit flowers.

BOORAEM.—Jan. 2, at Lakehurst, N. J., Caroline D. Booraem, wife of late Henry L. Booraem and daughter of late Edmund D. Barry, D. D., and Catharine Barry. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOSKEY.—At East Orange, N. J., Bernard, beloved husband of Rose L. (nee Loeser) and father of Loeser Boskey, aged 46 years. Funeral from 136A South Munn Av. on Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, at 1 P. M. Interment at Oheb Sholon Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J.

BROPHY.—On Jan. 2, in his 54th year, Lewis Lans, beloved husband of Anna V. Hart. Funeral from his late residence, 295 East 162d St., Bronx. Services at St. Angela R. C. Church, 163d St. and Grand Av., on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 10 A. M. Interment private, at St. Raymond's.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 1, Frank Lampson, beloved husband of Harriet Walker Brown. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell Bldg.,) Friday morning, 11:30 o'clock. Interment Oakland, Cal. San Francisco papers please copy.

BROWN.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Rotary Club of New York, held on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, the following was unanimously adopted in memory of the late Frank L. Brown, Chairman of the Speaker's Committee of the club:

A MESSAGE.

In the midst of a life of great work, in the presence of plans that had in view the betterment of Man, his relaxing fingers dropped the tools and his work here ended. But not his influence.

Influence is the gate that God does not close.

In the intercourse of his daily life, our Friend, (and this is a masterful word,) was ever watchful of his opportunities to do by word, by gesture, by deed, something for somebody.

It was his wonderful worth to the world, it was his charitable generous thoughts of others, that won for him so much affection. It was these things that will hold him permanently in the memory of men.

He never boasted of his willingness to do great things but always showed his eagerness to do little things—the little things that make up the sum of life.

Where there was a human being, Frank Brown made a friend.

Therefore, be it resolved, that this world has lost a benefactor, that the Rotary Club of New York has suffered a stunning blow.

And it is further resolved, That the Rotary Club of New York through the kind offices of its Secretary, spread these resolutions on the minutes of this meeting.

And be it further resolved, That copy of this Message be sent to the bereaved family with this thought: The language of rhetoric loses its power to tell of our Rotary loss.

WILLIAM H. BRADY, President.

BURKE.—On Jan. 3, 1918, Delia B. Burke, (nee Duffy.) Funeral from her late residence, 150 West 91st St., on Saturday, Jan. 5. Requiem mass at St. Gregory's Church, West 90th, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

CLARK.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, Henry Schieffelin Clark, husband of Mary Douglas Clark, in his 56th year. Funeral service on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock at Union Reformed Church of High Bridge, Ogden Av., near 169th St., Bronx, New York City.

CONWAY.—The Children of Mary of Maplehurst are requested to attend the funeral of their fellow-member, Miss Alice M. Conway, at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 60th St. and 9th Av., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Miss GEORGINE ISELIN, President.
Mrs. EMILE VATABLE, Secretary.

CURRAN.—Wednesday, Jan. 2, at her residence, 6 Jane St., Hannah Curran, widow of Michael Curran and beloved mother of Charles F. and Margaret A. and Anna G. Solemn requiem mass at St. Bernard's Church, West 14th St., Saturday, 10:45 A. M.

DRURY.—On Jan. 2, Patrick, beloved husband of the late Bridget Drury, father of Mrs. D. J. Gallagher, and uncle of the Rev. Leo J. Doyle. Funeral from his late residence, 975 Park Av., on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Ignatius Loyola Church, 84th St. and Park Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DURHAM.—Jan. 2, 1918, Bessie, (nee Wallace,) dearly beloved wife of William Durham. Funeral services on Friday, Jan. 4, 8 P. M., at the Funeral Chapel, 151 East 125th St. Interment Kingston, N. Y.

FELDHUSEN.—At New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1918, Emma, wife of William H. Feldhusen and daughter of Charlotte and the late William H. Middendorf. Funeral services at the residence of her mother, 517 2d St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 5, 2 P. M. Interment private. Upper Montclair (N. J.) papers please copy.

FITZGERALD.—Thomas R., on Jan. 3, beloved husband of Matilda V. Fitzgerald and father of Rita. Funeral from his late residence, 3,215 Decatur Av., Bronx, on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 1 P. M.

FREISE.—Frederick, at Lake Charles, La., Dec. 26; member of United States Aviation Corps. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 5, at 2:30 P. M., from residence, 33 Junction Av., Corona, L. I. Interment Cedar Grove Cemetery.

GENDAR.—Suddenly, on Jan. 2, Irma Elizabeth, daughter of Bertram E. and Irma Gendar, aged 8 years. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

GERMANN.—At his residence, 7,815 18th Av., Brooklyn, on Jan. 1, 1918, Franklin P. Germann, Sr., beloved husband of Julia A. and father of Emma E. and Franklin P. Services at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel Friday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

GLENN.—Entered into rest on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, at 275 St. James' Place, Brooklyn, Jane C., wife of the late John Glenn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GOLDMAN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 3, Michael, of 445 Riverside Drive, beloved husband of Minnie and devoted father of Harriet and Marjorie, aged 48. Funeral services on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock, Masonic Hall, 23d St. and 6th Av.

GROSS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, in his 55th year, Harry Gross, beloved husband of Amanda, brother of Max, Louis, George, and Henry. Funeral services at Sam Rothschild's Harlem Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., at 120th St., Friday, Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.

HOGUE.—Of pneumonia, on Jan. 2, while on service in France for his country, Lieutenant William Hogue, 116th Engineers, son of the late James D. Hogue, in the 36th year of his age.

HOLLISTER.—At Rutherford, N. J., Jan. 2, 1918, Eleanor Crane, wife of the late John Buell Hollister, in her 78th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 221 Carmita Avenue, Rutherford, Saturday afternoon, at 2:30. Friends desiring to send flowers are asked to remember the Red Cross instead.

HOUGH.—Passed away Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, at his home in Danbury, Conn., Benezet Alanson Hough, beloved husband of Maria Starr Hough, aged 75 years. Funeral at his home, Jan. 4, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet at Danbury train leaving New York at 12:03 P. M.

HUDSON.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Louise Lounsbury, wife of the late William Porter Hudson and daughter of Charles Hugh and Annie P. Lounsbury. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

HUNT.—At White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1918, David Hopkins Hunt, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, White Plains, Monday, the 7th, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Fair Ridge Cemetery, Chappaqua, N. Y. He was a member of the following: Westchester County Bar Association, the Alumni of Fordham College, Historical Society of Westchester County, Authors' League of America.

Died.

JACOBS.—Isidor Jacobs, beloved father of Grace Loeb. Funeral from the chapel 503 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M. Interment at Mount Nebo Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

KELLY.—Suddenly, Jan. 2, Maria A., (nee Lyons,) widow of John Kelly. Funeral from residence, 83 West 103d St., Saturday, 10 o'clock. Requiem mass, Ascension Church, West 107th St., 10:30.

KING.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Arthur L., aged 26 years, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor M. King and brother of Gertrude, Milton, Herbert, and Imbert. Funeral from his late residence, 508 West 168th St., Friday, Jan. 4, 1 P. M.

LAW.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Lillian Ross, daughter of the late Robert J. and Mary R. Law. Funeral services at her late residence, 13 East 124th St., on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

LIVINGSTON.—Jan. 3, at his residence, 586 West 113th St., Henry, beloved husband of Amalia and father of Frieda L. Pollatschek, Bertha L. Kehr, Hedwig, and Dr. Bernard Livingston. Funeral strictly private. Please omit flowers.

McKEY.—William R. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Lying in state.

McMILLAN.—Julia A., widow of the late George McMillan, died at her residence, 148 Schemerhorn St., Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918. Funeral service Saturday, Jan. 5, 8 P. M.

MANZEL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Anna Manzel, widow of the late Emil Manzel, in her 61st year. Funeral services at 587 Bay St., Stapleton, Staten Island, on Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, at 1 P. M.

MAXWELL.—At Montclair, N. J., Thursday morning, Jan. 3, 1918, Susan Maxwell, sister of John Maxwell, in her 83d year. Private funeral services will be held at the home of her nephew, Stuart R. Maxwell, 175 Park St., Montclair, Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

O'FARRELL.—Jan. 3, 1918, Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, Rector Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th St. and Broadway. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSTER.—On Jan. 1, 1918, Augusta Oster, (nee Dresch,) beloved wife of Jacob A. Oster, aged 61 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services Friday evening, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 270 Spring St., West Hoboken, N. J. Funeral on Saturday at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

PARRY.—Corron O., Jan. 3, 1918. Funeral services Saturday, Jan. 5, 7:30 P. M., at undertaking parlors of Thomas Balmford, 1,893 Amsterdam Av.

PEET.—Greenport, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1918, William C. Peet, formerly of New York City. Funeral private.

PETERS.—On Jan. 1, Conrad L., beloved husband of M. Evelyn Peters, late of Paris. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) 1,970 Broadway, Friday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment private.

REED.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the Society of the death, on Jan. 1, 1918, in Milford, Penn., of their late associate, Dr. Henry Bidlack Reed, No. 19 on the Roll.

DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

REED.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York. The members of this Society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Henry Bidlack Reed, M. D., at Milford, Penn., on Jan. 4, at 2 P. M.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

REISNER.—On Jan. 2, 1918, Henrietta Reisner, widow of Herman Reisner and beloved mother of Bella Pistchal and Grace Kahn. Funeral from her late residence, 500 West 171st St., on Friday, Jan. 4, at 10:30.

ROSENFELD.—At Brookline, Mass., on Jan. 2, Carl H. Rosenfeld, son of the late Louis and Frederica Rosenfeld. Funeral services Sunday, Jan. 6, at 11:30 A. M., at the chapel, Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHUTZ.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, at the Woman's Hospital, Julie Schutz, daughter of the late Madame M. Schutz. Funeral from 150 West 13th St. on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 10 A. M. Saratoga, N. Y., and St. Augustine, Fla., papers please copy.

SIMONS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Henry B., beloved husband of the late Clara Green. Funeral services at his residence, Great Neck, L. I., Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, at 11:30. Interment private.

SULLIVAN.—John C., beloved husband of Anne O'Connor Sullivan, Wednesday, Jan. 2. Funeral at his late residence, 22 Bay 20th St, on Saturday, Jan. 5. Solemn requiem mass at St. Finbar's Church, Bath Beach, 10 A. M.

TIGNER.—May, on Jan. 1; beloved wife of Samuel M. and dear mother of Mrs. H. H. Buxbaum, Eleanor, and Stanley. Funeral from her late residence, 848 West 179th St., Friday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M. Newark papers please copy.

UHLIG.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, Mary Cullen Uhlig, beloved mother of Edward C. and William C. Uhlig. Funeral from her late residence, 45 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 5, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of the Holy Innocents, Beverly Road and East 17th St. Kindly omit flowers.

WEINGARTEN.—On Jan. 1, Henry A., late husband of Jennie E., in his 48th year. Funeral Saturday at 1 P. M. at his late residence, 501 East 88th St.

WELCH.—At Clintonville, Wis., Jan. 1, 1918, Edgar Milton Welch, Ordnance Sergeant of the U. S. Army, 29th Division, in the 28th year of his age, and son of Milton and Lillian M. Welch of Hackensack, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WERNERT.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, at her residence, 8 West 84th St., Louise, widow of Nicholas Wernert, in her 81st year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITE.—Jan. 2, Lloyd White, aged 25 years. Services Stephen Merritt's chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St.

WILLIS.—On Jan. 2, 1918, Peter, son of William and Mary Ingraham Willis, in the 10th year of his age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

WILSON.—Jan. 3, Elizabeth Wilson. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday, 11 o'clock.

ADAMS.—Katherine, 317 East 57th St., Jan. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BATTENSTEIN.—Augusta, 150 East 81st St., Jan. 2. Funeral private.

BUSCHER.—Joseph, Jan. 1. Funeral 139 Greenwich Av., today.

CLARKE.—Robert, 4,818 Martha Av., Bronx, Jan. 2. Funeral service today.

COLWELL.—Thomas F., 1,885 Amsterdam Av., Jan. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COWEN.—James, Jan. 2. Funeral 161 8th Av.

CUMMINS.—Patrick, 327 East 79th St., Jan. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DUFFY.—Thomas R., 543 East 146th St., Jan. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DWYER.—Patrick J., 230 West 82d St., Jan. 1. Funeral today.

FITZSIMMONS.—Peter, Jr., 101 East Tremont Av., Bronx, Jan. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GILBERT.—Daniel L., Jan. 2, aged 80. Funeral 53d St. and 6th Av.

GOULD.—Hannah S., 35 West 49th St., Jan. 1.

GREGORY.—Andrew F., 21 Morris St., Jan. 2.

HORAN.—William, 2,822 Andrews Av., Bronx, Jan. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

LAGERWALL.—Ebba, 343 East 87th St., Jan. 1. Funeral private.

McCORMACK.—John, 239 West 67th St., Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow.

McGRATH.—James W., 80 Perry St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McNULTY.—Nora, 1,366 3d Av., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McVINEEO.—Maria, 308 West 118th St., Jan. 2. Funeral today, 8:45 A. M.

MANGELS.—August, 218 East 84th St., Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow.

MANNING.—Michael, 450 West 58d St., Jan. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

OPPENHEIMER.—Hannah, 568 East 166th St., Jan. 1, aged 81.

ROBINSON.—Margaret, 16 West 129th St., Jan. 2. Funeral notice later.

SCHUSSLER.—Clara, 558 West 182d St., Jan. 2. Funeral private.

SHEA.—Daniel, 2,147 Washington Av., Bronx, Jan. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

STEIGERWOLD.—Joseph A., 286 Hamburg Av., Jan. 2.

TRIPPEL.—Otto H., 417 West 50th St., Jan. 2, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ABT.—Margaret, 1048 Lafayette Av., Jan. 2, aged 28.

ANDERSON.—William, 181 Conover St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BACH.—Andrew M., 2671 Atlantic Av., Jan. 2, aged 23. Funeral tomorrow.

BALL.—Lizzie, 178 Washington St., Jan. 1.

BARRIE.—John, 7 Alice Court, Jan. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BAYER.—Marie, 421 7th Av., Jan. 2.

BEASLEY.—Alleline, 695 De Kalb Av., Jan. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BODNER.—Joseph, 156 Bleecker St., Jan. 1, aged 39.

BUNGARZ.—Gottfried, 612 5th Av., Jan. 2, aged 83. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

CAREY.—Mary, 35 Middagh St., Jan. 2, aged 48.

CARN.—Elizabeth, 42 15th St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CORDON.—John, 219 Degraw St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CUMMINGS.—Col. Michael J., 2 Strong Place, Jan. 3. Funeral notice later.

DONAHUE.—Elizabeth A., 585 Prospect Place, Jan. 1, aged 48. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

DOUGLAS.—George S., 128 Ainslie St., Jan. 1, aged 25.

EMANUEL.—Barbara, 90 Clinton Av., Jan. 2. Funeral private.

FLOOD.—Louise, 187 Woodbine St., Jan. 2, aged 80. Funeral tomorrow.

FLUHR.—Anna M., 516 18th St., Jan. 2. Funeral Jan. 6.

FOSS.—James, 1,316 Rogers Av., Jan. 2, aged 87. Funeral today.

GILLESPIE.—Mary, 1,634 New York Av., Jan. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GLYNN.—Catherine T., 1,606 Ocean Av., Jan. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GOLDEN.—Anna, 15 South Oxford St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HALL.—William, 61 Kingston Av., Jan. 2, aged 22. Funeral tomorrow.

HERBORT.—Adolf, 870 68th St., Jan. 2, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KENNEDY.—Antoinette L., 4 Spencer Place, Jan. 2.

KENNY.—Patrick J., 794 9th St., Jan. 1.

Died.

LANG.—Conrad, 743 Atlantic Av., Jan. 2. Funeral tomorrow.

McDONOUGH.—Anna, 287 Myrtle Av., Jan. 2, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McELVENEY.—Ellen, 140 North 8th St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McGRANN.—Annie L., 73 South Oxford St., Jan. 1.

McKEON.—James J., 952 St. John's Place, Jan. 1, aged 75.

McLAUGHLIN.—Michael, Jewish Hospital, Jan. 2, aged 70. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McNEIL.—Ann, 374 Warren St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MESLOH.—Minna C., 155 Heyward St., Jan. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MILLBRONE.—Annie, 100 Eckford St., Jan. 1, aged 24. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

MOSHER.—James, 593 Evergreen Av., Jan. 2, aged 63.

MURPHY.—Margaret, 555 Shepherd Av., Jan. 1, aged 53. Funeral today.

NELSON.—Susan, 411 Herkimer St., Jan. 1, aged 80. Funeral today.

O'DONNELL.—Thomas H., 63 Harman St., Jan. 1, aged 48. Funeral today.

RAPPOLD.—Gottlieb, 2,259 Pitkin Av., Jan. 3, aged 73. Funeral Jan. 6, 2 P. M.

RYAN.—Catherine, 10 1st St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

RELIHAN.—Sarah, 445 54th St., Jan. 1.

ROEDING.—Josephine A., 70 Himrod St., Jan. 1, aged 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WOLLENSAK.—Frank A., 805 Avenue C West, Jan. 2.

Jersey City and Newark.

DUNN.—Annie O'D., 126 2d St., Newark, Jan. 1. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

HASTINGS.—Arthur J., 85 South 8th St., Newark, Jan. 2, aged 70. Funeral Jan. 6.

JAMISON.—James G., Jan. 1. Funeral, 12 Warren St., Newark.

KERNAN.—Edward, 45 Conklin Av., Newark, Jan. 1, aged 49.

KING.—Catherine A., 126 Union St., Newark, Jan. 1. Funeral today, private.

McCRARN.—Patrick H., 118 Broadway, Jersey City, Jan. 2.

McCULLOUGH.—Eliza, 657 Bergen Av., Jersey City, Jan. 1, aged 84.

REICHARDS.—Marie, 314 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, Jan. 1.

STEINMETZ.—Jacob, 324 Bloomfield Av., Newark, Jan. 1.

Long Island.

ALTEN.—William, Sea Cliff, Jan. 1. Funeral today.

DILTHEY.—Minna, Morris Park, Jan. 2. Funeral service today.

GREENE.—Thomas, Maspeth, Jan. 1, aged 77. Funeral today.

JOHNSTON.—Annie F., Elmhurst, Jan. 1, aged 60. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

TURNBULL.—Martha A., Rockaway Beach, Jan. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MRS. ANNIE S. HAWKS DIES.

Author of 'I Need Thee Every Hour' and Other Gospel Hymns.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Jan. 3.—Mrs. Annie Sherwood Hawks, author of many famous Gospel hymns, including "I Need Thee Every Hour," died at her home here today, in her eighty-fourth year. She had lived here with her daughter, Mrs. W. E. Putnam, for a quarter of a century.

Mrs. Hawks was born at Hoosick, N. Y., May 28, 1835, of English and Dutch ancestry. From childhood she had been a student, and her reading had a wide range. She began to write verse when only 14 years old, and her first poem, which appeared in a Troy newspaper, attracted considerable attention. She was for years a regular contributor to newspapers and magazines.

While she was a member of a Baptist church during her residence in Brooklyn, the pastor, the late Rev. Robert Lowry, asked her to devote her talent to poems of a religious nature. Among the hymns which she then wrote were "All Thine," "The Cross for Jesus," "Why Weepest Thou?" and "Good Night." Mrs. Hawks composed her most famous hymn, "I Need Thee Every Hour," in 1872. It was sung for the first time at a Sunday school convention in Cincinnati.

She once said of her hymns: "Now when I hear them sung, as I have sometimes by hundreds of voices in chorus, I find it difficult to realize that they were ever, consciously, my own thought or penned by my own hand. Copies of the hymns have been sent to me in a number of different languages, but the one I prize most highly is the one printed in the queer and untranslatable characters of the Burmese print."

David H. Hunt, Court Librarian.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 3.—David Hopkins Hunt, who was appointed Supreme Court Librarian in the Ninth Judicial District in 1916, died at his home here today. He was stricken with apoplexy while at work in his office on Monday. He was born at Chappaqua, March 22, 1856, and was graduated from Fordham College in 1872. Previous to his appointment as librarian he had been an attorney with a large criminal law practice. He was the author of a revised edition of "Waites' Practice," and was a member of the Authors' League of America. Mr. Hunt was descended from the Hunt family of the old town of Westchester, and on his mother's side, from General Greene of the Revolutionary Army.

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The Woman Voter

A Few Pointers on the Differences Between Republicans and Democrats—How Party Lines are Changing and What the Tariff Amounts to in Party Strife.

THIRD ARTICLE—SHE HEARS INSTRUCTION ON PARTY ISSUES.

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"What is a Democrat? What is a Republican? What's it all about?"

The dinner had reached the stage of questions, and some had already been asked, when Anna focused her determination to begin at the beginning of things in this one. The other women laughed, and the lawyer smiled, but the other men looked as if they thought it a sensible and important question, and the Washington correspondent undertook the answer.

"There doesn't seem to be much difference just now," he said, "because the boundaries of the parties have got mixed. It's like that stage direction in Hamlet: 'Laertes wounds Hamlet; then, in scuffling, they change rapiers, and Hamlet wounds Laertes.' They have scuffled and changed rapiers pretty often in the last few years, till now you can hardly tell which is which. But there is a real difference, just the same."

"I don't in the least understand what you are saying," interrupted Jane. "Don't be so figurative. What rapiers have they changed?"

"Well, the Republican rapier used to be a strong Federal Government, and the Democratic one used to be a comparatively weak Government at Washington with strong powers for the States. That used to be the difference between Democrats and Republicans, but now you find the Democrats putting through the strongest kind of legislation for increasing the Federal Government's powers, with the Republicans often opposing it."

"Still, you say that there is a difference," said Anna, putting her elbows on the table and her chin on her hands? "What is it?"

"The difference is something that they will always return to after whatever momentary issue that has obscured it has passed away. The Republicans stand for one kind of tariff and the Democrats for another."

"The Republicans are for a high tariff, and the Democrats for a low tariff," nodded Anna's friend the Business Woman. "I know that."

"Now, don't run away with that idea," said the Politician, hastily. "And yet nine men out of ten wouldn't know any better than to give the same answer. I suppose it's from some man that you got that phrase. If that was really the difference, everybody would have to be a Democrat, for it would merely mean that the Republicans wanted to tax everybody heavily, and the Democrats wanted to tax them lightly. There is nothing in high taxation of itself that is attractive. Nobody wants to tax just for the sake of taxing.

"The difference is that the Republicans believe in using the tariff for the purpose of protecting American industries. That is, they think the main object of a tariff is not to raise money for the Government, but to keep our industries—which include the laborers as well as the capitalists—from having to compete with cheaper goods from abroad and the cheaper labor which makes those goods. So they refuse to regard the tariff as a tax at all. Wherever they see a capitalist building up an industry, and paying workingmen to do it for him, they propose to prevent any European capitalist paying his workingmen lower wages, from selling that kind of goods at a lower rate than the American can sell it. That's what a tariff is for, they hold.

"The Democrats hold that the only legitimate purpose of a tariff is to raise money for the Government. If, in doing that, it happens to protect some home industry, so much the better, but that's not the purpose of it, in their minds. So, when they get in power, they always undertake to make what they call 'a tariff for revenue only, with incidental protection.' They hold that the result of the Republican policy is to make the consumer pay more for what he gets than it is worth, and that, as the very capitalist and laborer that the Republicans are trying to protect are themselves consumers, it will be better for them not to be protected so much and to pay for a thing no more than they could get for it if there were no protection."

"And you call that the fundamental difference between the parties?" broke in the Correspondent, derisively. "It may have been once, but it's not now. You go down to Washington when a tariff is being framed and watch your Democratic Congressmen trying, each one of them, to grab a slice of protection for the industries in his district. He is for 'a tariff for revenue only,' so long as it applies to industries in some other district; but whatever is made or grown in his own district is somehow an exception, and has got to be protected for special reasons, or he'll know the reason why. As for the Republicans, they are perfectly willing to compromise on laying a revenue tariff on things that are made or grown in Democratic districts, provided they get a stiff protective rate on Republican products. That's about as poor a specimen of a fundamental difference as ever I saw.

"When the Payne-Aldrich tariff was being framed, one of the principal leaders on the Democratic side in the House was Oscar Underwood of Alabama, who is now a Senator. He represented a great manufacturing district, that of Birmingham. He was a Democrat, a Democratic leader, and it ought to have gone without saying that he was for a tariff for revenue only. But his people at home assumed as a matter of course that when it came to Birmingham's industries he would be for protection. Quite as a matter of course the Birmingham Commercial Club notified him that Birmingham did not want the duty on pig iron reduced below $4 a ton.

"Just stop a moment there to consider the view that the Birmingham people must have taken not only of Democratic sincerity on the tariff question, but of Republican sincerity as well. The tariff that was being framed was being framed under Republican auspices. The Republicans, in theory, favor protection for everything that doesn't want to come in competition with foreign products. So it ought to have gone without saying that the Republicans would protect Birmingham's steel and iron; the mere fact that Birmingham needed it should have been enough. But Birmingham is Democratic, and the people of Birmingham assumed, and assumed quite rightly, that the Republicans would not give them any protection; that, in their case, the Republicans would be governed by the Democratic principle of a tariff for revenue only.

"And they also assumed, but in this case wrongly, that Underwood, a Democrat, would fight in this case for the Republican principle of protection, while the Republicans did what they could to enforce—in this case—the Democratic principle of a tariff for revenue only. And the Birmingham Commercial Club notified Underwood, as the Representative of Birmingham in Congress, that Birmingham did not want the duty on pig iron reduced below $4 a ton.

"Underwood was a Democrat who took the party's principles seriously. He wired back:

"'I have never been in favor of a protective tariff for protection's sake. I have always believed in a tariff for revenue only. I think $4 a ton on pig iron is prohibitive and that it ought to be reduced.'

"He was denounced as a traitor to his district, but he stood pat and voted for a duty of $2.50 a ton. A fight was made to defeat him for re-election, but it failed. Later, when the Democrats came into power, he was the principal draftsman, so far as the House was concerned, of the Underwood-Simmons tariff, the one now in force, and that is one reason why this tariff much more nearly approximates the old Democratic ideal than any other tariff measure they have framed in sixty years.

"Bryan charged him with having tried to block the lowering of the steel and iron duties, and Underwood, in his reply, proved beyond a doubt that it was principally to him that the lowering of those duties was due. And this in spite of the fact that, according to the protection theory, he was giving a black eye to the industries on which his own district lived.

"Now, the whole point of this long story is the simple fact that Underwood's act in standing out for the principle of a tariff for revenue only created a sensation. It went all over the country, and was commented on admiringly as an example of a man standing by his principles in the face of threatened political ruin. My point is that Underwood was an exception, such an exception that he became, for the time, a curiosity—like a sabre-toothed tiger. What was there extraordinary in a Democrat standing out for a tariff for revenue only? Isn't it the principle of his party—the fundamental principle, according to you?

"The truth is that it is not fundamental at all, any more than the protection theory is fundamental with the Republican Party. The belief that it is due to the fact that for a good many years, when there was nothing else to fight about, Republicans and Democrats used to rage over the tariff in an unbelievable manner. Men seriously believed that the country would go to ruin if the Mills bill, a Democratic measure, should pass; they actually thought that foreign nations were palpitating with anxiety over it, and thousands of otherwise sane citizens believed as an article of faith that the Cobden Club of England was deluging this country with a vast corruption fund of 'British gold' to get the bill enacted. 'British gold' was a frightful hobgoblin in those days; the fact being that the Cobden Club was a somewhat sleepy, old-gentlemanly sort of institution that no more thought of debauching the American electorate over a Democratic Tariff bill than of sending an army to invade Belgium.

"Peaceful citizens fought each other with their fists on the public streets over the question whether the Mills bill increased the tariff on certain articles over the rate levied by the tariff of 1883, and whether, if so, the increase was ad valorem or specific. Looking back on it now, it reminds one of the grammarian's curse quoted by Carlyle: 'May God confound you for your theory of irregular verbs!'

"Men who grew up in that time got the idea that the parties were eternally divided into implacable hostility over the earth-rocking principle involved in the words 'ad valorem' and 'specific.' You're one of them. You can't get over it yet. You still think men are doomed to hate each other for all time over the tariff because they did so in 1888. But I tell you, the solemn truth is that the only reason they entertained that delusion was that there was nothing else to quarrel over. The issues growing out of the great war of secession had been gradually settled, and no new issue had arisen. It was a sort of political vacuum. So, out of perfectly legitimate differences on the tariff, men erected a bogie of fundamental and irreconcilable antipathy.

"They don't fight over the tariff now as they did then, though they still fight over it. Larger matters are coming to engross them, things that really are fundamental. Ladies, don't let anybody tell you that in order to be a Republican or a Democrat nothing is necessary except that you plunge head first into a lifelong study of tariffs. No such curse awaits you, whatever the Politician may say."

"You've taken a lot of words to say so," said the Politician, lethargically.

"It was worth while to take them," answered the Correspondent, "because most men to whom these ladies go for information will answer them just as you did, and I want to save them from a wrong steer. Since hardly anybody can tell you the difference between a Republican and a Democrat, and since everybody is assuring the woman voter that she must be one or the other, the lazy man's answer to her questions about the difference is sure to be, 'Oh, the tariff.' And, just because she takes her new duties seriously, she will feel that she has got to go into a dry-as-dust study of the tariff, which, as a matter of fact, is not at all necessary."

"Why do you call it a wrong steer?" demanded the Politician.

"Because it is. The tariff is being more and more relegated to a matter of business instead of party politics, and the party lines are getting more and more obliterated over it. Six years ago, when the Republican Party had been in power for fourteen years and thought it was in power forever, there arose a great revolt in the West that swept it out of office through Republican votes. The Republican West rose against its own party. And on what issue? That of the tariff. That is to say, the Western Republicans wanted the tariff lowered instead of being raised. Mind you, it was Republicans, not Democrats, who wanted that; and they overthrew their own party for being too Republican and not Democratic enough.

"I tell you that on the tariff, no less than on other things, the old party lines are getting all mixed up. I have already told you that even in the old days they were always mixed up when it came to a matter of a man's own interests, or a district's own interests. No district, and no man, except in the case of an incorrigibly rigid man, like Underwood, was for either protection or a 'tariff for revenue only' where it hit near home.

"Therefore I beseech you, ladies, not to heed the man who tells you that the tariff deeply divides the people of this country, or that it behooves you to make your choice of evils and pin a party badge on yourselves accordingly for all time. Make your choice, but don't imagine for a moment that it determines whether you are to be a Republican or a Democrat. Some of the greatest Democratic leaders, like Samuel J. Randall, were Protectionists, and forty years ago the Free Trade Club was largely made up of Republicans.

"I think Theodore Roosevelt belonged to it for one, and that Garfield was pretty close to a Free Trader in principle."

"Well, that makes one thing clear," said Anna. "But you haven't answered my question. What is a Democrat and what is a Republican? What's it all about? All you've told me is what it's not about."

ADVISES WOMEN VOTERS.

Professor Tells How to Obtain Health and Labor Laws.

Professor Howard Lee McBain of Columbia University, who has been selected by the New York City Woman Suffrage Party to deliver a series of lectures to the newly enfranchised voters on "The Business of Citizenship," yesterday described how the voters should proceed to obtain legislation in health and labor matters.

"It is only occasionally," he said, "that a health or labor problem can be made a distinct campaign issue. The vast majority of our laws upon these matters have never been presented to the voters as policies advocated or opposed by their candidates. They have been lobbied through the enacting authorities without reference to campaigns. It must be a big health or labor policy that can play any important rôle in a campaign. A proposed minimum wage law or the policy of municipally owned tenements might be made a campaign issue; but higher milk standards or cleaner slaughter houses probably could not be so thrust forward.

"Voters who seek better enforcement of State and local health and labor legislation must approach agencies which are for the most part indirectly responsible to them—the State Industrial Commission, the State Health Commissioner, the State Commissioner of Agriculture, the City Health, Police and Tenement House Commissioners, and the Board of Education. The Governor and Senate, on the one hand, and the Mayor on the other, are the directly elected agents of the voters. To these, the voters may appeal, but their appeal must usually have the volume and strength of organization if it is to be heard and heeded. If unheard or unheeded the voters' redress must await vengeance at the next election, when the Governor or Mayor, seeking re-election, may be turned out upon his record—which is not to say that the incoming Governor or Mayor may be more amenable, unless, as is usually not the case, the specific matter in interest has been made an issue of the campaign."

ROCKEFELLER AIDS Y.M.C.A.

Gives $100,000 to Fund Bayonne Concerns Are Raising.

The International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. announced yesterday that the manufacturers in Bayonne and John D. Rockefeller, Sr., are providing funds for the construction of a $300,000 Y. M. C. A. clubhouse in Bayonne for the use of the 15,000 employes and their families. Mr. Rockefeller's gift is $100,000. The corporations which have already contributed toward this building on the basis of the number of their employes are the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Tide Water Oil Company, Babcock & Wilcox, Vacuum Oil Company, and the Pacific Coast Borax Company. All the manufacturers in Bayonne have been invited to join in the financing of the project.

The building, which will be erected on Avenue E, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, will really be a welfare house and community centre for the industrial workers of Bayonne. The building, which will be three stories in height and 196 feet in length on Avenue E, is in many respects similar to the Y. M. C. A. building now under construction at Pueblo, Col., for the 6,000 employes at the steel works of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The plans call for a gymnasium, six bowling alleys, and a swimming pool 20 feet by 60 feet, with adequate dressing rooms for men, women and children. They provide for a cafeteria and lunchroom, an auditorium where there will be motion picture shows, lectures and entertainments. There will be a women's social room, and a woman's clubroom; a boy's social room, classroom and clubrooms, and there will be a men's clubroom and billiard room. In addition there will be educational classrooms.

CHINESE VASE BRINGS $210.

First Day's Sale of Clarke Glazes and Porcelains Yields $3,790.

There were no extraordinary prices at the first day's sale of the Thomas B. Clarke collection of white glazes and Chinese single color porcelains at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. They were the smaller and least important pieces and the 202 numbers brought $3,799.

The sale opened with Leeds ware; old French, English and German white glazes were sold, with a number of single-color Chinese porcelains. One of the latter, the last number on the catalogue for the day, brought the highest price, a Chinese tall, powder-blue, club-shaped vase, going to K. Oshima for $210.

A pair of old Leeds vases, urn shaped, eleven and one-half inches high, went to Joseph Larocque for $55; two sets of English salt glaze plates, differing in design, eighteen in all, went to Miss Carpenter for $164; a pair of English salt glaze plates, eleven inches in diameter, went to J. Koehl for $25 each, and E. Littauer paid $185 for a large Chinese mirror-black Ch'ien-lung bottle, and $125 for a large Chinese lapis bottle of the same period.

English salt glaze, Italian white faïence, an old Leeds centrepiece, a few pieces of Persian ware, and Chinese porcelains will be sold today.

Gifford Beal Wins $1,000 Art Prize.

Gifford R. Beal, an American artist, received the first prize of $1,000 and a gold medal at the opening of the annual Members' Exhibition of the National Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Park, last evening. Mr. Beal's prize winner, the "Blue Pool," is one of sixty-five paintings, a snow scene, a large red brick house in the background, with a blue pool in which are the reflections of the chimney and trees. The show will continue for the rest of the month and is free to the public.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair and cold Fri., fair and warmer Sat.

Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair and cold Fri., rain Sat.

Tenn.—Fair and warmer Fri., rain Sat.

Ky.—Cloudy and warmer Fri., snow or rain Sat.

Ind.—Snow Fri., fair Sat.

Mich. and Ohio—Snow and warmer Fri. and Sat.

La.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Ark.—Cloudy and warmer Fri., cloudy Sat.

Okla.—Cloudy and warmer Fri., fair and colder Sat.

Tex.—Fair and cooler Fri. and Sat.

Ill. and Wis.—Snow Fri., cloudy and warmer Sat.

Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Minn. and Ia.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

N. Dak.—Fair and colder Fri., probably fair and colder Sat.

S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair and warmer Fri., fair and colder Sat.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Julian B. Beaty of New York City and John M. Enright of Jersey City were admitted to practice.

702—E. Goldman et al., plain., v. the U. S.—Leave granted to file additional brief on motion of counsel for plain.

123—N. C. Gibson, plain., v. J. J. Lentz.—Passed, per stipulation.

128—G. A. Fuller Co., pet., v. Otis Elevator Co.—Argued.

127—Armour & Co., plain., v. the Commonwealth of Virginia.—Argued.

119—E. Ricaud et al. v. the American Metal Co., Ltd.—Submitted, with leave to counsel to file briefs within two weeks.

268—H. A. Oetjen, plain., v. Central Leather Co., and 269—Same v. same.—Argument commenced for plain.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 4—Nos. 268 and (269), 116, 120, 124, 125, 126, 129, 130 and (75), 132, and 133.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—At 10:30 A. M., 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—Admiralty.

Ocean SS<Stand Oil.
Clark<SS Eretria Co. (2.)
Timmins<same (2.)
Union Wharf<same (2.)
US<Tug Juniata & Scow No 11 S.
Same<Princess No 34 S.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar. Noticed motions.

Guarty Trust<McCabe.
Erb<Bettendorf.
Marshall<All American Merc Corp.
Phila Shipping<Aldenham.
US<Tug G W Elder.
Same<SS Bria.
Same<Tug Bouker & Scow 4 H H.
Same<Joshua Lovett and Scow 11 H H.
Same<same and Scow 2 H H.
Same<May McGuiel.
McAllister<Ross.
Paget Prize Plate Co<Herbert & Huesger.
Penn Steel<NY City Ry.
Gregg<Megarel.
Nat Coal & Tr Co<Dampskibs.
Howard<SS Satsunea.
Noticed motions:
Swacker<Black Diamond Co.
Gordon<Tug Mahandy.
Woods<Overbrook.
McGirr<Forward.
Poissont<Lake Champlain Transp Co.
Dekal<same.
Gaudette<same.
Phelan<same.
Miner<same.
US<Tug Kate Jones & Scow B B 19 (2.)
Same<same & Scow BB 17.
Same<M J Wilcox & Scow B B 18.
Newman<Interocean Forwarding Co.
Datley<Tug Mahoney.
Shaine<Kugelman.
Reid Donald<Kroeschell.
Kalianowski<C & O Ry.
Blumenthal<Economides.
Holt<Cox.
Same<Glens Falls Fire Ins.
Same<G & R Fire Ins.
Same<Hartford F Ins.
Same<L, L & G F Ins.
Rice<Mayer.
Wohlers<Steiner.
Luckenbach<Universal.
Vogue<Alfan.
Aktieselskabet<20,029 Bags Sugar.
Same<Jamison.
Dampskibs<Nat Coal & Trading.
Fogas<Penn RR Co.
Wadowics<L V RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 2 P. M. To be called and set down for trial beginning Jan. 7. Jury calendar.

Re Hunt's Point Garage Co.
Hammerschlag Mfg Co<Imp & Trad N B'k.
Greenamyer<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
Saary<Erie RR.
Erskine<L I RR (2.)
Besionowski<Erie RR.
Waters<Penn RR.
McSherry<NY C RR.
Hanbury<Hotel Operating Co.
Roberts<Criss.
Lederer<Kessler.
Allann<Druid SS Co.
Meixell<Bullman.
Neer<Lang.
Olsen<Merritt & Chapman.
McElroy<Atl Transp.
Castellano<Gross Mfg.
Ketchik<D, L & W.
US<NY C RR (3.)
Graham<Scandinavian-Am Line.
Dudik<Leh Val RR.
Baker<Penn RR.
Kelley<same.
Carolan<C RR of N J.
Nelson<Standard Film Industries.
Shrum<Penn RR.
Lewis<Notman.
Heagney<NY Rys.
Watson<Harman.
Scully<Ten Cotton Securities.
Proctor<NY C RR.
Simon<Cromwell.
Blackmore<Eastman Kodak Co. (2.)
Schaeffer<same.
Numer<Penn RR.
Jaderaczak<NY C & H R RR.
Redden Spec Co<Coe-Stapley Mfg Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Bank'cy discharges:

Senior Bros.
Louis Bazes.
Max Turefsky,
Harry Milman,
Harry Green,
Agnes I Maillie,
Samuel Schatz,
George H Hawkins,
Frances Tobias,
Max Edelstein.
Compositions:
Philip Cohen.
Motions:
H & I Balmuth.
Albert C L Rappe,
Aladdin Const Corp,
Morris Axelrod,
Ladislaus W Schwenk (2.)
Morris Berman,
E B Jordan & Co (3.)
G Franklin Stringer,
Gracinto Di Tullio et al,
Kaj A Hansen,
Jimmie's Restaurant, Inc,
Gerson de Leeuw<American Mfg Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Smith, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Dalrymple<Schwartz.
Re Kirschner.
Hancock<Hancock.
Re Pier Old 49, E R.
Schneider<Ogden.
McCabe Hanger Mfg Co<Chelsea Exch Bank.
Budnick<Kalman.
Hackney<Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
Rosenfeld<A Smith & Sun.
Rosalind Rty Co<Western Ins Co.
AndersonHartman-Blanchard Co.
Raftery<World Film.
Re De Ridder.
Times Sq Auto Co<Motor Car Equip Co.
Berberry<Cohen.
Re White Plains Road.

Nonenumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.

Empire Kaolin Co<Frank.
De Beixeden<Schrenkeisen.
Farenholtz<Meinhaysen.
Condon Wrapping Machine Co, Inc<Dearborn.
Stern Publishing & Novelty Co<Bastian Brothers Co.
Stillman<Stillman.
Clark<Gibson.
Assets & Liabilities Assn, Inc<49 East 59th St Corp et al.
McEntyre<McEntyre.
N Y Life Ins Co<Martin Co et al (2.)
Cummings<King-Bee Films Corp et al.
Meth<Gibraltar.
Rubin<Siegel.
Ochs<Aksal Machinery Corp.
Humiston<Universal Film Mfg Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Brown<Int R T.
Magoffin<Patterson.
Gopin<Sweitzer.
Levine<Sydco Photo Play Co.
Goodman<Rubinstein.
Missrif<Rubinger.
Rose<Siegel.
Re Hotchkiss, (Liberty Life Ins Co.)
People ex rel Hotchkiss, (Title & Guar Co of Rochester.)
Shalata<Rodgers.
Jennings<Foley.
Rubin<Scott.
Grady<Park & Tilford.
Bettinger<Donovan.
Zuckerman<Fischer.
Galla<48th St Co.
Yokel<Yokel.
Munn & Co, Inc<Beach.
Studin<Shoninger Bros.
Kantrowitz<Stutz.
Tutt<Tutt.
Gevirtz<Villeneuve Imp & Exp Co.
Spindle<Spindle.
De Mott<L I RR.
Menasha Woodenware Co<Landeck. (2.)
Pollak<Pollak.
Critchfield & Co<Republic Motor Sales.
Olympic Dress Co<Dreyer.
Vettor<Errett.
Brann<Reilly.
Gallo<48th St Co.
Brown<Cleveland Tr.
Letterman<Theodore Tiedemann Co.
Colt<Ayrault.
Pressfrich<Queal.
McCormick<CNY.
Quinlan<Carnegie Tr Co. (2.)
Flournoy<Boston Transcript Co.
Douglas<same.
Barcus<Cooper. (2.)
Grabenstein<Cohen.
Golden<5th Av Coach.
Rudman<Frank.
Greenwald<Greenwald.
Walker M Levett Co<Franco-Am Chem Co.
Kierschenowitz<Kierschenowitz.
Mueller<Mueller.
Roman Catholic Orph Asylum<Jaffe.
Re Joseph.
Thorburn<Gates. (2.)
Brooklyn Sav Bank<Savage.
Knopf<Sherry.
Am Wet Wash Laundry Co<Richter.
Wilson<NY Tel Co.
Schlesgal<Seal.
Wasburk<Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal.
Reilly<Hardy.
Klein<Mitchell.
Re Silex Aromozing Co.
Ponkeravitz<Goodman Mot Van & Storage.
Feder<same.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Weene<Levine.
Reid<Rederi A-B Transatlantic,&c.Co.
Cohen<Goodman.
Morrissey<Azaroff.
Behn<Cont Amus Co.
Sternfeld<Eisenstadt.
Commercial Cable Co<Hellman.
Hannevig & Johnson<Lougheed.
Greenberg<Bulkin.
Re Townley.
Waterman<Paddock.
Weene<Levine.
Ackerman<Hemsley & Co, Ltd.
Sourbee<Justison Con.
Westcott Exp Co<CNY.
Simonetti<Simonetti.
Brann<Reilly.
Herd<Nichols.
Hoehn<Wachsmann.
Buchman<Freitag.
Selig<5th Av Coach.
Pomeroy<Hock V Ry.
Higgins<same.
Pomeroy<same. (2.)
Re T & W Clark Co.
Mills<Levy.
Wenig<Taylor.
Victoria Bldg & Con Co<Pine Hill Crystal Spring Water Co.
Selig<5th Av Coach.
Smith<Parkerton.
Prall<same.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—No day calendar.

PART IV.—Recess.

PART VI.—Recess.

PARTS V., VII., AND VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PART III.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:

Augusta Hyatt,
Henry B. Sire,
John M. Eastman,
Thomas S. Doyle,
E. Van Schaick,
Cornelius O'Leary,
Michael O'Connell,
Jacob Schmal,
Martino Caritano,
Giacoma Yacovetta,
Carmelo Pennisi,
M. K. Lavitt, infant,
Elizabeth Canfield,
Rose Rosenberg, inft.,
Fannie Rosenberg, infant,
A. Rosenberg, infant,
Benjamin Altman,
John O'Neil, &c,
Allen B. Thompson,
Mary G. Pinkney,
Jennie Altman,
Joseph Azouri,
Charles Barrett,
Christian Erhard,
White Hewlett,
Vaclav Hajny,
Kochu Iba,
Ernest Mattos,
Charles Tomacek,
S. Kirchovsky,
Ann McElveney,
Peter Richmond,
Sarah L. Williams,
Bessie Trimble,
Maria De Simone,
Louis Hirsh,
Violet Van Schaick,
Antoinette L. Schermerhorn,
Martin Engel,
John Kopp,
Feliciano Catalano,
Lucy Netter,
Joseph C. Strout,
Rose Hopkins,
Samuel Yohalem,
Margaret Ward,
Marie M. Follett,
Muriel L. R. Conkling, infant,
Olga L. G. Conkling, infant,
Vivian E. H. Conkling, infant,
Emelie de Loosey Havemeyer,
Anna Burkhardt,
Katharine L. Goodwin,
Jeremiah Long,
Catharine Siemann,
Henry J. Burbage,
Timothy J. Kiley,
Leopold Kahn,
Benjamin Altman,
Mary Lynch,
W. Harvey,
Nettie Plant,
Peter E. Kovills,
Alexander Field,
Joseph Bock,
Joseph Weinert,
Lewis H. Wolf,
Edmund Lehane,
Bertha Guggenheimer,
Elizabeth Power,
Annie J. Spears,
Ellen J. Stilson,
Mary Russell,
Lizzie Kenny,
John H. Wyeth,
Katherine McGrath, &c.
Eugene O'Connell,
Helen D. Nelson,
Ludwig Winkler,
Edward M. Murphy,
Jessie F. Beaumont,
B. F. Einstein,
Benjamin Einstein,
John E. Simons,
William M. Whitney,
William Kramer,
Matthew Byrnes,
Estate of Reuben E. Crowdus, (basis of fact.)
Wills for probate:
Barnet Paperniek,
F. S. Doricher,
George P. Hall,
Margaret Lawrence,
Anna Norris,
Jessie Bloomfield,
Florentine Cohn,
Lavinia W. Wood,
Ensign B. Pardee, (2.)
Adolph Lewis,
F. R. Sturges,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Loniade & Son<Neumaier & Co.
Sapinoff<Campe Corp.
Noble<Haff.
Libby<Goodney.
Diamond<Einstein.
Rosenstein<Hammerstein.
Wohl South & Co<J Hyman Co.
Feinstein<S Blumenthal & Co.
Opeda Studio<Suratt.
Jonasson & Co<Ottenheimer.
Bunselmeier<Paul.
Donlon<F S Ferguson's Sons.
Stewart Dist Co<Mahoney.
Eugster<Ullman.
Stevenson Co<Dixie.
Morgan<Sagamore Water Co.
Arker<Indept Tool, &c, Co.
Joffe<Sieghardt.
Fishman<Rohman.
Lipper<Boehm.
Kipnis<Concord Holding Corp.
Lambros<520 E 13th St.
Reines<Levenstein.
Friedman<Winkler.
Reines<Levenstein.
Rosen<Turner (2.)
Cowan<Bennett.
Ealing<Beck.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Re North River Lumber Co.—Elek J. Ludvigh.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Miller<Wolfe—Julian M. Wright.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Grace M. Lane<Frederick Bierhoff—Gustave Hartman. John M. Bowers<Bernard Bloom—William H. Hamilton. Katharine L. Brown<Benjamin—George Coggill.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.

Schwartz<Int R T.
Peo ex rel Goldstein<Ostrich.
Sacks<Adler.
Lagadino<Stubenwoll Bros, Inc.
Neukirch<Elm Hld Co, Inc.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—......, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Louis Lipschitz et al.<Esther M. Kalisky et al.—S. Marshall Kronheimer. Peter Zogarroli<William F. Fitzgerald—Anthony J. Griffin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.

Steer<Belowsky.
Schneider<Montgomery Bldg Co. (2.)
Clarke<Stumpf.
Selders<Variety, Inc.
Gordon<Weaver.
Wolff<Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills.
Wellschar<Sternberger.
Mendlovitz<Briggs.
O'Connell<Perry.
Re New York Av.
People<Gallo.
Martin<Martin.
Re Kings Co Mtg Co.
Morenz<Morenz.
Barad<Menaker.
Brislin<Martin.
Waters<Waters.
Re Kings Co Mtg Co.
Re Progressive Knitting Works, Inc.
Mochon<Mochon.
Moreland<Petze.
Katz<Stampler.
Hill<Bane.
Durland<Tevlin.
Supermann Amus Co<Kaplan.
Schwab<Thompson.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fishbaugh<Brian.
Quimby<City of White Plains, (2.)
Gates<Gilligan.

Also for the hearing of motions.

Surrogate's Court.

At White Plains—Sawyer, S.

Wills for probate:
Jane Breeze,
R. W. Rathborn,
Charles Brookes,
Caroline A. Rhodes,
John McNally,
John de Yongh,
Natalie Krais.
Executor's acc't'g:
Joseph Berger,
Max Ams,
Louise Schilling,
Martha W. Elton,
Howell Dobbs,
Elizabeth Black.
Appointment substitute trustee:
Mary L. Speirs.
Appointment of guardian:
Abraham Levine.
Order to show cause:
Helene Rensburg.
To revoke probate:
Thomas J. Morrow.
Administrator's accounting:
Thomas Cloonan,
Julia F. Chamberlin.

Night Ferry Service Discontinued.

Night service has been discontined on the ferry between East Ninety-second Street and Fulton Avenue, Long Island City. The last boat will leave Long Island City at 10:20, and the Manhattan side at 10:30. The first boat will leave Manhattan at 5:15 A. M., and the Long Island City slip at 5. Patronage has been declining steadily since the opening of the Queensboro Bridge.

INSTRUCTION.

Accountants are in urgent demand—they are needed to carry the burden of financial detail and business organization—to
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control buying and stores;
devise office procedures;
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FRENCH INSTRUCTION GIVEN BY YOUNG MAN. F 190 TIMES.

TEL. & TEL. PLANS ISSUE OF $40,000,000 NOTES

Sale of 6s to be Made on Basis to Yield Approximately 7 Per Cent.—Leak Annoys Bankers.

A syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. is making arrangements for an offering of short-term notes of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The detailed terms of the issue will be officially announced at an early date, but, according to reports circulated yesterday, the plan calls for the sale of $40,000,000 one-year 6 per cent. notes on a basis netting investors approximately 7 per cent.

It is understood that part of the proceeds of the issue will be used for paying off the outstanding two-year 4½ per cent. notes which mature on Feb. 1. Of the $50,000,000 notes put out two years ago, approximately $31,500,000 have been purchased by the company in the open market and retired and only about $18,500,000 remain to be paid on Feb. 1.

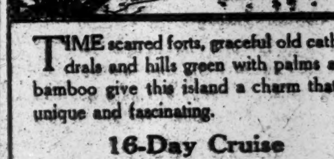
The plan under consideration by the bankers contemplates that the new issue shall not be the direct obligation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, but that it shall be issued by five of the subsidiary companies and indorsed by the American Telephone & Telegraph which is the parent corporation.

Bankers who have the financing in hand were annoyed yesterday by the premature announcement of the alleged terms of the offering, and declined to confirm the published reports in advance of the sending out of syndicate letters. It was reported that in several cities bond salesmen were booking orders for the new notes. Efforts will be made to ascertain the "leak."

While a number of relatively small issues of new securities have been brought out since the United States entered the war, the $40,000,000 offering of American Telephone notes is the first large one. It was pointed out yesterday that the flotation of this amount of notes at this time reflected a restoration of confidence. It has been intimated that the sale of the telephone notes would be followed by other offerings. After the third Liberty Loan campaign is once started no new financing will be undertaken, and all energies will be devoted to the Government loan.

Joseph T. Talbert to Retire.

Joseph T. Talbert, Vice President of the National City Bank, it was announced yesterday, will shortly retire and take up his residence in California for the benefit of his health. Several years ago while playing golf at Garden City Mr. Talbert suffered a stroke of paralysis, which affected his left side.



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22 miles from Charleston. 18-hole Golf Course. Riding, Driving, Hunting. Open Dec. 1. F. W. Wagener & Co., Props., Chas. A. Weir, Mgr.

HOTEL WINDSOR, under new management; facing beautiful Hemming Park; $160,000 spent in improvements during summer of 1916. Robt. R. Meyer, Prop. J. E. Kavanaugh, Mgr., JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

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Information of General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM L. SWEET, Jr., Complainant, against ALL PACKAGE GROCERY STORES COMPANY, Defendant.—Consolidated cause.—No. E. 14—389.

Now, on this 10th day of December, 1917, came H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL and HERBERT A. EMERSON, as Receivers of the defendant, All Package Grocery Stores Company, in the above-entitled suit, and present their petition verified the 5th and 7th days of December, 1917, praying that the Court make an order in respect to the filing of proofs or statements of claim by those claiming to be creditors and/or otherwise against the defendant, All Package Grocery Stores Company;

Whereupon, on reading and filing said petition together with the consents of all parties appearing in the above-entitled suit, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, it is, on motion of GILBERT & GILBERT, solicitors for said Receivers,

ORDERED (1) That any and all creditors of or claimants against the All Package Grocery Stores Company who claim that the All Package Grocery Stores Company is indebted to them, or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whosoever assert any claim against it are hereby required to assert their claims on or before the 15th day of January, 1918, and on or before said date present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against the All Package Grocery Stores Company, and its estate, with H. Snowden Marshall and Herbert A. Emerson, as Receivers of the All Package Grocery Stores Company, at the office of their solicitors, Gilbert & Gilbert, Esqs., No. 43 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

(2) That no creditor of or claimant against the All Package Grocery Stores Company who claims the All Package Grocery Stores Company is indebted to him or that he possesses a cause of action against it, and no person whoever who asserts any claim against it who fails to file a statement or proof of claim on or before the 15th day of January, 1918, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of the All Package Grocery Stores Company in the hands of the said Receivers or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

(3) That the said Receivers be and they hereby are authorized and directed to give notice of this order by publication three times each week, for a period of three weeks, in The New York Times, The Brooklyn Eagle and The Chicago Tribune. And it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be mailed with all convenient dispatch by the said Receivers to each and every person appearing upon the books of the All Package Grocery Stores Company as a creditor thereof, or claimant against it, at the claimant's or creditor's address, as shown upon the said books. AUGUSTUS N. HAND, U. S. D. J.

NEXT SUNDAY
Financial Survey of 1917, Forecast for 1918, in
The New York Times
Annual Financial Section
Federal Reserve System in 1917—Stock and Bond transactions on the exchanges last year—Range of security prices in 1917—War Finance—War Risks—Sane Savings—Oriental Exchanges and the price of silver—Metals production in 1917, and a host of articles and a mass of information of interest to brokers, bankers and the investing public.
NEXT SUNDAY

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples. Seader Brothers, 145 West 30th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples, Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

BURELLA Wanted.—American; for cash; must be cheap. Farragut 9076.

COATS Wanted.—Spring; strictly jobbing; have given up factory; open for snappy merchandise only. Herman Goldstein, 127 West 26th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber will look at coats and suits, also stouts, all week, third floor, 127 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open to buy coats and suits for Spring. Call, with samples, from 12 to 4, 1,182 Broadway, Room 1502.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of medium and high-priced coats and suits. 29 West 30th, 9th floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits. Call all week, see Mr. Zalud, 11-13 West 32d St., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of junior's and children's coats; placing orders. 7th floor, 120 West 36th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders snappy Spring coats and suits. First floor, 10 West 32d St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Ladies' Spring styles; bring samples. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1502.

COATS and Suits Wanted.—Jobber looking at coats and suits. 31 West 31st St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking high-grade ladies' Spring line. 131 West 28th St., 4th floor.

COLLARS Wanted.—Open for job cooney collars. Fleischer Cloak and Suit Company, 826 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber is placing stock orders on popular, medium, and high-grade Georgette, serge, and jersey dresses; samples mornings. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, silks, and Georgettes; new Spring Models; bring your samples. Meyer & Bernheimer, 15 West 34th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, serge dresses; bring samples. Regent Dress, Suit and Skirt Mfg. Co., 41-43 West 17th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on dresses; show samples all week. 35 West 31st, eighth floor.

DRESSES WANTED.—Jobber placing orders on nappy taffeta and Georgette dresses. Call all week. Room 1011, 71 West 23d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge silks; open for quantity for cash. Mad. Sq. 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs silks and serges. Younker Bros., 303 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Velvets, any shades, for cash. Riverside 7884.

EAR MUFFS Wanted.—In velvet and C D. Spring 6236.

GALATEAS AND JEANS Wanted.—Any quantity for cash. Alter Bros., Canal 8103.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Outing flannels; any quantity, any quality; cheap; cash. O 212 Times Downtown.

KNITTED JERSEY CLOTH Wanted in heather shades; also two-tone gabardines, ends or pieces. Mail swatches or telephone Levine Bros., 750 Broadway.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—Cash for jobs. No matter what you have. call Spring 7980.

POM POM Wanted.—Rose, taupe, light brown, also taupe velour. Sheer & Meyers. Madison Square 2967.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer; any quantity for cash. Telephone Greeley 4321.

POPLINS Wanted.—American woolen, 6077 and 90610. Sammy 966, Raspberry 975. Farragut 3290.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 090610, all colors; any quantity for cash. Greeley 4321.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay cash high shades poplins, serges, velours. Chel. 19.9.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610, 06077 gray and peacock, or similar. Ches. 995.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610, 06077 gray and peacock, or similar. Chelsea 9953.

SATEENS Wanted by manufacturer; white and colored. Phone Farragut 8792.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag, Whitman & Pacifics; also corduroy and narrow wale. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

SERGE Wanted.—French; 54 inches; all wool; any quality or quantity; spot cash. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SILK Samples Wanted.—Can use 800 yards in lengths 1½ yards up; no Georgette or chiffons. Telephone Gramercy 158.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—In Peking, blue, and all shades. Call with samples, Miltex Cloak & Suit Co., 22 West 32d St.

SUITS, Coats, Dresses, Apparel Wanted.—Cash; surplus; better grade. National. Franklin 2412.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk suits for Spring. 1st floor, 45 West 25th.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. Call, with samples, Novick, 40 West 28th.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for all colors in taffetas. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Plaid, check, and heavy cloakings suitable for caps; mail swatches; telephone or will call. Levine Bros., 750 Broadway. Spring 8013.

VELOURS, Kerseys, Dresses and Rompers Wanted.—All shades; for cash. Telephone Farragut 2648.

VELOURS and Broadcloth Wanted.—544, 11050, 13009, 13046, 815. Farragut 5166.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pay $2.25 for 544; $2.30 Wyandotte, all colors. Farragut 2357.

WARDROBE Trunk Wanted.—For ladies' suits. Farragut 8958.

WARDROBE trunk wanted; for ladies' coats. Farragut 3377.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Fishken tweeds, style 1600, or similar, all colors, any quantity. Altes & Ledine, Chelsea 3704.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Good quality; state prices, terms; assortment. Address C. H., 237 Times Downtown.

WOOL Wanted.—Velour check, black and white. Farragut 8078.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ALPACAS and SATEENS linings, haircloth, Palm Beach; closing out at reduced prices. 48 East 17th St., room 502.

BOLIVIA.—F. & H. 7835, black, brown, green and beetroot, $4.25. H. Markowitz Sons, Inc., Mad. Sq. 6890.

CLOAKINGS.—¾ meltons, thibets, and oxfords. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1515.

CLOTH.—American Pom Pom, Pekin brown and green. Telephone Greeley 2137.

COATS.—About 500 sport coats; excellent for Southern trade; high grade material and shades; at sacrifice; lot must be sold before Saturday. Dorfman & Oshinsky, 140 West 22d.

COATS and SUITS.—Better than ever; pom-poms, velours, broadcloths; closing out; big values. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

COATS AND SUITS.—On hand, pom poms, velour, broadcloth, immediate delivery; closing out. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—300 cloth coats at sacrifice for January sales. Eagle Manufacturing Co., 129 West 29th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fine selection for Spring. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—Closing out balance of stocks below cost. Bernstein, 118 West 27th St.

COATS.—300 assorted to close out, cheap. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—150 to close out at a sacrifice. Gordon Outergarment Co., 11 East 31st.

COATS, also suits, better grade, close out. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS.—300 better grade to close out. Commercial Cloak and Suit, 158 West 27th.

COATS.—Cloth, plush, fur trimmed, plain, and children's. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed; close out at a price. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

COATS.—Better grade plush coats. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th St.

CORDUROY.—Narrow wale, white, 36-inch, 85c. net cash. M. Heyman, 19 West 21st. Gramercy 5610.

CORDUROY.—9000 36-inch, tan, old rose, copen, 40c. Gramercy 881.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—25,000 yards Amoskeag, 19,000 range blue chambray, under market price; prompt delivery. Phone Spring 6034.

CREPE METEOR.—All colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CREPE DE CHINE. All colors, 90c; immediate delivery. M. Marks. 354 4th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Three-thread, 68 thick, 86½ cents; also washable satins for immediate delivery. Stuy. 4669.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks; wonderful values and styles, $3.75 up; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 W. 23d St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses, $3.50, snappy models, to close out. Sylvania Dress House, 139 West 25th St., 9039 Farragut.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; immediate delivery; low prices. See Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Silks, velvet, jersey serges, also stouts, at sacrifice. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—500, silk and serge; close out cheap. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

EAR MUFFS, HEAD SHIELDS.—Immediate delivery, any quantity. Randolph Co., 21 West 21st. Gramercy 5510.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

LACES and Trimmings, close out cheap. 1,133 Broadway, Room 321.

MACKINAWS.—50 pieces 6-4, 100 pieces ¾. Lyman, 4620 Madison Square. 404 4th Av.

NECKWEAR.—Ladies' neckwear, knitting bags, scarfs and hats; must go immediately; tremendous reductions, large discounts. La France Novelty Co., 256 5th Av.

POM POM.—Two pieces Pekin, one Burgundy; $3.00 net cash. Stuyvesant 3352.

POPLINS.—American 06077, Copen, rose, raspberry, bustan, clay, peacock, sand, tan, $2.25. Igstaedter. 3284 Stuyvesant.

POPLIN.—P. P. L. Navy. Tel. 881 Gramercy.

SAFE.—Cheap; Marvin, double door, height 5 feet by 3 feet 4 inches, depth 27 inches. Fred Hall Corporation, 28 West 27th St.

SATIN.—Wash, 40-inch, $1.17½; white, flesh; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

SERGES.—764 Botany, $1.30; 780, $1.72½; 1464, green gold, $1.57½; Pacific Panama, $1.35; 228 poplin, $1.50; 355 broadcloth, $1.95; net 70 days. D.-S. Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—519, 4632, 3703, 1464, 54289, 8135, S. B. G. L.; poplin 800, 3421, 6400, 6500; gabardine 466, 766. H. Cohen Company, 45 West 25th St. 2950 Farragut.

SERGES.—6122, 9, 1464, D2, 10, 2205, 787, 788, 210, D1, Poplins 90610. Farragut Worsted Company, 19 Madison Av. Madison Square 4362.

SERGES.—519, 4632, 3703, 1464, 54289, 10715 S. B. G. L.; poplin 800, 3421, 6400, 6500; gabardine 4666, 766. H. Cohen Company, 45 West 25th St. 2950 Farragut.

SERGES.—1210, 6120, 7120, 7301, 54289, 11433, 519 C. F. L. and S. P. A. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3454.

SERGES.—6301, 7614, 7120, 54289, 104, 519, 6254, S. B. G. L., and other makes. Hydol, phone Madison Square 4254.

SERGES.—Gilbert 18530, 20 pieces navy, William F. Read, 531, 50 pieces. Farragut 5759.

SERGES.—American 0936, black and navy, 25 pieces, each $2.10. Igstaedter, Stuyvesant 3284.

SERGE.—Whitman 104, Juilliard's 54289. S. Simon Company, 135 West 27th.

SERGES.—15,000 yards navy, 1210; Whitman serge. Leff. Morningside 3407.

SERGES—10 pieces, 104 Whitman, $1.80 net. Ruby, 116 West 29th St.

SERGE.—Gilbert 8200, $2.37½ net. Phone Madison Square 8272.

SERGES.—Forty pieces Botany 809, navy. Chelsea 493.

SKIRTS.—Our Spring line of silk skirts is ready for jobbers and manufacturers. Tip Top Skirt Co., 52 West 21st St.

SUITS of the better grade in latest materials for early showing; immediate delivery. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th.

SUITS.—High-grade Fall samples to close out. Pioneer Model Suit Co., 22 West 38th.

TAFFETAS, Wash Satins.—36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS.—Georgette, crepe de chine, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-6.

VELOURS and poplins.—Amer. 0360 and 06077, all shades, any quantity, reasonable price. Telephone Spring 6893.

WOVEN MADRAS.—Fifty thousand yards, Galatea and Peggy Stripes; big assortment of choice patterns; prices below market. M 243 Times Downtown.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted, immediate delivery. Mishell, 1170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES.—Ladies' gingham dresses; bring your own styles. Samilson Bros., 12 West 17th.

Help Wanted.

BILLING CLERK, Underwood typewriter; must be good figurer, rapid, accurate worker; wholesale house, downtown; state experience and salary. M 230 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK.—Underwood typewriter, with cloak and suit experience preferred; must be accurate and quick at figures. Jacob Sperber, 20 West 33d.

DRESS Salesman.—Man for city trade, offices and department stores; salary and commission; good opportunity for right man. N 129 Times.

SALESMAN to handle strong popular-priced line of ladies' belts; Southern and Middle Western States; only those with following need apply; drawing account against commission. Address M. L., 284 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted for New York City; single, familiar with selling cotton piece goods and burlap; state age, salary, experience, and references. N 132 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; better kind dresses, city and office; commission. Star Dress Manufacturing Co., 122 West 26th St.

SALESMAN Snap Fastener, experienced, wanted; commission basis. M 238 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT for ladies' ready-to-wear factory in Middle West manufacturing ladies' and children's dresses; opportunity for young man of pleasing personality; one at present employed in above capacity or that of assistant, but who can develop into a full-fledged Superintendent; splendid opportunity; in answering, state full particulars. N 128 Times.

Situations Wanted.

MANUFACTURER, thoroughly competent factory man; experienced figuring costs, systematizing, managing factory; especially competent in muslin underwear; easily adapt himself other similar lines. G 87 Times.

SALESMAN, Southern, with large following on cloaks, open for real line; no drawings; straight commission. X 345 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, dress; can produce big business from the South for reputable house; straight commission basis. X 846 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5¾@6 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday. 5¾@6 " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

⁂

Gray Goods Prices Tighten.

With cotton high and the inventory season over, some of the "weak spots" in the local gray goods market are beginning to tighten up again as to prices. While it has been possible for some time to buy nearby 38½-inch 64-60s from some first hands at 11⅝ cents, it was said yesterday that several holders had put them back to 11¾ cents. The cold weather continued to hamper business during the day, but in spite of this a fair amount of sheetings was disposed of. For instance, May deliveries of 5.50s were sold at 11¼ cents. Business was done on 4.25-yard sheetings at 14½ cents for shipments beginning in April, with goods for deliveries this side of April held at 14¾ to 15 cents. Spot printcloths closed more or less nominally in this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	15¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	11¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	14¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	11⅛c
39-inch, 68-72s	13½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	10½c
39-inch, 56-44s	10c	38½-inch, 60-48s	10¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	12½c	27-inch, 64-60s	8¾c

⁂

Probably Did Not Speculate.

With the coming of January and the need of beginning to accept deliveries of gray cloths bought several months ago at lower prices for shipment in the first quarter of 1918, a number of buyers, it was said here yesterday, cannot understand why more second-hand goods are not coming out. In many cases, both printcloths and the coarser yarn goods would show neat profits to holders if they re-sold them now, and there is wonder why they don't. Through December the unwillingness of second-hands to thrust goods on the market was explained in certain quarters by the fact that they did not actually have to take any of their purchases until after the turn of the year, and that in view of this they could afford to hang on for the best prices possible. With cotton "sky high" and giving little immediate promise of much of a relapse, it is believed that second-hands either will carry their stocks for a while, in the hope of still better profits on re-sales, or will use them up themselves. The course of the market in the next ten days or so will be carefully watched by all concerned.

⁂

Some More Prices Were Made.

Some more prices were made on Fall lines of woolen underwear in a quiet way here yesterday. Sellers were loath to say much about the new figures beyond the fact that they were up very smartly over those of a year ago. The scarcity of goods continues, and buyers, while recognizing the precedence taken by the Government in having its needs filled, are receiving their allotments with bad grace in some cases. In spite of reports previously published in regard to the extensive way the Government had covered the mills with orders, not all buyers are willing to believe at first what the agents say regarding the small quantities that will be available for civilian consumption. Later they try to buy goods with fully as much energy as they used to require of salesmen in getting them to stock up in more normal times.

⁂

Will Have to Fight for Trade.

One of the problems American manufacturers will have to face after the war, according to trade comment, will be getting back the business they have lost wholly, or in part, through their inability to keep pace with their customer's needs. Particularly is this the case in the knit goods field, where merchandise conditions have never been so chaotic before. Selling agents in all cases are endeavoring to meet their buyers' demands as fully as possible; but when this is impossible it is necessary for buyers to seek new sources of merchandise. This is seen, for instance, in the case of a big concern which will have but 250 cases of wool goods left after Government needs are filled, and which will, for "political" reasons, dispose of 100 cases in one fair-sized Southern city alone. It is intimated that when really important buyers go seeking goods where they have never bought before they are accommodated. The latter are naturally well-disposed to the new outlet, and it will be in getting things rearranged, if they ever are completely, that will cause trouble when the war is over.

⁂

New Parisian Styles in Crowns.

Reports received from Paris by the Retail Millinery Association of America say that for afternoon and semi-dress wear the milliners of that city are showing large picture hats and toques with quilted crowns. Large, soft-draped, hand-made hats also are offered there in black satin and with high crowns. For wear by young girls are seen hats with soft-draped crowns, and medium and wide brims, their feature being a two and one-half inch draped fold of satin around the edges. These hats are worn somewhat back on the head, but pulled down so as to frame the face. Black satin turbans, with thick draped edges and square crowns of bias folds, are worn there.

⁂

Good Outlook for Furniture.

Furniture manufacturers in Grand Rapids with offices in this city are said to be more concerned just now with the problem of how to get their products to the various retail markets of the country, and especially New York, than with the matter of selling these pieces. Though it is candidly acknowledged that for a few months last Fall the demand was not as great as many in the trade desired, the holiday season seems to have brought about a revival in business and put an end to worry on that score. But there is considerable speculation among manufacturers as to just where they will come in on the priority list by which the Government, now that it controls the railroads, will decide when and how much they may ship. The trade does not feel that its product can be considered entirely non-essential.

⁂

Spring Waist Season Opens Well.

There is said to be a larger number of waist buyers in town from all sections of the country than for some time past, and, according to reports from manufacturers in this city, they are placing very good orders for Spring delivery. The 1918 models, in which many new style features have been developed and in which a number of fabrics have been used that are more or less new to waists, are apparently being well received by the trade. One of the most popular of these new materials is fibre silk fabric, which is extensively employed in sports models. The vest effect and the over-the-skirt blouse seem to be the leaders among the new styles offered.

⁂

Paper Market Continues Quiet.

Though there has been slightly more inquiry in the local paper market during the last week, prices show very little improvement thus far. Fibre wrapping paper, both flat and in rolls, can be obtained at 4 cents a pound, and Manila wrapping continues to rule around 4½ cents. Bond paper is quoted at 8 cents a pound, with transactions rather limited. There are said to be indications, however, that the dullness of the last few months is in a fair way to be replaced very shortly by activity on the part of buyers, due to their stocks being very much depleted. With renewed buying it is said to be a practical certainty that prices will advance sharply. Export trade seems to be developing more activity of late, particularly in South America, India, and Southern Europe, and the prospects are for a large Spring business from these sources.

⁂

Good Also for "Local" Jobbers.

Well-stocked small town retailers will not be the only ones who will reap benefit from the present railroad situation for, according to a prominent local commission house man, the chances are that the smaller jobbers in the outlying sections of the country will do a better business if they have the merchandise. "With the railroads jammed as they are, and with the Government in control," he said, "it is not going to be easy for the jobbers in the big wholesale centres to get their goods sent out. The result will be that the 'local' jobbers will be called upon by the retailers to fill the gap. The short hauls of the average jobber of this type will probably make it comparatively easy for them to deliver, particularly those outside of the congested zone in the East. Manufacturers who do business direct with the retailers also will have trouble in getting their goods to their customers."

⁂

Wasting Time of Salesmen.

"In these days of elimination of waste," said a local manufacturer yesterday, "some attention should be given to the system by which salesmen are forced to waste countless hours outside the offices of buyers for the large department stores, waiting, not always to show samples, but frequently simply to find out whether the buyer is in the market for a certain line of merchandise. I think that, in these days of the scarcity of help, the stores should let down the bars a bit, make it possible to get the buyer or his assistant on the 'phone for appointments, and at least arrange so that on the buyer's day 'in' he is really 'in.' Frequently salesmen wait an hour only to be told that the store is not in the market for the goods in question. The other day there were about 200 salesmen in one of the stores in town waiting to see various buyers, each salesman wasting about three-quarters of an hour."

Increase Fund for the Neediest.

The following contributions were received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday for the 100 Neediest Cases: $10 from Mrs. W. M. Richards, 177 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, and $5 from Miss Emma C. Ernest, of Long Branch, N. J. This brings the total to date to $59,642.

BUSINESS NOTES.

On Thursday next a meeting of the Directors of the Dry Goods Union will be held at 432 Fourth Avenue. On Jan. 15 the domestic buyers of the union will meet at the same address.

The Leatherwear Company of America, Inc., maker of men's leather belts and ordnance for the United States Government, will remove to larger quarters on Jan. 25 in the buildings at 561 and 563 Broadway and 88 Prince Street. The buildings will be so arranged that they will open into one another and enable all of the manufacturing to be done on a single floor. Herman Blum heads the company.

BIG WOOL SALE IN BOSTON.

4,736 Bales of Australian Product Auctioned Off at Good Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—On the trade room floor of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon 4,736 bales of Australian greasy wool were auctioned off at good prices to representatives of Boston, New York and Philadelphia firms. The sale was the first to be made under the promise which the British Government made to the Boston Wool Trade Association last January to relieve the wool shortage as soon as bottoms could be spared.

The first lot of two bales of super-combing Geelong was bid in by the Textile Alliance, Inc., for $1.50 a pound and then put up for auction for the benefit of the Red Cross. In this way $15,000 was realized, and the lot was then knocked down by Auctioneer Frank B. Windeler, representing the British Government, to William G. Gaunt of Bradford, England, at $2.

Lot 135, consisting of fifteen bales of greasy first, from Geelong and Melbourne, brought the highest price of the afternoon, selling for $1.10 to Eiseman Brothers. The rest of the first 150 offerings ranged in price from 82 cents to $1.07, most of them bringing over 90 cents.

The sale was attended by 450 representatives, though only 280 of these occupied buyers' seats. The next sale will occur in about two weeks.

By a special ruling of the War Trade Board the Australian shipments do not come under the board's restrictive order of Dec. 17, 1917, the wool being brought here under contract made a year ago.

GOVERNMENT SHARES GAINS

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago Makes First Payment.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, according to reports received here yesterday, is the first of the twelve reserve banks to turn over to the Government a share of its surplus profits after the payment of 6 per cent. dividends to stockholders to date. The Chicago bank's remittance to the Government is said to be approximately $200,000.

It is understood that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York will also make a payment to the Government, but officers of the institution declined yesterday to state how large it would be. The usual weekly statements of the reserve bank do not show profits or surplus, and there is no way of estimating the Government's share in the distribution.

Under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, after the payment of cumulative dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, all the net earnings of the reserve banks must be paid to the United States Government as a franchise tax, excepting that one-half of such net earnings shall be paid in to a surplus fund until the surplus fund amounts to 40 per cent. of the paid-in capital of the bank. The money paid by the Government from earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be applied either to the reduction of the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the United States or used to supplement the gold reserve held against outstanding United States notes.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.12	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'23	4½	6.60	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.50	5.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	6.00	5.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	5.70
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.00
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.90	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.75	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'28	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	6.50	6.00
N. Y. Central	1917-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	5.75	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'23	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ht.	1917-'28	4 @4½	5.50	5.00
St. L. Southwest.	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Seab. Air Line	1917-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	6.00	5.00
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	6.75	6.00

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Twenty new corporations, having an aggregate capital stock of $499,750, were chartered today. They include:

Century Telephone Const. Co., Buffalo, $10,000; E. H. Letchworth, W. M. Wilkins, C. M. Baldy of Buffalo.

Morisini & Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, groceries, chemicals, leather goods, and autos, $100,000; P. and E. Morisini, E. E. Warner, 604 West 125th St.

Morisini Bros., Manhattan, groceries, chemicals, footwear, and clothing, $10,000; P. and E. Morisini, E. E. Warner, 604 West 125th St.

Rosenfeld & Zimet, Manhattan, cloaks and suits, $50,000; D. and E. Rosenfeld, D. Zimet, 63 West 110th St.

Rex Trading Co., Manhattan, steel and iron, $5,000; J. E. Moran, A. L. and J. E. Haggerty, 38 Park Row.

Bengar Pictures, Manhattan, $50,000; S. Garrett, T. F. MacMahon, B. C. Elliott, 1,400 Broadway.

Wohseepee Corp., Manhattan, stocks and bonds and realty, $25,000; J. Herrmann, J. H. Schaper, J. W. Davis, 746 East 12th St.

Henry K. Tully, mason and builder, Manhattan, $5,000; M. E. and T. Deq and C. M. Tully, 637 3d St.

Keystone Products Co., Manhattan, general mercantile business, $20,000; H. J. Rogers, M. Joseph, A. Campbell, 225 4th Av.

Federal Hotel Co., Brooklyn, $50,000; F. F. Boulton, F. A. K. Boland, K. O. Eagan, 51 Chambers St.

Willetts Garage, Manhattan, $30,000; H. Willett, H. Taffer, F. Nordfschild, 19 Cedar St.

Servus Trading Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, $25,000; H. J. Krinsky, I. E. Schlesinger, I. Gerstein, 299 Broadway.

Edward M. Speer, Manhattan, furs, $50,000; E. M. Speer, S. B. Rosenthal, H. L. Klein, 2 Rector St.

W. & O. Lunch Co., Manhattan, $15,000; P. and F. Wolf, M. Osipowitz, 815 East 161st St.

Wadnol Woolen Co., Manhattan, $5,000; T. S., and A. Landeu, 216 West 89th St.

Grammas Bros., candy and syrup, $10,000; J. G., and G. Grammas, 41 East 28th St.

Richard Wilson & Co., Manhattan, mercantile and commercial agency, $6,000; T. Froude, J. J. Galgano, R. Wilson, 25 Beaver St.

B. F. Metcalf & Son, Syracuse, plows, mowing machines, and deal in grains, $30,000; B. F. and B. F., Jr., and M. L. Metcalf, Chittenango.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Burgin & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $2,000 to $20,000.

Paramount Shirt Co., Mineola, $25,000 to $50,000.

W. M. Crombie & Co., Manhattan, $30,000 to $35,000.

Waterville Laundry, Albany, N. Y., $20,000 to $50,000.

AUTHORIZATION.

United States Industrial Alcohol Co., West Va., $18,000,000; representative, J. Malone, 27 William St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

University Garage, Manhattan.
Canisteo Tanning Co., Canisteo.
Syracuse Rubber Co., Syracuse.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Peters, White & Co., Manhattan, $500,000 to $250,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 3.—Charters filed:

Townsend Const. Co., Ocean City, $125,000; J. J. Foster, H. W. Townsend, and G. W. Sooy, all of Ocean City.

Commercial Acetylene Supply Co., Jersey City, $500,000; C. A. Cole, A. R. Oakley, and P. E. Britech, all of Jersey City.

Russel Tire Co., Newark, $100,000; R. T. Binder, Orange, and Frank Hahl and Benjamin Singer of Newark.

Ketol Co., Newark, chemicals, $50,000; C. S. Coe of East Orange, John H. Yocum of Newark, and S. M. Defarge of South Orange.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 3.—Charters filed:

Glasgow Safety Fender Corp., to acquire patents relating to safety devices of all kinds, $10,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

Virginia Midland Oil Co., $2,000,000; Walter P. Carrow, Charles D. Allee, Harry McDaniel, of Dover.

Chesley Bless Oil and Gas Co., $50,000; A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, George V. Reilly, all of New York.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.37½	6.62½	6.62½	6.87½
Spelter	7.87½	8.12½	7.87½	8.12½
Antimony	14.50	14.75	14.50	14.75
Q'ksilver	$115.00	$125.00	$115.00	$125.00
Alum'um	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dry		34.25		34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	271	10	0	269	0	0
Tin, futures	263	0	0	263	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

MORRIS KAUFMAN, Manufacturer of Furs at 27 East Fourth Street.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed against him on Nov. 5 on a settlement with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $38,798.

AARON SPINELL, dry goods and gentlemen's furnishing goods at 293 Rivington Street, has made an assignment to Edward Schneider.

EDWARD HARRIS and JAMES TUCKER, moving vans, of 69 West Ninety-ninth Street, have made an assignment to John W. Smith.

MASON MOTOR COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Mason Motor Car Company, distributer of automobiles at 1,746 Broadway and 132 West Fifty-second Street, by these creditors: Citizens Savings and Trust Company, $18,000; Ross Automobile Company, $10,000, and Oil Marketing Company, Inc., $24. The company made an assignment on Dec. 18.

THOMAS E. MAGNER, Dealer in Women's Toggery at Yonkers.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: G. B. G. Manufacturing Company, $892; Ritter Brothers, $81, and Morris R. Silberman, $539. Judge Manton appointed John A. Goodwin receiver. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $5,000.

ANDREW MADISON, chauffeur, of 102 West End Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,864 and no assets. Of the liabilities $14,000 are damage suits for personal injuries.

JULIUS C. CLARK of Mount Vernon has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,793 and assets a possible equity in real estate mortgaged for $10,750. Among the creditors are Frank J. Walters, $7,500, and Isabella Dawson, $6,969.

DAVID REICHENBERG, a clerk, of 120 Sullivan Street, formerly a grocer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,454 and no assets.

HARRY WRONKER, a salesman of 5 Northern Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,181 and no assets.

HENRI LESCHZINER, a dealer in women's apparel at 2,489 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,396 and assets of $3,550.

S. JARMULOWSKY'S BANK.—A meeting of creditors of Louis and Harry Jarmulowsky, trading as S. Jarmulowsky's Bank, private bankers, of 54 Canal Street, was held at the Federal Building before William H. Willis as referee, and was attended by about 1,000 creditors. The creditors number about 6,000. The liabilities are said to be $2,216,000. Julius J. Dukas was elected Trustee. Several thousand claims were filed.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Jan. 3.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court here today by Daniel King, a clothing dealer in New Haven, showing liabilities of $10,286 and assets of $3,350.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Jan. 3.—Harry Brodes, dealer in woman's wear and notions at Fort Meade, filed a bankruptcy petition in Federal Court here today, scheduling liabilities of $5,736 and assets of $2,929. The principal New York creditors are I. Frank & Sons, $178; J. S. Shields Company, $187; Standard Bargain House, $104; Marks Young Company, $194; T. Zindler, $114; Queens Company, $104; Philip Goldfrank, $135, and Princess Waist Company, $104.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—William F. Stewart of Muncie, a druggist, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal District Court here today, listing liabilities at $10,133 and assets at $6,770.

John W. Amos of North Vernon, a farmer, has filed a petition, giving liabilities of $1,881 and assets of $2,680.

Walter S. Thompson, a blacksmith of Falmouth, filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,942 and assets of $519.

Frank Rosey of New Castle, a harness maker, also filed a petition, with liabilities of $863 and assets of $235.

Eli Riggs of Middletown, a bridge worker, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,442 and assets of $250.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Bedrosian, Hagop—P. Arzoomanian	$170.20
Battelle, Jane—S. Lans et al.	118.07
Bock, Isadore—City of New York	1,127.93
Beihl, Henry—Eagle Picher Lead Co.	118.95
Byrnes, Mabel B.—O. Heitler et al.	113.05
Bradley Cont. Co.—I. Leventhal	200.00
Collin, Jonas—New England Agency Co.	731.36
Cedars, Inc.—G. Brachfeld	147.48
Compitella, Donato, also known as Joseph Compitilla—F. Forman	107.01
Darling, Byron C.—S. A. Herzog et al.	787.17
Damsky, Morris, by guardian—N. Y. Telephone Co.	113.55
Fliegler, Louis—Horowitz & Ratner	140.64
Friedman, Mary and Sam—People, &c.	300.00
Friedman, Bertha and Sam—Same	300.00
Greenberg, Pauline, and Maurice S. Posner, (Greenberg & Posner)—M. Silver	300.00
Greenberg, Harris—Burns Bros. Ice Corp.	1,902.23
Goodfriend, Sadie—City of N. Y.	112.85
Giacona, Emanuele—L. Goldstein	111.20
Haims, Louis—N. Y. Pie Baking Co.	525.00
Hadgkiss, Thomas J.—Rapid Delivery Express Co.	250.20
Holly, Mary K.—Colonial Bank	3,343.60
Halliday, Thomas P., and William F., and George W. Girod—Blue Valley Butter Co.	144.18
Hettrick Bros. Co.—M. May, costs	160.45
Hester, H. C. Kendall—Reyburn Mfg. Co.	988.73
Jaffe, Jacob—Wilson & Co.	411.16
Kerrigan, Catherine—U. S. Casualty Co.	101.43
Jeab, Bry Import Co.—M. Haack	2,082.37
Kochman, Bernard—O. M. Crego	211.54
Kramer, William—Burns Bros.	279.00
Lang, Charles—Strathmore Worsted Mills	141.76
Larsen, Nils O.—Armour & Co.	189.30
Morrow, Walter—O. S. B. Brumbach	247.95
Morton, Holmes W.—J. R. Burns	365.04
Moody, C. Wm.—H. A. Phillips	145.20
Mond, Harry W.—Basis Furniture Co.	385.10
Nineteen Hundred and Thirty University Av. Corp., James F. Meehan and John H. Boynton—East River Mill & Lumber Co	235.36
National Resuscitation Apparatus Co.—Rueckert Mfg. Co.	494.80
Progressive Lunch—N. Y. Pie Baking Co.	216.70
Powrie, John H., and Florence Warner—J. S. Murphy	2,573.68
Rosenberg, Harry—S. Laden	240.72
Reiss, Louis—Wilson & Co.	112.11
Sommer, Josef, Barnet Burns, and Nathan Sherlin—H. Bernet	559.91
Smith, Mortimer A.—J. I. Young	186.92
Stewart Pub. Co.—Chauncey Holt Co.	114.17
Shapiro, Meyer—Chas. S. Somers Coal Co.	970.53
Sachs, Leo—Wilson & Co.	175.04
Schlanger, Isaac, Solomon H. Schlanger, Hattie Schlanger, and Henry C. Neuwirth—J. Bogart et al.	126.56
Stuart, Jeanie A.—T. A. Digan	5,628.87
Thirty-three Union Square Corp.—Burns Bros	1,168.26
Terwilliger, Warren A.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.	194.94
Title, Samuel—J. H. E. Sand	2,440.55
Trainer, Wm. H., and William Jacobus—State Bank	2,865.23
Timmus Realty Co.—C. A. Knowles	2,039.98
Upton Service Corp.—R. C. Williams & Co.	226.12
Virginia Zinc & Chemical Corp., Ltd., and Virginia Consolidated Chemical Corp.—M. Packard et al.	3,127.80
Weinstein, Harry—P. Greenberg et al.	448.82

In Bronx County.

Bergman, David—B. Silverman	$236.42
Eckstein, Max, Joseph Eckstein, Louis Eckstein, Benjamin Eckstein, Herman Eckstein, and Isaac Eckstein—J. M. Thompson	571.59
Ergood, Frank E.—H. L. Weill	1,130.70
Engels, Offenberg & Co., Inc.—N. Oppenheimer et al.	311.52
Friedman, Joseph D.—H. Finkelstein	80.32
Fusco, Giuseppe—National Surety Co.	186.60
Slater, Fanny—C. J. Roehn	37.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Wennemer Const. Co.—M. F. Hickey Co., Dec. 24, 1917	$387.99
Fortier, Clarence B. and Mabel E.—National Surety Co., Nov. 2, 1914	1,317.75
Grauer, Adolph—M. H. Lewis, Oct. 16, 1916	215.51
Harris-Miller-Morand—A. C. Wade, Nov. 28, 1917	527.93
Hess Bros.—M. Simon, Dec. 18, 1917	12,900.61
City of New York—A. D. Lord et al., March 23, 1916	350.60
Repp, George, Edward Repp, and Robert M. Gold—Greenpoint Fire Brick Co., Aug. 22, 1914	163.08
Talley, Robert P.—N. M. Talley, Sept. 1, 1914	1,366.58
Galligan, Bartholmew J.—H. Morris, Dec. 19, 1917	112.16
Burns, Ursula C. and Walter F.—Postal Life Insurance Co., April 6, 1915	17,047.50
W. F. Burns Realty Co.—Postal Life Insurance Co., April 6, 1915	22,365.39
Reid Ice Cream Co.—L. Spevak, Dec. 26, 1917	3,490.50
Rosenbaum, Charles—L. Goldstein, Dec. 14, 1917	1,139.35
Reid Ice Cream Co.—A. Speavak, Dec. 26, 1917	565.60

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—C. H. Yeager Co.; A. Armstrong, linens, domestics, blankets; Waldorf.
ALLENTOWN—J. L. Fisher Millinery Co.; Miss Meckley, millinery; 605 B'way.
ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Weinman, Geisendorfer Co.; L. Weinman, dry goods; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—P. Herman & Co.; I. Shuman, notions, hosiery, underwear; Marlborough.
BALTIMORE—Imperial Cloak Co.; A. Bennett, coats, suits; Flanders.
BALTIMORE—E. Fleischer & Son; S. L. Weil, muslin underwear; Manhattan.
BALTIMORE—Cohn & Co.; C. Cohn, waists; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Fribush Bros.; M. Fribush, piece goods; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. L. Godfrey, men's furn. goods; 2 West 37th, Imperial.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. L. Morgan Co.; H. C. Bennett, underwear, hosiery, sweaters; Imperial.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Barrett, machine-made dresses; Miss Murphy, misses' coats, suits; Miss Diller, untrimmed millinery; Miss Gilman, childrens', juniors' coats, misses' skirts; basement; Mr. Hahn, leather goods; Mr. Tripp, skirts; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. F. Varnum, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; W. Mulcahy, linens, flannels; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—M. S. Kondazian & Co.; M. S. Kondazian, woolens; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. A. Murphy, women's dresses; P. D. Slocum, furs; Miss H. B. Cobham, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, costumes; 15 East 26th.
BOSTON—Barron-Anderson Co.; A. B. Anderson, woolens; Imperial.
BOSTON—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber—Wm. Rhodes, flannels, 396 Broadway; Breslin.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; W. H. Mulcahy, linens; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; H. P. Leighton, jewelry, leather goods; 243 Church.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; Miss M. E. Hogarty, millinery; Algonquin.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; F. J. O'Connor, women's wear; 25 West 33d; Flanders.
BOSTON—S. Vorenberg Co.; S. Vorenberg, men's, boys' clothing; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—G. F. White & Co.; G. F. White, notions, hosiery, gloves; Breslin.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; W. M. Lichtenstein, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 470 4th Av.; Latham.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes' Sons Co.; Miss J. Griffin, women's waists; Miss R. Reddington, misses' waists; 116 West 32d.
BROCKTON, Mass.—Alexander's Fashion Shop; H. I. Alexander, coats, suits, dresses; McAlpin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given; Miss Greeley, jobs serge, silk dresses, cloth skirts; 72 Madison Av.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. McLaren, furniture; 2 West 37th.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Ed Mellen Co.; G. Shelton, children's wear; Imperial.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Bros. Co.; F. L. Miller, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. H. Goldberg, women's, misses', girls' outer garments; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. H. Goldberg, basement ready-to-wear; Mrs. J. A. Bauman, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. Munk, women's furn. goods; J. Stein, representing; C. V. Williams, dolls; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—D. B. Fisk Co.; M. J. Betz, general mdse.; J. C. Beckman, flowers, feathers; W. Jackson, mfg. dept.; 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Greene's; Miss M. Livingstone, coats, suits, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
CINCINNATI—H. A. Seinsheimer & Co.; H. A. Seinsheimer, clothing materials; 215 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Rollmans & Sons Co.; Miss I. C. Engel, children's wear; Holland House.
CINCINNATI—C. Tobias Bros. & Co.; M. H. Tobias, caps; Hargrave.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss M. Wolfe, muslin underwear; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Anderson Millinery Co.; R. J. Anderson, trimmings, shapes; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; J. F. Gallagher, bath robes, underwear; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Dunn-Taft Co.; Joseph A. Hartley, Miss L. Reynolds, ready-to-wear; Prince George.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; E. H. Alexander, furn. goods, hats, caps; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CORNING, N. Y.—Greig's Specialty Shop; Mr. Greig, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; E. H. Young, dress goods, silks, notions, laces, gloves, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 105 Grand; York.
DANVILLE, Va.—J. C. Enright Sons; Wm. Enright, woolens; York.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; Miss M. Burns, infants' wear, petticoats, negligees, underwear; 230 5th Av.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; P. J. Sullivan, gloves; 23 E. 26th; Flanders.
DETROIT—Russell Co.; W. A. Miller, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
DETROIT—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; J. Alexander, millinery; 621 B'way.
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; J. N. Krolik, domestics; 377 B'way.
DETROIT—H. Allen & Sons; C. H. Allen, woolens; Imperial.
DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; Wm. Bridges, ready-to-wear, basement, catalogue; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; Mrs. Hanauer, dresses; 404 4th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss I. Schull, sweaters; E. L. Gleaves, millinery, basement; 354 4th Av.
EASTON—J. L. Fisher Millinery Co.; Miss Abel, millinery; 605 B'way.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Conn, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—S. K. Siegel Co.; M. Baer, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
HARRISBURG—J. L. Fisher Millinery Co.; Mrs. Miller, millinery; 605 B'way.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss K. D. Sheehan, waists, petticoats, house dresses; 404 4th Av.; Murray Hill.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; S. Selig, Miss L. Marks, coats, suits, dresses; 1,150 Broadway.
JACKSONVILLE—McGriff, Newman Co.; J. W. McGriff, women's wear; Imperial.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Penn Traffic Co.; H. Schlesinger, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves; Imperial.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—S. Oppenheimer & Co.; S. Oppenheimer, clothing, furn. goods; Breslin.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; W. D. Koehler, domestics, linens; E. Lieberman, upholstery goods; 23 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; Mrs. A. R. Fisner, millinery; 621 B'way.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; J. F. Rummell, furn. goods; J. M. Arthur, dress goods, silks; 23 East 26th.
LANCASTER—J. L. Fisher Millinery Co.; Miss Schoenberger, millinery; 605 B'way.
LANCASTER, Penn.—M. Lurio & Bro.; B. Lurio, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves; Herald Square.
LEBANON, Penn.—L. Samler; Mr. Samler, jobs serge, silk dresses, cloth skirts; 72 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; W. H. Bezzo, coats, suits, waists, dresses, sweaters, muslin underwear, corsets, basement; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—Louisville Furn. Goods Co.; S. Goldstein, notions, furn. goods; Imperial.
MILWAUKEE—S. Fein Bros. Co.; Joseph S. Fein, woolens, clothing; Woodstock.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; N. Cohn, coats, suits; Miss E. Bena, waists; Miss Walsh, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; Mrs. E. J. Simon, ready-to-wear; Mrs. J. Hart, millinery; 2 East 26th.
MONTREAL, Canada—"Almy's," Ltd.; M. Smiley, linens, white goods; 230 5th Av.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Jonas & Co.; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 579 B'way.
NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Marks, flowers, feathers; 579 Broadway.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; C. H. Cox, coats; 404 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss K. Davis, books; 404 4th Av.; Imperial.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; Mr. Woods, toys; 432 4th Av.
OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; M. Kahan, suits; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss Cohen, jobs coats; Miss Lustig, serge dresses; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Adkins, White & Sholl; W. E. White, laces; Vancortland.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. G. Savidge, furs; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss Esterly, waists; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Trio Waist Co.; H. Kessler, waists; 39 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, boys' furn. goods, women's hosiery, gloves; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. H. Marks & Co.; C. Vogelsong, hats; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—J. H. Aaron, dry goods; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—Carnin & Co.—P. Lipshitz, muslin, flannelette underwear; 72 Greene.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, jobs, coats; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; S. G. Kerngood, Miss Long, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. Cohen, jobs silk, serge dresses; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Keystone Cloak and Suit Co.; Mr. Levenson, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—The Palace; H. Lipman, china; Vanderbilt.
PITTSBURGH—Princess Mfg. Co.; B. Pearlman, infants', children's wear; Herald Sq.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. J. Kunkle, men's, boys' clothing; 1,140 Broadway.
PORTLAND, Me.—T. Smiley Co.; J. F. Travers, coats, suits, dresses; Latham.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; O. A. Moore, Jr., linens, draperies, carpets; C. W. Boynton, silks; 432 4th Av.
READING—J. L. Fisher Millinery Co.; Mrs. Sechrist, millinery; 605 B'way.
RICHMOND, Va.—Weissberger Co.; S. Weissberger, jobs coats; 72 Madison Av.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Parisian Ready-to-Wear Co.; Mr. Fischer, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, jobs serge, silk dresses, cloth skirts; 72 Madison Av.
SCRANTON, Penn.—B. Heinz, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
SCRANTON, Penn.—J. Rubenstein, dresses, millinery; Marlborough.
SEATTLE, Wash.—De Clerg, Wirth Co.; P. J. De Clerg, millinery; Elks' Club.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; N. Wallace, ribbons, laces, hdkfs.; 230 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—J. Mange, waists, dresses; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; S. Kahman, hosiery; 395 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; J. L. Adrien, clothing; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Pufeles Cloak Co.; S. Pufeles, jobs coats, dresses; 339 5th Av.
St. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; T. D. Page, silk, serge dresses, basement; 37 West 26th.
ST. PAUL—J. Rothschild & Co.; W. Reps, flowers, feathers; 579 Broadway.
TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; S. Lieberman, suits, dresses; Miss Smith, waists; 354 4th Av.
TULSA, Okla.—J. C. Hall Co.; J. C. Cheschier, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
VICKSBURG, Miss.—Valley D. G. Co.; E. Leyens, domestics, flannels, blankets, and linens; 106 Grand St.
WASHINGTON—J. L. Fisher Millinery Co.; J. E. Snyder, Mrs. T. Feifer, millinery; 605 B'way.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; S. L. Nye, stationery, books; 432 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Forester Co.; R. Forester, coats, suits; Holland House.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; J. Marsden, furn. goods; 230 5th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Jasper Bros.; B. Jasper, woolens; Albert.
WORCESTER, Mass.—John C. MacInnes Co.; Mr. Moran, wash goods; 432 4th Av.
YORK, Penn.—C. H. Bear & Co.; Mrs. H. O. Smith, millinery; 44 East 23d.
YORK, Penn.—J. McLean & Sons; Miss Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av., Imperial.
YORK—J. L. Fisher Millinery Co.; Miss Ogden, millinery; 605 B'way.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; R. J. Beacom, coats, suits, dresses, knit underwear; 354 4th Av.; Park Av.
ZANESVILLE—A. E. Starr Co.; A. J. Baernstein, coats, suits, waists; 303 5th Av.

OWING to the death of Mr. M. GOLDMAN, of the Goldman Costume Company, the offices and factory of the firm will be closed today and Saturday.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
Modern Chrome Steel Vault
FOR SALE
Ready for Immediate Delivery. Outside Dimensions 9' 4" high x 14' 5" wide x 8' 11" deep. Total Weight About 60 Tons.
Built by Remington and Sherman Company. This vault is practically new and in excellent condition. The massive door is equipped with triple time lock. For terms and details address—
PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES
41 FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
WE are ready to put out private funds against merchandise and accounts receivable without disturbing your clients.
MR. J. EDWARD DILL, for several years connected with Commercial Banking, is now associated with this organization.
A. U. SURPRENANT
10 Wall Street Rector 7054-7055
WE INVITE INQUIRIES.

STEEL CARS FOR THE LOOP.

New Equipment to Run Under Centre Street on Monday.

The changes necessary in the platforms in the Centre Street Loop have just been completed and big, new steel cars will begin running on the Broadway-Myrtle Avenue elevated line on Monday morning. This line crosses the Williamsburg Bridge and operates between Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, and the Municipal Building in Manhattan. It is estimated that the new cars will increase the capacity of the line 30 per cent., and will relieve to this extent the overcrowded condition of the line which is considered to be very serious.

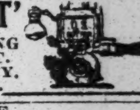
The placing in operation of the steel cars will release a number of trains of wooden cars which will be put into operation on other elevated lines in order to supplement the service. A number of wooden cars will still be operated in the loop, but for these steel cars will be substituted as soon as possible.

FOR ARMY & NAVY
FUSE LIGHTER
Kraemer No. 400. Lights Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette. No benzine required. Will burn in the strongest wind. Nickeled, Sterling Silver, Solid Gold.
FIT FOR ANY KIT
M. E. BERNHARDT (Sole Mfr.)
157 Chambers St., N. Y. City
Sample to wholesalers—Nickeled 25c ppd.

COTTON FABRICS
Chuck, Davis & Co.
13-15 West 20th St., New York

"CHICKEN" DRESSES $10.50 to $18.50
Fancies, Serges, Georgettes, Taffetas
For Immediate Delivery
AARON ALPER
71 West 23d St. Masonic Bldg.
Telephone Gramercy 1995.

Tweed & Silk Rubberized Coats
Wool & Tweed Auto Coats
Novelty Rain Coats
34 West 27th Street
HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.



'BEST BY TEST'
U. S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO., INC.
414-416 W. B'way, N. Y.
Phone 9296-9297 Spring.

NOTICE.
COATS AND DRESS MANUFACTURERS. Will buy jobs of fall coats and dresses for spot cash. Bring samples Friday morning.
E. V. SCHOENFELD,
339 5TH AVE.

SILKS SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., Inc.
114-120 East 23d St.
Gramercy 6204.

UNIVERSAL TRADING CO.
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
220 4th Ave., City.

Women's Bath Robes, $24.00 dozen up.
AB. & A. FRANKLIN,
151 West 26th Street.

Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

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WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
95 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3360.

LEVISON & CO. | ACCOUNTS
141 FIFTH AVENUE | FINANCED

Auctions.

AT 12:30 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON on the 4th day of January, 1918, we, on behalf of the Directors and Trustees of the Rider Oil Gasifier Company, a New York corporation, in dissolution, will offer for sale by public auction at the Exchange Salesroom at 14 and 16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, subject to the terms of sale to be read prior to the offer being made, the following patent rights, property and assets of said company:

1. Application of Granville S. Rider for Letters Patent of the United States upon a process for the Production of Gaseous Vapor for Internal Combustion Engines and Other Purposes filed in the United States Patent Office, January 4th, 1912, Serial No. 669478, assigned to the Rider Oil Gasifier Company January 18th, 1912, together with all of the right of said company in the invention and improvement therein specified and all of the right of the said company to Letters Patent of the United States which have been granted thereupon and all re-issues and extensions thereof and all improvements thereupon;

2. All of the right, title and interest of the said company in and to a contract between the said company, Granville S. Rider, Charles W. Thomas, and Eugene M. Engelman, dated December 3d, 1913, together with all claims and causes of action, both at law and in equity, existing or which may exist in favor of the said company because of the violation of the provisions thereof by the said Granville S. Rider;

3. An undivided three-fourths interest in the United States Letters Patent No. 756410, Oil Vaporiser and Burner, issued to Granville S. Rider April 5th, 1904, and by him assigned to the Rider Oil Gasifier Company, except as to the State of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, together with, except as to the said exempted territory, all of the right of the said company to the invention and improvement therein specified and all of the right of the said company to all re-issues and extension thereof and all improvements thereupon;

4. All models, tools, appliances and equipment of the said company now in its laboratory at 137 West 27th St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York; and

5. All other patent rights, property rights, claims and causes of action, both at law and in equity, property and assets of the said company of every nature and description.

Dated December 31st, 1917.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, 55 William St., New York.

Sale To-day, 2 P. M.
Also To-morrow, Same Hour, at the Galleries of
FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS
333-341 Fourth Ave. Cor. 25th Street
An Assortment of
Louis XV, Empire & Sheraton
FURNITURE
Luxuriously upholstered Library Chairs, Davenports, Day Beds, Collection of Oil Paintings by Foreign and American Artists, Oriental Carpets and Rugs, European Porcelains, Bronzes, Bohemian and Cut Glass, Miniatures on Ivory, Sheffield and Silver Plated Ware, Proof Etchings, Books in Fine Bindings; Table and Bed Linens; Several Period Mantels in Cement, and many other objects of adornment and utility.
On View Until Hour of Sale.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auct'n'r.

LIQUIDATION SALE OF FURS
Property of KALDOPKIN FUR CO.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer.
Sells on this day, Friday, January 4, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., at 429 Sixth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, all of the merchandise of the above Company, consisting of
MANUFACTURED FURS, SCARFS, SETS, COATS, FUR TRIMMINGS, SKINS.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, Will sell in the matter of PAULINE LATIN, on Wednesday, January 9, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,255 Third Ave., a stock of Ladies' Garments, Underwear, Dresses, Waists, Cash Register, Fixtures, etc.
EDWARD LEVI, Trustee for Creditors.
EDWARD B. LEVY, Attorney for Trustee, 200 Fifth Ave.

Bonds
Short Term Notes

A carefully selected list of securities, low in price, attractive in yield; recommended to your consideration for first of the year investment.

Send for the
January List
AG—151

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

Bonds Short Term Notes Acceptances

New Income Tax Law
With Explanatory Analysis

We have prepared for distribution the fourth edition of our Income Tax booklet. This booklet contains an explanatory analysis of the new Federal Income Tax law, together with the full text of that statute, and charts which show graphically the operation of the law. We shall be glad to send a copy of this booklet to investors upon request.

Ask for Handbook No 22

Harris, Forbes & Co
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Selected
Public Utility Securities

is the title of our most recent circular which describes six desirable investments—two bonds, two notes and two preferred stocks, yielding from about

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Send for a copy of this circular.

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EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAXES (NORMAL AND SURTAXES)

BERGEN COUNTY NEW JERSEY

5% Bonds

Due Dec. 15, 1918 to 1955, Inc.

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Eligible to Secure Postal Savings Deposits

Prices to Yield 4.75%

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BOSTON CHICAGO

Current Investment Opportunities

Write for List 1201.
"Current Investment Opportunities."

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
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ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

We Sell
War Savings Stamps

Knauth-Nachod & Kuhne
Equitable Building, New York

WHITE, WELD & CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React After Strong Early Movement—Rails Are Again Active.

The promise held out in overnight news that Russia would offer resistance to German encroachment upon her territory under the proposals in the Teuton peace terms stimulated yesterday the already enthusiastic feelings of Wall Street and helped to bring about another vigorous advance in the dealings in stocks during the first half of the session. Later it appeared as though the possessors of substantial paper profits had taken thought to the speed of the upturn during the last few days and had decided that it might be expedient to convert some of their quick profits into cash. The net result was a price list when the market closed which presented an irregular appearance, although gains outnumbered declines by a sufficient margin to label the day's operations as favorable to the constructive side of quoted values.

The reaction in stocks had a counterpart in the bond market, where a number of the funded securities of railroad companies eased off. In case of bonds it also appeared that the realization of profits was a distinct factor, inasmuch as the major declines were recorded in issues which had received the greatest boon from the Government's plans for unified operation of the carriers. In scanning the downward tendency among the bonds of railroads recently out of receiverships and of others whose credit had been adversely affected by the year's unfavorable results in not earning, there was need to bear in mind the fact that their forward movement since Dec. 27 had extended from 5 to 10 points.

As illustrative of the market for stocks when the reaction began, Steel common may be cited. At the day's maximum price of 98, this issue showed a gross gain of 7 points and more in two consecutive sessions, a progress so rapid that sales were naturally invited. Outside of the forward movement of this stock, the chief development of significance from the bullish point of view was the reawakening of the railroad shares, lead by Union Pacific, Reading, Chesapeake & Ohio, and others. The buying of these stocks in the forepart of the day resulted in gains running from 1 to more than 3 points, of which the greater part was lopped off in the afternoon.

The railroad shares continued to feel the constructive effects of Government operation, although there remained many details of the final Federal plans to be learned before the new situation of the carriers could be clearly discerned. Investors, and speculators as well, are looking forward with some suspense and a great deal of hope to the attitude of Congress toward the new departure in transportation management. With full knowledge that what has been done has improved the credit position of the roads, the followers of railroad securities await eagerly details of additional measures to be taken for increasing the efficiency and physical well-being of the lines.

The activity of the stock market, with a turnover in excess of 1,300,000 shares, was furthered by easy money rates. Call loans were made at 3 per cent. after opening at 5 per cent.

An interesting item of the day's developments was contained in news that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was preparing to issue $40,000,000 one-year 6 per cent. notes. Unofficial details mentioned in banking houses indicated that the notes would be marketed at a price to net the buyer around 7 per cent. The issue has particular significance as the largest offering of securities proposed since the Liberty Loan was floated.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	5	Renewals	5
Low	3	Last	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.......3⅞@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.......4⅛@4⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.......5 @5¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days.......5½
4 to 6 months.......5¾@6

Other Names.
4 to 6 months.......6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76$\frac{7}{16}$	4.76$\frac{7}{16}$	4.76$\frac{7}{16}$	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73⅞	5.73⅞	5.73⅞	—.00⅛
Cables	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	—.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	12.75	12.75	12.75	..
Cables	13.00	13.00	13.00	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75½	4.76\frac{7}{16}$
5.1826	Paris	5.73⅞	5.71⅝
	China—		
	Hongkong	73.50	73.75
	Peking	113.00	113.25
	Shanghai	106.00	106.25
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.10	Holland	43.50	43.87½
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	34.50	34.75
	Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826	Italy	8.48⅜	8.42½
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50	Russia	12.75	13.00
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.25	33.75
	Copenhagen	31.25	31.75
	Christiania	32.75	33.25
19.295	Spain	24.45	24.50
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	26.82	26.92
42.44	Buenos Aires	45.73	45.83
5.1826	Switzerland	4.37½	4.35¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70⅞	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $828,402,269; balance, $68,997,740; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $4,176,845; Federal Reserve credit balance, $35,539,949.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $5.625.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¾d, up ⅛d; in New York, 87⅝c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 70½c.

The British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve	£214,000
Circulation	647,000
Bullion	861,371
Other securities	11,592,000
Public deposits	9,934,000
Other deposits	*9,934,000
Notes reserve	34,250,000
Government securities	265,000
	12,531,000

*Decrease.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 16.30 per cent.; last week it was 18.56 per cent.

The French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand	3,992,000
Silver in hand	*829,000
Notes in circulation	452,324,000
Treasury deposits	84,745,000
General deposits	*136,020,000
Bills discounted	136,282,000
Advances	8,704,000

*Decrease.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$159,942	$83,899,266
Internal revenue—		
Corporation income	142,760	25,472,056
Individual income	15,339	13,455,293
Excess profits	11,285	8,156,237
Miscellaneous	2,547,092	331,184,819
Miscel. revenue	616,255	108,435,783
Total receipts	$3,492,676	$570,603,457
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	26,610,638	1,880,545,015
Excess of total disburs. over total rects.	7,397,768	807,059,939
Expenditures	30,103,314	2,451,148,472

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	1,342,623	1,367,082	787,146
Year to date	2,471,143	3,425,520	3,554,048

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
11½	13	200	Advance Rumely	12	12	12	12	...
26½	28½	400	Advance Rumely pf.	27	28	27	28	+2
1⅜	1⅞	500	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
2⅜	2½	300	Alaska Juneau	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½	...
20¼	20½	4,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	19¼	21	19¼	20¼	+⅜
73½	74⅞	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	72¼	74	72¼	74	+1⅛
80	81	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	80	80½	80	80¼	+½
85	91	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
74½	75	3,500	Am. Beet Sugar	74	77¾	74	74⅝	+1⅛
175	195	200	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	174⅞	175	174⅞	175	+2⅝
39½	40	14,800	Am. Can	40½	41⅝	39½	39½	—¾
89	90¼	400	Am. Can pf.	90½	90½	90	90	...
71	71½	4,300	Am. Car & Fdry	72	73	71½	71½	—½
106		100	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	106	106	106	106	+5
27½	28	1,200	Am. Cotton Oil	27	28½	27	28	+¼
13	13½	1,600	Am. H. & Leather	13	13½	13	13¼	+½
53	54	1,000	Am. H. & L. pf.	52	54⅝	52	54⅝	+2⅜
12¼	12½	400	Am. Ice	12⅝	12½	12⅜	12½	+½
42½	43	600	Am. Ice pf.	42	43	42	43	+2½
56¾	57	800	Am. Internatonal	57¾	57¾	57¼	57½	—⅝
28	28½	5,000	Am. Linseed	28½	29	28	28	—¼
69	70	500	Am. Linseed pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70	70	—⅝
56¾	57	8,300	Am. Locomotive	57	58½	56⅝	56⅝	—⅞
95	96½	200	Am. Locomotive pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	+1⅛
10½	11	400	Am. Malting	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	—½
79½	80	15,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	81	82¼	79⅝	79⅞	—⅞
104⅞	105	400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	104⅛	105	104½	105	+3½
61⅝	62	1,300	Am. Steel F'dries	61⅝	64	61⅝	62	+1
99	101	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref.	102½	102½	100⅞	101	—½
109½	112	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	+1
61½	61¾	5,800	Am. Sumatra Tob.	61¼	63⅞	61¼	61½	—½
82½	85	200	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	82	83	82	83	+2
105⅝	105⅞	3,000	Am. Tel. & Tel.	106	106¼	104⅜	105⅝	—¾
144	144½	1,200	Am. Tobacco	144	145	144	144	+1⅛
45	46⅛	600	Am. Woolen	46¼	46¼	46	46	...
24	25	300	Am. Writing P. pf.	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
15⅛	16⅛	4,600	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	14¾	17¼	14¾	15⅛	+1
44½	45	1,900	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	42½	47	42½	44½	+3½
62⅝	62⅞	23,000	Anaconda Copper	62¼	64	62⅜	62⅝	+¼
57¾	59	100	Associated Oil	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	+3⅜
85	86¼	6,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85⅝	87¼	85	85½	...
81	82½	900	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	82	82	82	82	...
93	96	200	Atlantic Coast Line	92	92	92	92	...
97	100	7,600	At., Gulf & West I.	102	103⅜	100	100	—½
59⅞	60⅛	16,200	Baldwin Loco.	61	62⅝	59½	60	—1¼
94	97	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	95	95	95	95	+2
52¾	53	9,200	Baltimore & Ohio	52	53½	51⅝	52¾	+⅜
56	58	400	Baltimore & O. pf.	56	56½	56	56	...
..	..	1	Bank of Commerce	165	165	165	165	...
85	85¾	100	Barrett Co.	85½	85½	85¼	85½	—¼
80	81	2,200	Bethlehem Steel	80¼	83¼	80	80⅞	+1⅜
80½	80¾	80,100	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	80¼	83⅞	79⅛	80½	+⅞
88	92	200	Beth. Steel pf.	90	90	90	90	...
99	99⅝	2,100	Beth. S. pf. sub. r. f. p.	99	99¾	98⅞	99½	+½
45	46	2,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	46⅞	47¼	44⅞	45	+1⅞
111½	113	1,700	Burns Brothers	113¾	114	112	112	—1
19	19½	5,000	Butte & Superior	16⅞	21½	16⅞	19⅛	+2⅝
35	37	300	California Packing	37½	37½	36½	36½	—¼
13¾	14¼	600	California Petrol.	14	14¼	14	14¼	+¼
38	39	100	California Petrol. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	+½
..	..	300	Calumet & Arizona	65	66	65	65	+7
139¼	140	4,300	Canadian Pacific	140½	141½	139⅛	139½	—½
34½	35½	1,800	Central Foundry	33⅛	35¼	33⅛	34½	+4½
45¼	47	200	Central Foundry pf.	45	46	45	46	+5
66⅝	67	19,300	Central Leather Co.	66½	69¼	65⅝	66½	...
103	105	300	Central Leather pf.	103	103	103	103	—2
73	76	200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	74⅞	74⅞	74	74	—2
30	31	900	Cerro de Pasco	31	31⅞	31	31¼	+¼
100½	105	3	Cent. & So. Am. T.	105	105	105	105	...
72	73	1,500	Chandler Motor	71½	73¼	71½	72	+1
51⅜	51⅞	9,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	51¼	52⅞	50¼	52	+1
24¼	24⅜	400	Chi. Great West. pf.	25	25	25	25	+⅝
45⅝	46	3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	45½	47⅜	45½	45¼	...
78	78½	1,300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	78	79	78	78½	+½
94	95	400	Chi. & Northwest'n	95	95	95	95	...
21½	21¾	8,500	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	21¼	23	20⅞	21⅝	+½
65	66	1,700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	64¼	66½	64½	65½	+½
53¼	56	3,000	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	55	57¼	55	55½	—¼
16¼	16⅝	2,400	Chile Copper	17	17	16¼	16¼	—⅛
42¾	42⅞	3,400	Chino Copper	43¼	43⅞	43	43	+¼
43⅝	46½	900	Cluett, Peabody	45	45⅞	45	45⅝	+⅛
37	38	2,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	38	39¼	37½	37½	—⅝
21	22	100	Col. & Southern	21	21	21	21	—1
50	52	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	...
32½	32⅞	2,600	Columbia Gas & El.	32⅜	34½	32⅛	32⅞	+⅜
52	84¾	100	Comput. Tab. Rec.	32	32	32	32	—1
89	90	1,200	Consolidated Gas	87½	91	87½	90	+3¾
92½	98	100	Consol. Gas, Balt.	95	95	95	95	+5
32¼	32½	44,000	Corn Products Ref.	32¼	34¼	32¼	32⅝	+⅝
90½	91¾	300	Corn Parod. Ref. pf.	91⅞	92	91½	92	+½
56⅛	56⅝	20,550	Crucible Steel	57	59	56⅛	56½	—½
85	90	100	Crucible Steel pf.	90	90	90	90	...
31⅜	32	31,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	31¼	33½	31	31⅜	+¾
81⅜	82⅛	1,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	82	82	81½	81⅝	...
147	155	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	150	150	150	150	+2⅞
109⅛	110¼	2,200	Delaware & Hudson	108	111	108	109½	+1¾
175	180	100	Del., Lack. & West.	178	178	178	178	+3
12¼	12⅝	110	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	13	13	13	13	—⅜
34⅝	35	12,900	Distillers' Secur.	35½	36¾	34¼	34⅝	+⅛
8⅝	9⅛	1,300	Dome Mines	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
..	..	300	Elk Horn Coal	22½	22½	22⅛	22½	...
16⅛	16¼	9,500	Erie	16⅛	16⅞	15⅞	16¼	—⅛
27	27¼	2,100	Erie 1st pf.	26⅛	28	26⅛	27	...
19	20⅝	900	Erie 2d pf.	21	21	20½	20½	—½
35	35⅝	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	35¼	35¼	35⅛	35⅝	—¾
35¼	35½	1,800	Gaston, W. & W.	35½	36	35	35	—⅝
165	180	25	General Chemical	175	175	175	175	...
133¼	134	3,300	General Electric	135	136	133⅛	133¼	—1⅝
112¼	113	11,200	General Motors	115	117½	112	112⅝	—2⅜
82	84	400	General Motors pf.	83	83⅛	83	83⅛	+1⅛
39¼	40¼	2,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	39	41	38¾	40	+1⅛
78	79½	500	Granby Consol.	79	79½	79	79⅛	+1⅜
90½	90½	2,800	Great Northern pf.	90	92	89⅝	90¼	+¾
27⅞	28	7,000	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	27⅞	28¾	27¼	27⅝	+⅛
37	39½	500	Greene-Cananea	39⅜	39½	39	39	—2
94	98	800	Gulf States Steel	95	96½	93	96	+6
35½	35⅞	200	Haskell & Barker	35⅞	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	...
41	43	100	Hartman Corp.	42	42	42	42	...
94½	95	400	Illinois Central	93⅝	95	93⅝	95	+1½
..	..	14	Do., odd lot	93½	93¼	92½	93¼	...
46¾	47	10,100	Inspiration Copper	47	48	46⅝	47	+⅝
9	9¼	6,600	Interboro Consol.	8¼	9½	8¼	9	+½
46	46⅞	1,600	Interboro Con. pf.	47¼	47½	46¾	47	—¼
12	12½	200	Int. Agricultural	12	12	12	12	...
38½	40	400	Int. Agricultural pf.	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38⅞	+1½
115	117	1,300	Int. Harvester, N. J.	112½	120	112½	115⅝	+3½
107⅛	110	35	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½	...
60	70	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	60	60	60	60	+1
94	..	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	97	97	97	97	+5
22½	23	15,200	Int. Mer. Marine	23⅝	24	22½	22½	—¾
84⅝	84¾	38,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	85⅝	87⅝	84⅛	84⅝	—⅜
29¼	29⅝	5,900	Int. Nickel	29⅛	30⅝	29¼	29⅞	—¾
28⅝	29¼	8,500	Int. Paper	29⅞	30¼	28¾	29⅝	—⅞
64	65	200	Int. Paper pf. sta.	64	65½	64	65½	+3¼
16⅞	17¼	825	Kansas City South.	18	18	17¼	17¼	—¾
44	45	300	Kelly Spring. Tire	44½	45	44½	45	+½
32⅜	32½	10,100	Kennecott Copper	32⅝	33½	32⅝	32⅝	—⅜
79¼	79½	6,000	Lackawanna Steel	79¼	81	79	79½	—½
80	90	100	Laclede Gas	85	85	85	85	+5
14¾	15¼	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	14⅞	15	14⅝	15	+¼
57½	58	1,800	Lehigh Valley	57⅞	59¼	57⅞	58½	+1½
16½	20	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	19	19	19	19	+1
80	85	100	Loose-W. B. 1st pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	+2
155	185	200	Lorillard, (P.) Co.	160	165	160	165	+10
111⅜	113	400	Louis. & Nash	111⅛	112	111⅛	112	+⅝
73½	75½	200	Mackay Cos.	75¼	75½	75¼	75½	+½
96	100	200	Manhattan Elev.	97	98	97	98	...
27⅛	27½	2,000	Maxwell Motors	27¾	28¼	27	27	...
58¼	58⅝	800	Max. Motors 1st pf.	59⅞	59⅞	58⅝	58⅝	+⅞
22	22⅝	1,100	Max. Motor 2d pf.	22⅝	23⅜	21½	21½	—1½
82¼	82¼	14,700	Mexican Petroleum	81¼	84⅝	81¼	82⅛	+1
30	30¼	1,100	Miami Copper	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	...
46⅛	46½	32,900	Midvale Steel	45	48	44⅝	46½	+1¾
10	10⅞	1,000	Minn. & St. L. new	10¼	10¼	10⅝	10⅝	+½
86	88	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	87⅞	88½	87⅞	88	...
5	5⅞	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
23½	23⅝	8,000	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs.	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	23½	—⅛
43½	44	600	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs.	44½	45⅛	44½	44½	+½
71	72½	100	Montana Power	72	72	72	72	+2¼
100	102	100	Montana Power pf.	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
26⅞	27¼	1,100	Nat. Acme	27¼	27¼	27	27	...
95	100	400	Nat. Biscuit	98⅛	100	98⅛	100	+8
16½	17	1,600	Nat. Cond. & Cable	17¼	17½	17	17	...
39	39½	3,100	Nat. Enam. & St.	39¾	40½	39⅛	39½	+½
44	47½	100	Nat. Lead	47	47	47	47	+½
18⅞	19	3,100	Nevada Con. Cop.	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19	...
121	122	2,100	N. Y. Air Brake	119	125	118⅛	122	+4
71¾	72	12,500	N. Y. Central x d.	70½	73¼	70⅝	71⅝	...
31½	32	1,700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	31¼	32½	31⅛	31⅞	—⅛
21¼	21½	1,500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20¼	21½	20½	21½	+½
103½	104¼	3,700	Norfolk & Western	103½	105	103¼	103¼	—⅛
44	46	300	North American	44	45	44	44½	+½
87	87½	2,900	Northern Pacific	86¼	88½	86⅛	87⅞	+1¼
67⅞	68	200	Nova Scotia S. & C.	68	68	68	68	...
38⅝	39	16,900	Ohio Cities Gas	39	40⅝	38¼	39	+⅜
25½	26	200	Pacific Mail	25½	25½	25½	25½	+1⅛
17	20	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+2⅛
46⅝	46⅝	3,300	Penn. R. R.	46	47	45⅞	46⅝	—⅛
42¼	42½	700	People's Gas, Chi.	43	44⅜	42½	42½	+1
12½	13½	2,500	Pere Marquette	13⅛	18½	12⅛	12¼	—1⅛
28½	29	1,000	Philadelphia Co.	27⅛	30	27½	28½	+1⅛
36	36¼	400	Pierce-Arrow	36⅞	36⅞	36	36	—1½
90	92	25	Pierce-Arrow pf.	92	92	92	92	...
44	46	5,400	Pittsburgh Coal	45½	46⅞	45½	46	+⅝
80	80⅞	100	Pitts. Coal pf.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+⅞
22½	23	7,100	Pitts. & West Va.	23½	24⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅞
60½	61½	700	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	61¾	62½	61⅝	61⅝	—¾
61	62	2,200	Pressed Steel Car	62	62¼	61	61	+¾
114	115	300	Pullman Co.	114	114¾	114	114⅝	+2⅛
45½	47	3,300	Railway Steel Sp.	47⅝	48¼	47	47	—⅛
23⅛	23⅜	2,800	Ray Con. Copper	23⅜	23½	23½	23½	...
74	74¼	73,100	Reading	73	76¼	72⅞	74	+1⅛
79⅜	80¼	16,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	80½	82⅞	79⅜	79⅝	—2
93½	95	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	94	94⅞	94	94⅝	+⅜
70⅝	71	1,900	Royal Dutch t r.	71	72⅝	70⅝	70⅝	—1⅛
13	13¼	200	St. Louis-San Fran.	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	—⅛
28	29½	100	St. L.-San F. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	—½
50	55	200	Savage Arms	58	53	53	53	—2
40	40½	100	St. L. Southw. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	+⅛
9¼	9½	1,400	Saxon Motor	9	9⅜	9	9½	+1
7⅝	8	800	Seaboard Air Line	7½	8¼	7½	7⅝	—⅛
18⅛	18¾	800	Seab. Air Line pf.	18½	19¼	18½	19¼	+⅝
147	147½	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	148	149	147¼	147½	—1¾
17	17¼	1,100	Shattuck-Arizona	17	17½	17	17	+⅝
30⅞	31	4,400	Sinclair Oil	31¼	31½	30¼	31	—½
41½	42⅛	900	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	41½	42⅝	41¼	42	+⅞
83⅝	84	9,375	Southern Pacific	83⅝	85	83⅝	84	...
23⅜	23⅜	4,200	Southern Railway	24	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	+⅛
59	59⅝	1,000	Southern Ry. pf.	59	59½	59	59⅜	—2⅜
50¾	51	12,200	Studebaker Co.	53	53⅜	50⅝	50⅝	+⅝
39	39½	500	Stutz Motor	38¾	39¾	38⅝	39½	+¾
38½	39	2,500	Superior Steel	30	40	38⅞	30	+¼
13¼	13⅜	900	Tenn. C. & C.	13½	13⅞	18½	13⅜	—2
142⅝	143	6,500	Texas Co.	144	146½	143	148	+3⅜
20	21¼	500	Third Avenue	20¼	21⅜	20¼	21¾	+1⅝
52	52¼	14,200	Tobacco Products	50⅝	53⅜	50	52¼	+½
40	41½	200	Transue & Wms.	40	40⅝	40	40¼	+½
64	65⅜	100	Twin City R. T.	65	65	65	65	+1⅜
115⅝	115⅝	23,900	Union Pacific	114¼	118	113⅞	115⅝	—1⅛
68⅞	69½	500	Union Pacific pf.	69½	69⅜	69	69	+⅞
38	39	3,100	United Alloy Steel	38⅞	39½	38⅛	39	+⅜
92½	93⅛	3,800	United Cigar Stores	92½	95	92½	93	+⅝
47	48	100	United Drug 1st pf.	48	48	48	48	...
119	119½	1,400	United Fruit	119¼	122	119¼	120	+⅛
6⅝	7	500	United Rys. Invest.	6½	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅝
14	15	600	United Rys. Inv. pf.	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14	+⅞
12¼	13¼	1,300	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	12⅞	13½	12⅛	12¼	—⅝
119¼	121	4,100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	122¾	124	119¼	119⅝	—3⅛
52⅝	53	4,900	U. S. Rubber	52⅞	54¼	52⅞	53	+⅛
97	98	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	98	98	97½	97¼	+½
46	47⅞	1,300	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	46⅝	47½	46¼	47	...
44¼	46	200	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	45	45	45	45	[illegible]
95¾	95¾	352,400	U. S. Steel	95½	98	94¾	95¼	—⅜
109⅛	109½	2,300	U. S. Steel pf.	110	110¼	109⅛	109⅛	—⅞

Continued at Bottom of Adjoining Columns.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	60.68	59.17	59.87	+.42
25 industrials	76.06	73.64	74.11	—.10
50 stocks	68.37	66.40	66.99	+.16

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 3	68.37	66.40	66.99	+.16
Jan. 2	67.41	65.62	66.83	+.95
Jan. 1	Holiday.			
Dec. 31	66.26	64.54	65.88	+1.03
Dec. 29	65.38	64.39	64.85	+.02
Dec. 28	65.57	63.35	64.83	+1.80
Dec. 27	63.98	61.56	63.03	+3.46

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Jan.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918	68.37 Jan. 3	65.62 Jan. 2	66.99
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	84.71 Jan. 31	85.21
1916	91.43 Jan. 3	84.47 Jan. 31	85.17
1915	64.68 Jan. 22	60.07 Jan. 2	62.27
1914	73.80 Jan. 31	67.50 Jan. 3	79.97
1913	79.10 Jan. 9	75.00 Jan. 17	77.22
1912	78.63 Jan. 3	75.66 Jan. 31	76.62
1911	81.10 Jan. 31	77.37 Jan. 8	80.99

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918	68.37 Jan. 3	65.62 Jan. 2	66.99
†1917	90.46 Jan. 4	88.25 Jan. 2	88.94
Full Years.			
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Jan. 3	77.26	+.14	Dec. 26	74.56	—.03
Jan. 2	77.12	+.32	Dec. 25	Holiday.	
Jan. 1	Holiday.		Dec. 24	74.59	+.05
Dec. 31	76.80	+.74	Dec. 22	74.54	+.12
Dec. 29	76.06	+.30	Dec. 21	74.42	+.18
Dec. 28	75.70	+.24	Dec. 20	74.24	—.17
Dec. 27	75.46	+.90	Dec. 19	74.41	—.45

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918	77.26 Jan. 3	77.12 Jan. 2	77.26
†1917	88.85 Jan. 4	88.63 Jan. 2	88.85
Full Years.			
1917	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.15 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62 Mar. 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81 Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

General Motors' Up and Down.

The gyrations of General Motors shares yesterday were of a character to cause speculators to pause in the midst of their cheerful comment on the rise of the automobile issues. After selling as low as 112, which was 3 points under the preceding day's last price, General Motors shot up to 117½ under relatively light buying. Thereafter offerings were large enough to force a receding movement back to 112¼. Studebaker was bid up to a new high level on the present movement to 53½, and later sold down with sufficient impetus to score a net decline of 2¼ points. The motors stocks were among those whose buoyancy of late attracted profit taking.

* * *

"Beating the Gun."

There was considerable commotion in investment banking circles when one of the Wall Street news tickers announced "the terms" of a $40,000,000 offering of American Telephone and Telegraph Company's notes. There was still more excitement when telegrams began coming in from various parts of the country apprising the bankers of the fact that orders for the new issue were being solicited from investors. It appears that while the leading banking firms had held several conferences regarding the financing, and that although the terms had been substantially agreed upon, the official letters had not yet been sent out, and under the rules of ethics and propriety governing such matters, no banking house had the right to offer any of the notes for sale until the word to go ahead had been given. Bankers were exercised over the affair, and severely denounced the anonymous concern which they contended had been guilty of "beating the gun."

* * *

Bank of England's Reserves.

Although the weekly statement of the Bank of England showed an increase of £214,000 in reserves, the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities indicated a falling off from 18.56 per cent. to 16.30 per cent. A year ago the ratio stood at 19.76 per cent., and two years ago, 21 per cent. The lowest reported last year was 13.34 per cent., recorded on Feb. 8. The decline in the proportion of reserves to liabilities for the week was due to a £648,000 increase in circulation, and to a £12,530,000 increase of holdings in Government securities

* * *

Speculation and Cotton Prices.

One of the big cotton dealers has recently been putting forward, half-humorously, the suggestion that it might be advisable to encourage renewed speculation in cotton, as a means of keeping prices down. It may be only a coincidence that, as he points out, just at a time when there is less speculative trading in cotton, in proportion to the whole volume of dealings, than ever before, the price of cotton is higher than ever before. But this is not the essential point of his thesis. He takes the prices for spot cotton ruling in the South, with thousands of bales changing hands at 30½ to 31 cents a pound. Then he points out that these are in no sense speculative prices, save as they represent to a slight degree, perhaps, successful hoarding by growers. But with existing freight service, it costs nearly 2 cents a pound to get cotton from these Southern markets to New York.

* * *

Keeping Prices Down.

If cotton on the spot is worth 31 cents in Houston, therefore, it ought theoretically to be worth around 33 cents in New York. But in reality, the observer sees the local market, for January contracts as well as for more remote months, breaking sharply as soon as it reaches levels less than a cent a pound above Southern spot quotations. Why? Because, according to this dealer, the old-time cotton speculator is an ineradicably temperamental bear. He still goes by the maxims he learned in the years before the world war was dreamed of; he knows little and cares less about world-wide trade conditions; all he knows is that cotton prices are far higher than they ever were before. He doesn't know why, but he deduces from the bare fact and his own experience that they cannot stay so high. "What goes up must come down," he reasons, and acts on the theory, liquidating his long contracts, and selling short, feeling for the top, persistently trying to depress the market. There are only a few of him left—the inability to cope with new conditions, which killed the dinosaurus, is fatal also to him—but while he lasts his whole effect is to keep prices lower than they otherwise would be—a service to the ultimate consumer which that individual will never either understand or appreciate.

* * *

Anent Treasury Certificates.

At the request of the Treasury Department in Washington, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday announced:

"In reply to inquiries, Secretary McAdoo stated that subscriptions are still being received for the issue of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness dated Jan. 2 and maturing June 25, 1918, a large amount of certificates of this issue having already been subscribed for. Allotments are being made by Federal Reserve Banks as subscriptions are received. When the books close public announcement will be made. It will be recalled that in the original announcements concerning this issue it was stated that payment for certificates allotted might be made on and after Jan. 2 and on or before Jan. 15, 1918. These certificates will be received in payment of income and excess profits taxes." Officers of the Reserve Bank said that under orders from Washington they were not permitted to make public the amount of certificates that had been subscribed for in this district.

* * *

Russian Bonds Advance.

News that the Bolshevist Government had rejected Germany's peace proposals, and that the Russian soldiers had resumed, or would resume, fighting, stimulated an advance in the price of the Imperial Russian Government's 5½ and 6½ per cent. bonds, traded in on the Curb. The former moved up from 41 to 46, and closed at 43, while the latter advanced from 50 to 53, which was the closing figure. The net gain for the 5½s amounted to 4 points from the last previous sale, and for the 6½s the gain amounted to 9 points, compared with the closing quotation of Monday. There was practically no change in the rate for ruble cables and checks.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from Preceding Column.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
81⅞	82¼	10,300	Utah Copper	83½	83½	81½	81½	—¼
12⅝	12½	2,400	Utah Securities	12	12¾	11¾	12⅝	+1⅛
36¾	37	1,700	Va.-Car. Chemical	35½	37	35½	36¾	+1¼
55	58	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	55	55	55	55	+5
8¼	8½	900	Wabash	8½	8½	8⅛	8½	—⅝
42¾	43¼	2,200	Wabash pf. A	43	43⅞	42½	43	—⅛
22¼	22¼	700	Wabash pf. B	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22¼	—¼
13¾	14⅛	200	Western Maryland	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	—⅜
46	47	100	Western Pacific pf.	46	46	46	46	—1
86½	87¼	1,100	Western Union Tel.	87⅞	88½	87½	87½	+¾
41¼	41⅝	5,110	Westinghouse M.	41⅝	43⅜	41¼	41⅞	...
9⅞	10	600	Wheeling & L. E.	10	10¼	10	10⅛	+⅛
37⅞	38⅝	600	White Motor	38	38	38	38	+½
47	48	1,200	Wilson & Co.	47	48¾	47	47⅛	+⅞
20½	20⅝	38,500	Willys-Overland	21½	22	20½	20½	—1
76	77½	500	Willys-Overland pf.	75	76	75	76	+3½
38½	40	300	Wisconsin Central	38¾	39¼	38¾	39½	+½
119	121	200	Woolw. (F. W.) Co.	120	120½	120	120½	+1

GOOD UNDERTONE IN LONDON

Money in Good Supply and Discount Rates Are Quiet.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The stock market maintained a good undertone today. Long-dated high-yielding investment shares were in the best request, but oil and rubber stocks showed increased activity, while Argentine rails and shipping issues were steadily supported. Tin shares were easy in sympathy with the decline in the metal.

Money was in good supply and discount rates were quiet.

Bankers reduced deposit rates to 3½ per cent., but the Bank of England made no change in the rate allowed to foreign funds.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 58 francs 50 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 21 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 35 centimes.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$5,159,500	$5,789,000	$5,625,500
Year to date	9,346,500	16,681,500	20,458,500

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, int ctfs, full paid
$118000....... 98.78
96000....... 98.76
13000....... 98.78
24000....... 98.76
2000....... 98.78
65000....... 98.76
120000....... 98.70
2000....... 98.68
85000....... 98.64
2000....... 98.62
1000....... 98.64
95000....... 98.66
50000....... 98.70
112000....... 98.70
143000....... 98.72
9000....... 98.74
45000....... 98.72
25000....... 98.76
4000....... 98.74
16000....... 98.76
21000....... 98.74
3000....... 98.76
4000....... 98.78
1000....... 98.76
10000....... 98.78
60000....... 98.74
1000....... 98.76
50000....... 98.74
$1135000

U S Liberty 1st cv 4s
$30000....... 97.26
2000....... 97.24
21000....... 97.26
4000....... 97.28
13000....... 97.30
1000....... 97.32
2000....... 97.40
1000....... 97.44
4000....... 97.50
1000....... 97.54
$79000

U S Liberty 2d 4s
$45000....... 96.98
50000....... 96.96
6000....... 96.94
4000....... 96.96
2000....... 96.94
110000....... 96.90
15000....... 96.92
20000....... 96.94
11000....... 96.98
5000....... 96.98
8000....... 96.96
25000....... 96.98
1000....... 96.96
6000....... 96.98
10000....... 97
23000....... 96.96
5000....... 97
1000....... 96.98
64000....... 97
2000....... 97.02
149000....... 97
13000....... 96.96
81000....... 96.94
13000....... 97
8000....... 96.98
25000....... 96.96
76000....... 97
10000....... 96.98
6000....... 97
12000....... 96.96
4000....... 97
34000....... 96.98
12000....... 96.96
19000....... 96.98
25000....... 96.96
16000....... 96.92
2000....... 96.94
8000....... 96.96
6000....... 96.94
500....... 97.08
2000....... 96.94
9000....... 96.96
2000....... 96.98
5000....... 96.96
5000....... 96.94
75000....... 96.96
4000....... 96.94
1000....... 96.96
6000....... 96.94
2000....... 96.96
4000....... 96.98
71000....... 97
$1118500

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Am For Sec 5s
8..... 95
35..... 95⅛
Anglo-Fr 5s
1..... 88¼
10..... 88⅜
10..... 88½
½..... 88¾
17..... 88⅝
40..... 88½
7..... 88⅝
5..... 88½
3..... 88⅝
6..... 88½
5..... 88⅝
1..... 88½
2..... 88⅝
6..... 88½
2..... 88⅝
4..... 88½
½..... 88⅜
½..... 88¾
1..... 88½
Argen Gov 5s
1..... 80
CityofBord6s
16..... 85
11..... 84½
1..... 84¾
2..... 84¼
CityofLyons6s
62..... 85
6..... 84⅝
1..... 84¼
CityofMars6s
5..... 85
24..... 84¼
3..... 84¾
1..... 84
CityofParis6s
3..... 83¼
4..... 83¼
10..... 83¼
15..... 84
CityofTokio5s
1..... 68
DomofCan5s, 1921
1..... 94¼
1926
1..... 90⅞
3..... 91
French Govt temp 5½s
1..... 94¼
2..... 94¼
JapGovt4½s, sterl loan
12..... 90
stl ln, 2d Ser, German stp
25..... 77
UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s
20..... 97¼
10..... 97⅜
180..... 97¼
5..... 97¼
5..... 97⅜
5½s, 1918
10..... 99⅞
72..... 99⅞
5½s, 1919
1..... 95¼
14..... 95⅜
new
18..... 98¼
5..... 98⅜
3..... 98⅛
3..... 98⅜
3..... 98¼
5½s, 1921
3..... 91⅞
9..... 91⅞
2..... 91⅞
13..... 91⅝
8..... 91⅝
16..... 92
NYCity4s,1956
5..... 85
4¼s, 1960
1..... 89
4½s, 1963
1..... 94½
AlaskaGMcv deb6s,SerA
1..... 20
AmSmelt&R temp 1st 5s
17..... 88½
3..... 88¼
15..... 88½
1..... 89
AmT&Tcol4s
3..... 82¼
3..... 82⅜
col tr 5s
7..... 91
1..... 91¼
1..... 91⅛
3..... 91¼
3..... 91⅛
1..... 91½
Arm'r&Co4½s
10..... 84
At.Top&SFe gen 4s
9..... 83½
Atl&CharAL 1st 5s, Ser B
1..... 91¼
ACL.genun4½s
2..... 81¼
B&Opriorln3½s
2..... 89½
gold 4s
10..... 77⅜
7..... 78
1..... 77¾
conv 4½s
1..... 79½
1..... 79
1..... 79⅛
2..... 79¼
5..... 79¼
1..... 79½
8..... 79
ref 5s
5..... 83
BethStlext5s
4..... 96
1st & ref 5s
6..... 87½
pur money 5s
5..... 80½
3..... 81
BRT5s,1918
2..... 95¼
4..... 95¼
2..... 95⅞
2..... 96
3..... 95⅞
15..... 96
3..... 95¾
BklUnEl1st5s
1..... 87½
1..... 86½
1..... 86
Cent Leath 5s
1..... 95
10..... 95¼
3..... 95
5..... 96
Cerro de Pasco Cop cv 6s
5..... 106
C&Ogen4½s
3..... 75
conv 4½s
10..... 70
1..... 69⅞
12..... 70
6..... 70¼
conv 5s
12..... 77¼
20..... 77
13..... 77¼
32..... 77⅛
4..... 77¾
5..... 77¼
1..... 77½
½..... 78⅛
½..... 78⅛
6..... 77⅝
C,B&Qgen4s
7..... 81
joint 4s
11..... 94
1..... 93¾
16..... 94
2..... 93⅞
4..... 94
14..... 94½
Ill Div 4s
1..... 83
ChiGtWestn4s
1..... 59⅞
Chi,Mil&StP 4s, 1925
5..... 78⅞
1..... 78½
gen 4½s
3..... 84½
conv 4½s
1..... 74¾
4..... 75
40..... 75
1..... 75⅜
cv 5s, Ser B
4..... 78¼
1..... 78
2..... 78½
ref 4½s
4..... 69
1..... 68⅝
12..... 68½
C&NWgen5s
1..... 101
gen 4s
13..... 80⅛
Chi Rys 5s
2..... 82
Chi,RI&PRy ref 4s
3..... 67¼
9..... 67½
Chile Cop 6s, rcts,partpaid
28..... 77½
Chile Cop 7s
10..... 104⅜
3..... 104
2..... 104¼
2..... 104
C,C,C&StL gen 4s
2..... 62
Col&Soref& ext 4½s
2..... 73
1..... 72½
Con Gas cv 6s
4..... 101⅛
13..... 101
1..... 101¼
5..... 101¼
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1934
5..... 97⅛
D&RGcon4s
4..... 69
imp 5s
1..... 76¾
1st & ref 5s
1..... 51½
Det Un Ry con 4½s
1..... 69¼
DistSecCorp5s
10..... 75
Erie1stcon4s
3..... 68
1st gen 4s
1..... 56⅞
20..... 56
2..... 55¼
5..... 54¼
cv4s,SerA
4..... 48
1..... 48⅛
Ser B
11..... 48
1..... 47¼
cv 4s, Ser D
6..... 53
2..... 52
GenElecdeb5s
3..... 95
HockV1st4½s
1..... 78
Hud&M1st& ref 5s, Ser A
2..... 53
5..... 53½
4..... 53
adj inc 5s
2..... 16⅛
25..... 17
2..... 16¼
2..... 16½
5..... 17
7..... 17¼
IllCentref4s
2..... 79
3..... 79⅛
Ill Steel 4½s
1..... 81¼
Int-Met 4½s
16..... 56¼
15..... 56⅜
10..... 56½
10..... 57
2..... 57⅛
1..... 56½
5..... 56¼
1..... 56⅛
IRT1st&ref5s
1..... 82½
2..... 82⅝
Int Paper 6s
10..... 99¾
IowaCentref4s
5..... 44¼
2..... 44
13..... 44½
5..... 44⅜
1..... 44⅞
2..... 45
KC,FtS&M4s
1..... 68¼
2..... 68⅝
1..... 69
KanCitySo5s
2..... 76½
4..... 76¼
1..... 76
6..... 75
LackStl5s, '50
2..... 90¼
20..... 90¼
1..... 90⅜
LS&MSo3½s
1..... 73¾
4s, 1931
6..... 84¾
10..... 84⅝
Ligg & M 5s
1..... 86
LorillardCo5s
8..... 85
5..... 85½
L & N un 4s
1..... 86
Atl,K&C4s
1..... 77
1..... 79
MidvStlcoltr5s
1..... 81
6..... 81¼
M & St L 1st & ref 4s
2..... 44⅞
1..... 44¼
1..... 44½
M,StP&SSM 1st con 4s
1..... 83½
Mo,K&T1st4s
5..... 62
s f 4½s
16..... 32
MoPac1st&ref 5s, 1923
2..... 92
MoPacgen4s
5..... 58⅜
2..... 58¾
5..... 58¼
5..... 58⅜
6..... 59
14..... 58⅞
15..... 58⅜
5..... 58⅝
2..... 58¾
7..... 58⅛
NO,T&Minc5s
2..... 41¼
NYCentdeb6s
41..... 93¾
10..... 93⅞
3..... 93⅜
18..... 93⅞
23..... 94
gen 3½s
3..... 72
NY,NH&H cv deb 6s
4..... 86
1..... 85
NYRysadj5s
10..... 19
5..... 19¼
9..... 20
7..... 20¼
7..... 20½
5..... 21
N Y Tel 4½s
7..... 87
4..... 87⅛
NY,W&B4½s
3..... 47¼
2..... 47⅜
N & W con 4s
1..... 84⅛
1..... 84
Nor Pac 4s
2..... 84
Nor Pac 3s
5..... 60
1..... 60¼
1..... 60
Oreg Sh Line gtd ref 4s
33..... 84
1..... 84½
Oreg-WRR& N1st&ref4s
5..... 73⅝
5..... 73½
18..... 73
PacofM1st4s
3..... 80
Penn 4s, 1948
1..... 88½
PaRRgen4½s
1..... 90¼
2..... 90¼
9..... 90¼
2..... 90⅛
Peo&E1st4s
1..... 31
PubServCsf5s
6..... 75
Read gen 4s
4..... 84⅝
2..... 84¼
1..... 84¼
JerCentcol4s
25..... 86
RepIron&St s f 5s, 1940
2..... 93⅞
RioGrW1st4s
1..... 66½
col tr 4s
1..... 52½
StL,IM&So gen 5s
1..... 90¾
StL&SFprior lien 4s, Ser A
1..... 60¼
1..... 60
10..... 59⅞
75..... 60
prlien5s,B
1..... 74
2..... 74½
25..... 73
15..... 73¼
3..... 73½
adj 6s
23..... 63½
3..... 63
income 6s
23..... 50
45..... 50¼
21..... 50⅞
St L S Wn 1st Term 5s
3..... 59¼
StP&KanCity, SLine1st4½s
5..... 59
S A L ref 4s
1..... 56¼
2..... 55¼
adj 5s
2..... 53⅝
14..... 55
1..... 55¼
SinclairO&R 1stsf7s,w war
16..... 88
3..... 88½
So Bell T & T 1st 5s
5..... 92
So Pac cv 4s
6..... 78¼
2..... 78
1..... 78¼
conv 5s
1..... 89
9..... 89⅛
1..... 89¼
12..... 89
1st ref 4s
23..... 79¼
10..... 79
15..... 79¼
So Ry 1st 5s
12..... 93
gen 4s
11..... 61¼
11..... 61
1..... 60⅞
3..... 61
M&Ocol 4s
5..... 68
Tex Co deb 6s
1..... 96¾
1..... 96½
2..... 97⅞
8..... 98
ThirdAvadj5s
2..... 35
5..... 36
4..... 36½
½..... 36
1..... 37
2..... 37½
4..... 37
16..... 37½
2..... 38
9..... 37
10..... 38
1..... 38½
1..... 38
2..... 37½
2..... 37
Tol,StL&W pr ln 3½s
2..... 80
UnPac1st4s
4..... 88
4..... 88¼
1st&ref4s
1..... 79
1..... 78⅞
1..... 78⅝
UnRysInv5s, Pitts issue
2..... 60
USRubber6s
2..... 100
1st&ref5s
1..... 78
5..... 77⅝
3..... 77⅞
25..... 78
2..... 78⅛
4..... 78
26..... 78¼
12..... 78½
9..... 78¼
12..... 78
USSm,Ref&M cv 6% notes
3..... 95
USSteelCorp s f 5s
4..... 98⅞
15..... 99
4..... 99⅛
1..... 99
1..... 99⅛
4..... 99¼
1..... 99
1..... 99⅛
3..... 99
1..... 99¼
10..... 100
1..... 99
Wabash 2d 5s
1..... 85
West Elec 5s
1..... 97⅞
1..... 97¾
1..... 97½
West Md 4s
1..... 60
West Pac 5s
2..... 82
West Shore 4s
2 c..... 78

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96½	97½
2s, c, 1930	96½	..
3s, r, 1918	99	99¾
3s, c, 1918	99	99¾
3s, r, 1946	80	..
3s, c, 1946	80	..
4s, r, 1925	104	105
4s, c, 1925	104	105
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	80	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	75	90
Ajax Rub.	49	50
Alle & W.	91½	..
Am B N.	29½	35
Do pf.	41½	45
Am B Sug pf.	81½	92
Am B S & Fdy	..	98
Am C pf.	..	20
Am Coal.	41	..
Am Cot Oil pf.	70	82
Am Exp.	78½	90
Am M 1st pf.	53½	56
Am Sm pf, A	92¼	..
Am Snuff.	80	94
Do pf.	85	100
Am Shipb.	87	94½
Do pf.	..	93½
Am T & C.	50	60
Am T pf.	93	100
Am W pf.	88	94
Assets R.	⅝	1
Asso D G.	10	15
Do 1st pf	..	54
Do 2d pf.	36	54⅞
A, B & A.	8	10
A, G & W I pf.	58½	60
Barrett Co pf.	98	101
Batop M.	1	1¼
B Un G.	75	90
Brown Sh.	60	61¾
Do pf.	87	100
Bruns Ter.	6½	7¼
B, R & P.	80	88
Do pf.	110	120
Burns Bros pf.	105	116
Bush Ter.	75	97½
But'k Co.	10⅛	16
Can So.	..	54
C, C & O.	18	26
Do pf.	44	50
C R R of N J.	200	235
Chi & Alt.	7	11½
Do pf.	..	20
Chi Gt W.	8	8¼
C & N W pf.	130	145
Chi, St P, M & Om.	70	80
Do pf.	100	130
C, C, C & St L.	29	32
Do pf.	..	76
Cl & Pitts.	..	83¾
Clu-P pf.	95	97
C & S 2d pf.	45	50
Cons Coal.	91¼	..
C I C M.	8	10½
Cont Can.	88⅛	90
Do pf.	90	110
Cont Ins.	45	55
Crex Carp.	36	45
Crip C C.	..	30
Do pf.	..	30
C-Am Sug pf.	90	98¼
D & Co pf.	95	98
D & R G.	5½	8
Det Ed.	98	100½
Det U Ry.	..	90
D, S S & A.	3	4
Do pf.	5½	7
Elec S B.	45	52
Erie & P.	..	70
F M & S.	12¼	13¾
Fisher Bdy	28	34
Do pf.	70	80
Gen Ch pf.	97½	104
Gen Cigar.	34	38
Do pf.	90	100
G'drich pf.	93¼	97¼
Gulf S S 1st pf.	..	102
G, M & N.	10	13
Do pf.	28	43
Homestake.	..	93
Int N pf.	92	99
Int Pa pf.	75	95
Int Salt.	54½	60
Iowa Cent.	2	5
Isl C Coal.	..	75
Jewel Tea.	35	40
Do pf.	80	95
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	68
Kan C So pf.	46	49
Kelly S T pf.	75	85
Kelsey Wh.	21	29
Do pf.	76½	93
K & D M.	2	7
Do pf.	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P.	92	95
Kress (S H)	41	50
Do pf.	95	100
L E & W.	10¼	12
Do pf.	20	30
Ligg & M.	165	180
Do pf.	100	107
L Isl ctfs.	34	45
L-W Bis 2d pf.	50	64
Lorill'd Co pf.	100	115
M'kay Cos pf.	57	59
Man B'ch.	½	3
M Dep Sts.	47⅛	47½
Do pf.	97	111
Mex P pf.	89	92
Mich Cent.	..	109
M, St P & S S M pf.	101	115
Do l l.	60	70
Mo, K & T pf.	8½	9¾
Mor & Es.	..	85
N, C & St L.	110	120
Nat B pf.	110¼	130
N C & S.	58	65
Do pf.	95	100
Nat En pf.	95	100
Nat L pf.	98⅝	105
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	21
Do 2d pf.	5	6½
N O, T & Mex.	21	22½
N Y, C & St L.	14½	18½
Do 1st pf	54	65
Do 2d pf.	39½	46
N Y Dock.	19	20½
Do pf.	37	46
N Y, L & West.	..	123
Norf So.	20	23
Norf & Wn pf.	75	85
N W Tel.	..	60
Ont Min.	4⅞	5
Owens B M pf.	106	120
Pac Coast.	40	45
Do 1st pf	68	90
Do 2d pf.	58	80
Pac M pf.	96	120
P Tel & T pf.	..	96
Pan-Am P & T pf.	83½	88
Pere M pr pf.	55	57
Do pf.	36	37
Peo & E.	6	7½
Pett-Mull.	32	..
Do 1st pf	95	100
P, C, C & St L.	55	65
P, Ft W & C.	147½	159½
Pitts S pf.	90	95
Pr Stl Car pf.	94	96
P S, N J.	98	109
Ry Stl Spr pf.	90	98
Rdg 1st pf.	35	40
Do 2d pf.	36½	40
St L S W.	22	27
Sears-R pf.	117	120
S-S S & I pf.	80	100
So P R S.	130	150
Do pf.	100	120
St'd Mill.	81½	83½
Do pf.	78	83
Studeb Co pf.	91	95
Sup Stl 1st pf.	93	98½
Tex Pac.	15	16
T P L Tr.	125	..
Tide W O.	165	180
Tob P pf.	84	90
T, St L & West	2	10
Do ctfs.	4	8
Do pf.	6	12
Do pf c.	9	14
T C R T pf.	..	125
Und Type.	90	108
Do pf.	108¾	112
U B & P.	63½	65
Un Cig Sts pf.	102	104
Un Drug.	69	70
Do 2d pf.	75	80
U S C I P pf.	43	47¾
U S Exp.	16	18
U S Ind A pf.	88	95
U S R & I.	10	13
Va-Car Ch pf.	99	102
W F Exp.	74	79
W Md 2d pf.	22	28
West Pac.	12	13½
W E & M 1st pf.	55	65
W & L E pf.	22	23
W & Co pf.	90	99
W'w'th (F W) pf.	114	..
Wor Pump.	34	35½
Do pf. A.	..	88
Do pf. B.	58	60½

The Investment Experience of Others

can be used as a guide by those who have not always had the best opportunities to study security values. If some of the shrewdest and most experienced investors have bought certain bonds at prices from $25 to $200 higher than the prices of today, it would seem that these bonds are at present worthy of most careful consideration.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the city of New York, under the firm of JACOB COHEN SONS & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due by said partnership will be settled and paid with and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business as heretofore.

Dated New York, December 20, 1917.

JACOB COHEN,
HARRY COHEN,
JOS. D. COHEN,
PETER COHEN,
MAURICE PARKER.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the J. A. Kirsch & Co., Inc., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 31st day of December, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen. [Seal.]

A. B. PARKER,
Deputy Secretary of State.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please take notice that the partnership of David Seiden, Joseph Greenhouse, and Morris Garn, carrying on business as FAMOUS DRESS CO. at 40 West 22d Street, New York City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent and the undersigned has withdrawn therefrom.

DAVID SEIDEN.

Dated, New York, January 2d, 1918.

January 4th, 1918.

We announce that Mr. Clinton M. Hall retires from this firm as of this date.

W. C. LANGLEY & Co., 115 Broadway.

FARM LOAN BOARD HAMPERED BY WAR

First Annual Report Asserts American Agriculture Is Facing a Serious Situation.

LARGE CAPITAL WITHDRAWN

More Attractive Interest Rates, It Is Held, Have Diverted Money Previously Loaned to Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The first annual report of the Farm Loan Board, made public tonight, points out that the withdrawal of foreign capital and a considerable amount of domestic capital from the farm loan field, as a result of Government borrowing, and the more attractive rates offered in railway, municipal, and other investments, had "brought American agriculture face to face with a serious financial situation."

The report, as submitted to Speaker Clark, states that millions of dollars of foreign capital which had been invested in farm mortgages in the United States have been withdrawn on account of the war; that the funds of large corporations and individual investors, which have been employed freely in the making of farm mortgages in the past, are being kept in more liquid and available form on account of the war conditions, and a great deal of local capital, heretofore loaned to farmers, has been diverted because of more attractive interest rates in other fields.

It says that all of this has thrown a tremendously increased burden upon the newly created Federal Farm Loan System. Not only has the reduction in the amount of available funds for farm loans increased the demands upon the Farm Loan System, but it has multiplied the difficulties under which the Farm Loan System operates because the capital which the Federal Land Banks lend to farmers is procured by the sale of farm loan bonds, and the sale of these bonds has been interfered with by this abnormal financial condition.

To provide relief from this condition, the report of the Federal Farm Loan Board, which is signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, its ex-officio Chairman; George W. Norris, Farm Loan Commissioner; Herbert Quick, W. S. A. Smith, and Charles E. Lobdell, members, urges Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase farm loan bonds during the year 1918 to the extent of $100,000,000 if necessary, these bonds to be resold to investors as the demand for them develops.

The Board urges this step as a means of providing the basic industry of the United States with the capital needed to increase food production during the war; to stabilize interest rates; and to encourage the purchase of the bonds by relieving purchasers of the fear that the bonds may be pushed for sale at unpropitious times. Briefly, the other recommendations contained in this annual report are:

That the co-operative farm loan association, or borrowing group, provided under the Federal Farm Loan act, be given another year of trial before any consideration be given to amending the act to make the method of borrowing more direct;

That the maximum loan limit permitted to the individual borrower be increased from $10,000 to $25,000;

That the denominations of Farm Loan Bonds be changed from $25 to $20 and from $50 to $40, to eliminate the fractional cent in the computation of semi-annual interest;

That the provisions governing Joint Stock Land Banks be amended to allow such banks to operate in more than two States; to increase their limit of bond issues to twenty times their capital stock instead of fifteen, and to raise the authorized rate of interest from 6 to 6½ per cent. This is not to be confused with the authorized maximum rate of 6 per cent. allowed the Federal Land Banks.

A feature of the annual report is the discussion of the co-operative National Farm Loan Associations, and the acceptance of the principle of co-operative borrowing by the American farmer. It is pointed out that up to Dec. 1, 1917, 1,839 of these co-operative associations had been chartered by the Federal Farm Loan Board; applications had been filed for $219,750,740 of loans, the twelve Federal Land Banks had approved loans amounting to $105,136,529, and loans had been actually paid out to farmers amounting to $29,824,655. In addition to the 1,839 associations actually chartered, 1,085 other associations were getting ready to be chartered.

The obstacle pointed out in the co-operative association is not any failure on the part of the farmer to participate in this first nation-wide effort at agriculture co-operation in America, but rather one of efficient administration. The board raises the question of whether or not the advantages of co-operation as thus provided, outweigh the disadvantages of greater delay in the time of closing loans resultant from co-operative group action.

Another feature of the report is its discussion of land titles and their investigation. It is pointed out that the Federal Land Banks, in line with all conservative farm mortgage operators, have required each borrower to furnish an abstract of title. The coast per loan for abstracts averages not less than $10 each, which on a basis of 50,000 loans during the first year, aggregates at least $500,000. The examination of these abstracts by the Federal Land Banks costs $3 each, or another $150,000, making a grand total of $650,000, expended to eliminate hopelessly defective titles. One Federal Land Bank found only two incurably bad titles in 1,056 examinations. The board cites this as an economic waste which should be eliminated, and promises to make further investigations and submit recommendations at a later date.

Regarding the cost of operating the twelve Federal Land Banks, the report calls attention to the fact that although the Federal Farm Loan act permits a "spread" of 1 per cent. between the rate of interest on the bonds and the rate of interest to the farmer, the board early decided to limit this "spread" to one-half of 1 per cent., plus the premium charged on the bonds. The report asserts that in spite of the fact that a large proportion of the early expenses of the banks was for "putting business on the books," the impairment of capital does not exceed 6 per cen., and that such impairment is not really an impairment, but an investment for business. At the present rate of operation this impairment will be overcome in the second and third year.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York State December stock transfer tax amounted to $398,525.

J. Edward Dill has joined the organization of A. U. Surprenant, commercial bankers, of 10 Wall Street.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company has just paid a special dividend of 20 per cent. on the common stock.

The Merchans' National Bank of Boston has increased its dividend from 10 per cent. to a 12 per cent. basis.

T. F. Shields, formerly with E. & C. Randolph, has become associated with the bond department of J. S. Bache & Co.

The Citizens' National Bank of New York has added $450,000 to its surplus fund, making the bank's capital and surplus $5,000,000.

The Homestake Mining Company has declared a monthly dividend of 50 cents a share. This compares with 65 cents paid previously.

Carl J. Schmidlapp, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, has been elected a Director of the American Cotton Oil Company to succeed A. Barton Hepburn, who resigned.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company declared yesterday a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the first preferred stock, payable Jan. 31 to holders of record on Jan. 15.

The Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Inc., announced yesterday an increase in its capital to $2,500,000 and its surplus to $625,000. The Hibernia Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans has purchased stock in the bank, and John J. Gannon, its President, has been elected a Director.

The Standard Underground Cable Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 3 per cent., an extra dividend of 3 per cent., and a special dividend of 9 per cent. Three months ago a total of 6 per cent. and a year ago 11 per cent. was declared.

R. E. Saunders, New York agent of the National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has received cable advices from head office at Pretoria that the bank has opened branches at Mozambique, Quelimane and Inhambane, (all in Portuguese East Africa,) and at Mwanza, Lake Victoria.

NEW INCOME TAX RULINGS.

Table Also Issued for Computing Usufruct Rights in Estates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Internal Revenue Commissioner has issued for the use of Collectors of Internal Revenue in computing the present worth of a vested estate of a decedent a table that will be of general interest to all persons who have usufruct rights in an estate held as a life interest by another.

Title 2 of the act of Sept. 8, 1916, imposes a tax upon the transfer of the net estates of decedents. In determining the present net worth of a vested estate of a decedent, which is subject to the usufruct or life interest of another, the value of the life interest is deductible. In arriving at the value of the interest the table is to be used.

The table shows the present value of one dollar usufruct on a 4 per cent. basis for the expectation of enjoyment of the property in every year of age, from 1 to 99.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue announced the following ruling as to accrued interest deductible from from gross income:

"The income tax law of Oct. 3, 1913, imposes a tax 'upon the entire net income arising or accruing from all sources during the preceding calendar year to every corporation, joint stock company or association, and every insurance company organized in the United States, no matter how created or organized.'

"Under Section 13 (D) of the act of Congress approved Sept. 8, 1916, it is provided: 'A corporation, joint stock company or association or insurance company, keeping accounts upon any basis other than that of actual receipts and disbursements, unless such other basis does not clearly reflect its income, may, subject to regulations made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, make its return upon the basis upon which its accounts are kept, in which case the tax shall be computed upon its income as so returned.'

"These provisions of law authorize corporations and joint stock companies, or associations and insurance companies keeping books of account on an accrued basis to deduct from gross income in returns of annual net income the accrual of interest for the return year within the limits prescribed by the taxing acts when shown as a charge against accrued income upon the books of account."

Commissioner Roper also ruled that, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1010 of the Act of Oct. 3, 1917, collectors may accept uncertified checks in payment of income and excess profit taxes. If such check is not paid by the bank on which it is drawn, the person by whom it has been tendered shall remain liable for payment of the tax, and for all legal penalties and additions the same as if such check had not been received. Such uncertified checks as the depository bank is not willing to accept for immediate credit may be deposited for collection by the collector to his official credit, under his bond, with a regular depositary bank.

"Dining" out-of-town buyers is a proper business expense for commercial houses, and may be deducted legitimately from earnings in figuring incomes and excess profits taxes, Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper ruled.

Moody's Manual Issued Early.

The first volume of Moody's Manual for 1918, covering railroads, has just been issued by the Moody Manual Company, the publishers. Heretofore the book has come out in March, but its earlier appearance is due to the change in the date of filing of railroad returns with the Interstate Commerce Commission and to the consequent change in time of issuing the annual reports to stockholders.

COTTON DROPS AGAIN

Sharp Break More Than Offsets Early Rise—Net Decline from 1 to 10 Points.

Cotton prices reached the profit-taking level yesterday on the local market, and in consequence, after an initial and very sharp rise, an even sharper break carried the entire list back down practically to Wednesday's closing quotations, the actual close being figured at a net decline of from 1 to 10 points. The market, however, was easy at the close, with virtually the lowest prices of the day and little or no sign of a rally.

There was no external reason for the break visible, and judging from the quotations of Southern spot markets, it had little relation to the actual commercial condition of the trade. Many long contracts, however, were apparently liquidated in accordance with orders given or decisions made some time before, and there may have been quite a bit of short selling at the top by professional traders, in hope of a reaction. The early advance carried January to 31.77 and May to 30.93, or into new high ground for the season, and such prices were evidently too tempting to resist. The big trade buyers, moreover, who have recently been anxiously accumulating contracts for the late Summer and next Fall, appeared to have amply protected themselves for the time being, and thus temporarily to have withdrawn this support of the market.

The opening was from 5 to 18 points up, with Liverpool quotations high and European houses bidding freely. The morning market was active and firm, but when the break came, the volume of business fell of considerably. Gossip among spot brokers had it that Europe was much worried by the volume of American consumption, fearing that if it kept up there would be little cotton left for export. It is said that because of this the British shipping authorities are making unusual efforts to move cotton while it is to be had, and are even offering export licenses unsolicited. At the same time, with sales of 11,000 bales at 31 cents a pound on one Southern market, there are no indications that actual cotton is any longer to be had much below this price.

Southern spot markets as a whole were unchanged to 50 points higher, with notably large volume of business at these prices. Exports for the day totaled 7,372 bales, increasing the total for the season to 2,081,674, against 3,107,592 last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
January	31.40	31.77	31.32	31.32@31.34	31.42
February	..	..	..	30.89	30.90
March	30.90	31.25	30.84	30.84@30.85	30.85
April	..	..	..	30.52	30.62
May	30.65	30.93	30.40	30.45@30.50	30.55
June	..	..	..	30.21	30.30
July	30.35	30.58	30.11	30.12@30.16	30.21
August	30.03	30.03	30.03	29.86	29.95
October	29.50	29.60	29.26	29.26	29.35

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 55 points higher, at 32.70 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets follow—Galveston, 31; New Orleans, 30.63; Savannah, 30½; Augusta, 30.75; Memphis, 30.50; Houston, 31; Little Rock, 30.75; Dallas, 30.55.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	16,817	31,573	29,956
Exports	7,373	26,562	15,542
Exports, season	2,081,674	2,035,544	3,197,592
Port stocks	1,340,503	1,298,231	1,535,606
Interior receipts	34,357	40,843	14,724
Int. shipments	38,708	26,470	19,953
N. Y. arrivals	2,031	692	6,167
N. Y. stocks	146,409	182,542	146,792

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; middling 21 points higher at 23.00d; good 3,000; American, 2,000. Imports, 32,000, all American. Futures opened steady, 20 to 21 points higher. Closed steady at a net advance of 25 to 28 points. January, 23.27; February, 23.21; March, 23.02; April, 22.98; May, 22.87. Manchester: Yarns hardening; cloth offers too low.

SEES WAR GRIP INCREASING.

National City Bank Points to Its Effect on Industries.

The National City Bank of New York, in its monthly bulletin to be issued today, comments upon the fact that the grip of war upon the industries of the United States is becoming more and more pronounced, and again directs attention to the fact that business cannot go on "as usual" when the country is engaged in a great war which takes millions of men from the ranks of labor and requires millions more to keep the armies supplied with equipment and subsistence.

"The idea that the person who spends $100 or $1 needlessly, instead of lending it to the Government, thereby enables some other person to lend it to the Government, and so helps more than by lending it himself, is made absurd by the mere statement," declares the bank. "It is evident that the more the original sum is passed around, and the greater the number of people who must be paid for their services out of it, the smaller will be the remainder which can possibly reach the Treasury. The sum cannot possibly increase and is constantly diminished.

"We take it that most of those who have shown concern about the effects of the plea for economy have been pleading for time for business to readjust itself from peace conditions to war conditions, in order that a period of disorganization and confusion might not intervene. In all discussion of the subject we have recognized this plea and emphasized the desirability of having the Government assume the task of reorganizing the industries. But we have also recognized that, with employment complete, wages high, and general prosperity throughout the country, trade was bound to be in heavy volume, despite all that might be said for economy. Such has been the case, and probably will continue to be. The impulse to spend and the habit of spending do not yield readily to mere economic argument.

"However, now that the holiday trade season is past, and the critical state of the industrial situation and its relation to our war preparations is more apparent than ever, perhaps there will be more general recognition of the sober truth that every day lost in organizing the industrial forces of this country behind the army means peril to the allied cause, delay in getting our army into effective action, and prolongation of the war, with all that means in loss of life and treasure."

F. A. Vanderlip to Address Bankers.

The sub-committee on banks and trust companies of the General War Savings Committee of Greater New York has sent out a notice for a meeting of bankers to be held at the Chamber of Commerce on Monday afternoon, Jan. 7, at 2:45 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the National Committee on War Savings, and Frederic W. Allen, State Director for New York City. It is expected that the Presidents of all the national and State banks and trust companies will attend.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	$3,765,412	$3,346,206	$2,888,844
Net aft. taxes	872,171	1,059,699	883,744
11 mos. gross	39,453,235	33,428,560	28,544,510
Net aft. taxes	9,989,529	9,802,489	6,862,173

DELAWARE & HUDSON—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	2,497,349	2,269,201	228,058
Net aft. taxes	190,429	675,544	*485,114
Net op. inc	40,684	495,753	*455,060
11 mos. gross	27,719,140	24,463,241	3,255,899
Net aft. taxes	5,681,755	7,297,067	*1,615,312
Net op. inc	3,958,984	5,175,638	*1,216,654

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN—

Nov. gross	4,889,755	4,548,868	331,887
Net aft. taxes	1,151,773	1,384,577	*232,804
Net op. inc	642,317	841,785	*199,468
11 mos. gross	52,925,159	47,284,679	5,640,479
Net aft. taxes	15,915,356	16,043,132	*127,776
Net op. inc	10,464,724	10,094,370	370,354

*Decrease.

ERIE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	7,218,206	6,357,854	6,321,085
Net aft. taxes	690,586	1,545,924	2,610,451
11 mos. gross	73,767,041	68,534,687	60,374,627
Net aft. taxes	10,031,012	17,155,893	18,182,469

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—

	Nov., 1917.	Increase.
Total operating revs	$4,559,628	$167,637
Total operating expenses	3,770,039	540,620
Net operating revenue	789,588	*372,983
Operating income	627,762	*375,794
For eleven months ended November, 1917:		
Total operating revs	49,495,607	4,475,207
Total operating expenses	38,222,460	6,504,933
Net operating revenue	11,273,146	*2,029,625
Operating income	9,240,411	*2,410,239

*Decrease.

MOBILE & OHIO—

Nov. gross	1,130,286	1,092,664	1,044,164
Net aft. taxes	105,181	230,234	266,726
5 mos. gross	5,914,869	5,101,761	4,844,509
Net aft. taxes	934,727	957,248	1,056,676

NEW YORK CENTRAL for November—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	18,464,446	16,796,118	16,104,354
Net aft. tax	2,039,122	4,681,231	6,127,531
Sur. af. chg	711,087	2,595,261	4,131,587
11 mos. gr	198,941,130	185,425,100	152,182,219
Net aft. tax	45,048,732	58,383,962	45,082,219
Sur. af. chg	21,704,858	40,147,110	28,748,768

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES for November—Total all lines:

Gross	33,853,759	30,493,891	28,173,055
Net af. tax	5,754,037	9,034,550	10,165,626
11 mos. gr	360,555,980	329,835,842	266,423,894
Net af. tax	82,906,856	105,788,963	76,644,229

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for November—

Gross	330,711	299,273	374,871
Net aft. tax	60,614	68,771	114,772
11 mos. gross	3,856,958	3,649,799	3,729,689
Net aft. tax	722,381	863,342	1,180,350

NORTHERN PACIFIC for November—

Gross	7,835,401	7,684,315	7,831,502
Net aft. tax	1,427,712	3,549,718	3,851,886
11 mos. gross	80,856,976	73,255,727	60,311,001
Net aft. tax	26,008,945	28,286,564	22,447,445

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Am. Light & Tract.	2½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Do	2½	stock	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Am. Milling	12	—	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Brooklyn City R.R.	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Harriman Bank	5	SA	Jan. 4	Jan. 3
Homestake Mining	50c	M	Jan. 25	Jan. 19
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
St. Underg'd Cable	3	Q	Jan. 10	Jan. 5
Do	3	Ex	Jan. 10	Jan. 5
Do	9	Sp	Jan. 10	Jan. 5
Union Oil	$1.50	—	Jan. 19	Jan. 9
Do	$1	Ex	Jan. 19	Jan. 9
Un. Rys. & El. Balt.	50c	—	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
York Rys. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 21

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Justice	.01
Alta	.03	Mexican	.12
Andes	.09	Ophir	.06
Best & Belcher	.02	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.06	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con.	.04	Savage	.03
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.07	Sierra Nevada	.12
Con. Virginia	.17	Union Con.	.83
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.66¼
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Cons.	.44
Belmont	3.10	Goldfield Merger	.08
Jim Butler	.78	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.19	Jumbo Exten.	.13
Midway	.08	Kewanas	.07
Mizpah	.04	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts.	.04	Spearhead	.02
Montana	.09	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.04	Consolidated	.10
Rescue	.08	Morning Glory	.09
Tonopah Divide	.16	Union Amalg.	.04
Tonopah Exten.	1.52½	White Caps	.52
West End	.68	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.10	Nevada Hills	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.15
Atlanta	.08	Rochester	.27
Booth	.04	Round Mountain	.20
Florence	.13	United Eastern	3.82½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4⅞	Granite	46	47
Dr. J'pot.	3½	5	Isabella	8¾	10
Elkton	6½	8	McKinney	6⅝	10
El Paso	15	20	Portland	105	115
Fanny R.	..	4	U. Gold M.	15	16
Golden C.	149	151	Vindicator	34	45
Gold Sov.	2½	3			

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	17	19	Iron Bloss.	57	64
B. S. Gas	6	8	Iron Cap.	14⅝	15½
Begole	50	80	Jerome V.	35	65
Bingham M.	8½	10	La Rose	30	40
Bost. Ely	70	80	Majestic	28	32
Bost. Mon.	47	49	Mex. Metals	29	30
Butte & L.	11	14	Moj. Tung.	15	17
Butte & D.	18	23	N. Baltic	80	1.00
Bost. & Ar.	1	2	Nat. Z. & L.	26	27
Calaveras	1	2	N. Cornelia	16¼	16¾
Crown Res.	20	25	Nev. Doug.	1.00	1¼
Con. Ariz.	1⅝	1⅞	Nixon Nev.	95	1⅛
Cortez	10	15	Oneco	25	35
Cham. Cop.	4	5	Onondaga	15	25
Chief Con.	1½	1¾	Ray Herc.	3¼	3¾
Eagle&B.B.	2	2¼	Rilla	2	5
Earl-Eagle	6	7	S.W. Miami, part paid	50	1
Fortuna	5	9			
Gold Lake	2	5	S.W. Miami,		
Gila Cop. S.	17	17½	full paid	75	1¼
Houghton	60	80	U. V. Ext.	36¼	38
Homa Oil	65	75	Victoria M.	..	2
Humboldt	60	75	Yukon Gold	1¾	2

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95	95½	8.60
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	93½	95	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98½	99¼	6.80
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95⅛	95½	8.50
Fr'chGov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	94	94¾	9.50
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	97	6.25
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	47	50	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	44	46	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb.14,'26	84	88	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	99¾	6.50
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	98	99	5.45

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99¾	100	4.50
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	95	97	5.65
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	98	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.60
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	97¼	97¾	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb.15,'19	96⅝	97	7.80
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	94¾	96	..
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93¾	94¼	5.85
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	97½	98½	8.00
Can. Northern	6	Sep. 2, '18	98	99	7.30
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar.2, '24	95¾	96½	6.75
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99⅞	100¼	5.35
Curt. A. & M.	6	Jan.,'18-22	90	96	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	96	97	6.25
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	..	99½	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	93	95	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99	99¼	6.35
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	98¾	99	6.40
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	96¼	97	8.20
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	96	99	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97	97½	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	98⅝	99	7.00
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15,'18	99⅞	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97	99	7.50
K. C. Ter.Ry.	4½	Nov.15,'18	97	98¾	5.30
K. C. Ter.Ry.	4½	July19,'21	94	98	5.00
Mich. C. R.R.	5	May, 1918	99	99½	6.20
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	88	93	11.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	100½	4.50
N. Y. C. R.R.	5	Sep., 1919	96¼	96⅝	7.30
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	Apr.15,'18	93¾	94¾	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	95½	96½	6.10
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	96	98	6.25
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	90	92	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	96⅝	96⅝	9.10
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15,'22	84	86	10.50
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	96¼	97¼	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	96½	98½	6.75
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan.15,'18	..	100	6.00

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The movement of wheat at Western points was again small. Recent snows have added protection to the crop east of the Mississippi, but in the Western belt the snowfall was light. Advices from exporting countries in the Southern Hemisphere were favorable. The movement of new wheat in Argentina was said to be liberal, and tonnage en route was reported larger. The weather in Australia has turned fine, and harvest is again in full swing, with indications that there will be large supplies of old and new wheat for this year's needs. India reported crop prospects maintained, with large reserves from the old crop.

Rye market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.92, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market displayed a very firm undertone, and the close was ⅝c to 1⅛c net higher. The cash position in the West was firm, and traders were not disposed to sell contracts at present big discount under the cash article. In the local cash market kiln dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.92 and No. 4 yellow at $1.85, cost and freight, New York, fifteen days' shipment; Argentine corn at $2.05, cost and freight to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	1.27⅛	1.26¼	1.27	1.26⅝	..
May	1.25⅜	1.24¼	1.25⅜	1.24¼	99½

OATS.

Reports that exporters had withdrawn from the oats market, together with the peace rumors, caused more or less heaviness at times. Later, however, export buyers were again in evidence and the market closed firm at about the top, with net gains of ⅝@1c. It was said that export sales on Wednesday had probably amounted to at least 2,000,000 bushels, and the aggressive character of the export demand is at present the dominating feature in the situation. The local cash market was strong; standard quoted at 93½@94c; No. 2 white, 94c; No. 3 white, 93@93½c; No. 4 white, 92½@93c; fancy clipped white, 94@96c; ordinary clipped white, 93@94c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	79¼	78⅛	79¼	78½	..
March	78½	77½	78½	77½	..
May	76⅝	75⅛	76⅝	75¾	58½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, and after an early decline on a bearish interpretation of the monthly statement of stocks, which showed liberal increases for the month and a lower hog market, prices rallied, with increased buying by strong interests. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 57,000, estimated for Friday 44,000; Kansas City received 10,000, and Omaha 13,500 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	23.95	23.82	23.65	23.45	15.10
May	24.20	23.75	24.05	23.87	15.60
Ribs—					
January	23.60	23.35	23.50	23.50	13.95
May	24.15	23.80	24.00	23.97	14.42
Pork—					
January	45.95	44.60	45.30	44.75	27.10
May	45.05	44.55	44.87	44.62	26.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

Operations in the market for cottonseed oil were confined to the January and March positions, and total sales amounted to only 700 barrels. Shorts were the principal buyers, and, in absence of selling pressure, the market was firm, closing with net gains of 5 to 15 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	19.70	19.50
January	19.70	19.70	19.70@20.00	19.55
February	..	..	19.70	19.55
March	20.00	19.80	19.70	19.65
April	..	..	19.70	19.65
May	..	..	19.90	19.85

COFFEE.

While there was no change in the general character of the news, a further advance met increased offerings in the coffee market yesterday. May contracts reacted from 8.35c to 8.20c and September from 8.73c to 8.54c, with the market closing at a net loss of 7 to 11 points. The local spot market was steady, but less active on the basis of 8⅝c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices—

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	7.85@7.87	7.95
February	..	..	7.95@7.97	8.05
March	8.20	8.05	8.05@8.06	8.15
April	..	..	8.12@8.14	8.23
May	8.35	8.30	8.20@8.22	8.30
June	..	..	8.29@8.31	8.39
July	8.60	8.37	8.37@8.38	8.48
August	..	..	8.46@8.48	8.56
September	8.73	8.54	8.55@8.56	8.64
October	8.75	8.63	8.63@8.64	8.70
November	..	..	8.69@8.70	8.76
December	8.90	8.75	8.75@8.76	8.82

SUGAR.

There was no fresh business reported in the local raw sugar market. Prices were unchanged at 4.985c. for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.005c for centrifugal. In refined business is still restricted by the scarcity of supply, but with considerable sugar now en route for New York it is expected that leading refiners will again start operations, and that conditions will gradually improve. Prices were unchanged at 8.15c. to 8.35c. for fine granulated, although some decline is expected next week.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,644 packages. Very little of the stock reported had arrived up to a late hour, and the market was so lightly supplied with fresh goods that prices made a further sharp advance, the medium qualities gaining more than higher priced goods. Storage creamery is also stronger, the ordinary to prime grades crowding close up to the Government maximum price. Ladles and packing stock are higher. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 52½@53c; extras, (92 score,) 52c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 47@51½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 43@46½c; thirds, 40@42c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 54@54½c; extras, 53@53½c; firsts, 48½@52c; seconds, 45@48c; creamery, held extras, 46c; firsts, 45½@46c; seconds, 42½@45c; thirds, 40@41½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 50½@51c; good to prime, 47@50c; common to fair, 40@46c; renovated, extras, 42@43c; firsts, 40½@41½c; lower grades, 37@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 36@36½c; lower grades, 34½@35½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36½@37c; No. 2, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33@35c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 3,987 cases. Arrivals continue light and the damage from freezing continues unabated. Most of the stock coming in is more or less chilled or more seriously mixed and split open. It is possible that anything that could be found entirely free from frost might bring higher prices than quoted for the grades specified. There is great difficulty to find such, and the stock that is showing moderate or serious damage is offering at a wide range of prices, according to the condition. Trade is naturally restricted by the high prices ruling. Storage eggs are firm, with a moderate, steady distributing trade. Nearby eggs in small supply, and many of these are also arriving more or less frosted, with some lots badly damaged. Prices range widely, according to the condition of the stock. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 65c; extra firsts, 63@64c; firsts, 61@62c; seconds and moderately frosted, 55@60c; thirds and poorer and seriously frozen, 32@54c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 48c; firsts, 42@42½c; seconds, 39@41c; lower grades, 34@38c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 30@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 73@75c; ordinary to good, 65@72c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 65@72c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, whites, pullets, 58@65c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 60@68c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 65@66c; gathered, brown and mixed colors, 60@65c. Nearby eggs showing material loss from freezing sell lower as to extent of damage.

Foreign Merchant Banking

This bank handles collections, letters of credit, transfers of money and all other banking matters in connection with imports and exports for countries where it is represented. Its branches and agencies are equipped to transact all lines of local business in their respective localities.

Agents and correspondents in Venezuela, Nicaragua, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, Salvador and Guatemala.

MERCANTILE BANK of the AMERICAS, Inc.

Incorporated 1915 *Capital and Surplus, $3,125,000*
NEW YORK OFFICE: PARIS OFFICE:
38 Pine Street. 11 Boulevard Haussmann

An American Bank for Foreign Trade

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Russian Gov't Internal 5½s 1926

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & Woodward

Telephone 3109 Rector

71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

C. C. Kerr & Co.

2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

S. S. Kresge
Poole Engineering

Keyes, Haviland & Co.

Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

A Bond House of Service

Send for letter S-2 describing our special service department, which watches the equity behind our clients' bonds.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.

111 Broadway New York

SAVINGS BANKS.

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

An American Corporation, chartered by the State of New York, 1859.
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1918, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.

MONEY IN SAVINGS BANKS and all other property of subjects of Austria-Hungary and of Germany, who reside in the United States, has been officially declared inviolable and is not liable to seizure by the Government of the United States.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on Jan. 1, 1918, at the rate of **4** %PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.

Accounts can be opened by mail.

Booklet "Banking by Mail," sent free.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE.

Union Dime Savings Bank
40th Street and 6th Avenue.

An Interest Dividend (117th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, credited January 1, 1918, and payable on and after Thursday, January 17, 1918, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before January 10, 1918, draws interest from January 1, 1918.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1917, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

American Savings Bank
115 WEST 42D ST.
(Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)

Hours 9 to 4; also Mondays 6 to 8 P. M.
Dividend at rate of 3½% per annum.
Deposits to Jan. 10th, 1918, draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.

WM. M. CAMPBELL, Pres.
JOHN V. IRWIN, Sec.
WM. M. HAZELTON, Treas.

CHANGE DESIRED BY SECRETARY-TREASURER AND GENERAL MANAGER for three years of a 2 million dollar manufacturing concern, located in a Middle Western city. Will consider making change at once; prefers new, small concern; efficient in all up-to-date methods of organizing, manufacturing and sales promotion; have always produced desired results; will only consider high-class offer. G 110 Times.

36 Years Without Loss to any Investor

JANUARY 1, 1918, opened another chapter in the history of S. W. Straus & Co.—36 years without loss to any investor.

THIS record is especially significant in the light of recent events. It plainly means sound principles and cautious practice in the purchase of securities. It means thoroughness in safeguarding them. It means conscientious and careful service rendered to the investors who have bought them. These facts are self-evident.

6% January Investments

WE now offer, for January investment, a well-diversified variety of sound first mortgage serial bonds, maturing in two to ten years, in $1000 and $500 denominations, to net 6%. Each issue is secured by a specific property, in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago or some other large city. The fact that they are safeguarded under the *Straus Plan* and bear our recommendation is evidence of their soundness.

EVERY investor should post himself on the merits of these bonds and the unusual investment safeguards of the Straus Plan. Call or write for our new

January Circular No. A-147.

S. W. STRAUS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1882. INCORPORATED

150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA DETROIT SAN FRANCISCO
MINNEAPOLIS DAYTON KANSAS CITY

ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY

9 and 11 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Offer to Importers and Investors

RUSSIAN ROUBLE CURRENCY

considerably lower than exchange for immediate or future delivery in New York

Rates quoted upon request

DIVIDENDS.

American Beet Sugar Company.
FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF DIVIDEND ON COMMON STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the fourth installment, amounting to Two ($2.00) Dollars per share, of the dividend of Eight ($8.00) Dollars per share, declared February 2nd, 1917, on the Common Stock of the American Beet Sugar Company, is payable on January 31st, 1918, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 12th, 1918.

Cheques will be mailed.

C. C. DUPRAT, Treasurer.

THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
Distribution No. 63.

Amount, $122,000.00.
Total amount to date, $5,807,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a distribution of ten (10) cents per share has been ordered from funds received from the sale of ore reserves acquired prior to March 1st, 1913, upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.

Payable January 10th, 1918, to stockholders of record December 31, 1917.

By Order of Board of Directors.

ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

January 3, 1918.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on or after January 4, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 3, 1918.

O. H. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Five Per Cent. Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The semi-annual installments of interest on Seaboard Air Line Railway Adjustment Bonds amounting to 2½% ($25.00) represented by Coupons Nos. 31 and 32, for $12.50 each, will be paid on and after February 1, 1918, at the office of Messrs. Blair & Co., No. 24 Broad Street, New York.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.
by D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary.

New York, December 21, 1917.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Four Per Cent Collateral Trust Bond

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1918, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.
1,790 Broadway, New York,
January 3, 1918.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared from its net profits a quarterly dividend of Two per cent. (2%) on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, January 15th, 1918, payable, without closing of the Transfer Books, January 31st, 1918.

W. G. PARSONS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Electrical Utilities Corporation,
71 Broadway, New York.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 31.

The quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the ELECTRICAL UTILITIES CORPORATION for the quarter ending December 31, 1917, has been declared, payable January 15, 1918, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business January 5, 1918.

C. M. HAMILTON, Secretary.

REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dividend No. 30.
November 26th, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3% on the capital stock of the Company, payable January 15th, 1918, out of the earnings for the fiscal year to stockholders of record at the close of business 12 M. Saturday, January 5th, 1918.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS HARPER, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
No. 111 Fifth Avenue.
New York, January 2, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of registered 5% gold bonds of The American Tobacco Company will close at 3 P. M. January 15, 1918, for the payment of interest due February 1, 1918, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2, 1918.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.
New York, Dec. 27, 1917.

A dividend of five (5%) per cent. was this day declared on the capital stock of this company, payable Jan. 21, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 5, 1918.

ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Plaintiff, against ENRIQUE GALLARDO, Defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 19, 1917.

LOUIS H. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To ENRIQUE GALLARDO, Esq.,

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice Edward J. Gavegan, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of January, 1918, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in his office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated, New York, January 3d, 1918.

Yours, etc.,

LOUIS H. PORTER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

American Chicle
By-Products Coke
D. L. & W. Coal
Freeport Texas Sulphur
Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.
Semet Solvay

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & Woodward
Telephone 3109 Rector.
71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

Bought—Sold—Quoted

American Brass
Bond & Mortgage Guar.
Manhattan Elec. Supply Com. & Pfd.
Marlin Arms Stock & 6% Notes
New York Shipbuilding
National Surety
Niles-Bement-Pond
Republic Motor Truck Com. & Pfd.
Standard Screw

GWYNNE BROS
Private Wire to Hartford
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

SPECIALIST IN

S. O. New York
S. O. New Jersey
S. O. Indiana
Prairie Oil & Gas
Ohio Oil Co.
Midwest Refining

Wm. McDermott
30 Broad St., New York City
Phones Broad 233-234-3808-3809

Connecticut Brass
& Manufacturing
Corporation
Common Stock

Bought—Sold—Quoted

E. BUNGE & C.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

J.K.Rice,Jr.& Co. Buy & Sell

American Stores Pfd.
Acme Tea Com. & Pfd.
Brooklyn Telegraph & Mess.
Central Petroleum Pfd.
Fidelity Phenix Ins.
Federal Sugar Com.
Guaranty Trust
German-American Insurance
Ingersoll Rand
Kirby Lumber Pfd.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Old Dominion S. S.
Singer Mfg.
Thompson-Starrett Com. & Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
50 Atlas Powder	100 J. I. Case Pfd.
50 Du Pont Powder	5 N.Y. & Queens Gas 5s
50 FordMotor of Canada	25 Republic Motor Truck
50 Hercules Powder	50 Rep. Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
100 Scripps-Booth	25 Un. N.J. R.R. & Canal

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
Real Estate Tr. Bldg. Equitable Building
Tel. Walnut 2500 Tel. Rector 5354

Russian Ruble 5½s
(Apr. & Oct.)—(Feb. & Aug.)
Italian Gov't 5s
(1916 & 1917 Issues)
BOUGHT AND SOLD

DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Emerson-Brantingham
United Light & Railways
American Light & Traction
National Bank of Commerce
Bordens Condensed Milk Com.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

WANTED
Kirby Lumber Co.
Preferred Stock
FOSTER & LOUNSBERY
24 BROAD STREET. NEW YORK

Kirby Lumber

William C. Orton
Specialist Reorganization Securities.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 7160-1-2 Broad

AMER. LT. & TRACT. COM. & PFD.
CITIES SERVICE COM. & PFD.
PACIFIC GAS & ELEC. COM. & PFD.
STANDARD GAS & EL. COM. & PFD.

H.F. McConnell & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John. New York

Kirby Lumber
Babcock & Wilcox
Singer Mfg.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

American Stores Pfd.
Edmunds & Jones
Jones Bros. Tea
Marlin Arms Stock & Notes

Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

American Graphophone
Central Aguirre Sugar
Empire Steel Com.

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97
2s, coupon, 1930	..	97½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, '38, reg.	96	97
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, Panama, '61, reg.	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	94½	94¾	93¾
4½s June, 1965	94	95	93¾
4½s Mar., 1963	94	95	93¾
4½s Nov., 1957	94¼	95¼	94½
4½s May, 1957	94¼	95½	94¼
4¼s April, 1966	88	90	87½
4¼s Mar., 1960-30	88	92	88
4¼s Mar., 1964	88	90	87½
4¼s Mar., 1962	88	89	87½
4¼s Sept., 1960	88	89	87¼
4s May, 1959	85	88	85
4s Nov., 1958	85	88	85
4s May, 1957	85	88	85
4s Nov., 1956	84	86	83
4s Nov., 1955	84	86	83
4s Nov., 1936	88	90	88
4s May, 1919	98½	..	98¼
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99
3½s Nov., 1954	..	80	..
3½s May, 1954	77	80	77
3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	5.00	4.75	4.90
4½s 1924-1931	5.00	4.75	4.90
4¼s 1921-1923	5.00	4.75	4.90
4¼s April, 1920	5.00	4.75	4.90
4¼s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
3½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	4.90
3½s 1930-1939	5.00	4.75	4.90
3½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.70	4.90
3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.60	4.90
3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	4.90
3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	4.85
3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	4.85

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

In the final trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange profit taking in volume brought about general reactions in prices, but the undertone still seemed to be good. During the greater part of the day strength dominated the market. The railroad shares again had attention directed to them in the market, with such leading stocks as Reading, Union Pacific, and New York Central recording substantial advances.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chalm.	20¾	19	20¾
260	Am. B. Sug.	76¾	73⅞	75½
850	Am. Can....	41½	39½	40
160	Am. C. & F.	72⅝	71⅝	72⅞
50	Am. Cot. Oil.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
40	Am. H. & L.	13½	13½	13½
100	Do pf......	54¼	52⅛	54¼
60	Am. Linseed	28⅝	28	28
250	Am. Loco...	58½	56⅞	57
50	Am. Su. Tob.	63⅝	63	63⅝
610	Am. S. & R.	82	79⅝	79⅞
50	Am. T. & T.	105⅛	105½	105½
30	Am. Zinc....	16⅛	15¾	16⅛
2,510	Anac. Cop..	63⅛	62½	62⅝
170	A., T. & S.F..	87⅛	85½	86
1,380	Bald. Loco..	62⅛	59[illegible]	59⅞
320	Balt. & Ohio	53⅝	51⅞	52½
5,310	Beth. St'l B.	81¼	79½	80⅞
50	B'klyn R. T.	47¾	45	45
110	Butte & Sup.	21¼	19½	20½
20	Cal. Petrol...	14½	14½	14½
100	Can. Pacific.	141⅝	140	140⅝
570	Cent. Leather	69	65¾	66¼
260	Ches. & Ohio	52½	51	52
280	C., M. & St.P.	47½	46¼	46¼
20	Do pf.......	78½	78⅛	78½
140	C., R.I. & P..	22⅝	21	21¼
15	Chile Copper	17⅛	16¾	16¾
260	Col. F. & I..	39	37⅞	39
10	Colum. Gas.	38¾	38¾	38¾
1,810	Corn Prod...	34	32¼	32½
1,639	Crucible St'l	58⅞	56¼	56¾
940	CubaCaneSu.	33⅝	31	31¾
730	Dis. Secur..	36⅝	34¾	36
970	Erie	16⅞	16	16½
190	Do 1st pf..	28⅛	26⅞	26⅞
390	Gen. Motors.	117¼	112½	114¼
40	GoodrichRub.	39½	39⅜	39½
10	Gt. Nor. pf..	91¼	90½	90½
300	Gt. Nor. Ore	29	27	28⅛
10	Gulf St. St'l	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
240	Inspir. Cop..	47⅞	46¾	47
680	Int. Mer. M.	23¾	22½	22¾
2,620	Do pf......	87½	84⅝	84⅝
230	Int. Nickel..	31	29½	31
170	Int. Paper...	30	29⅝	29⅝
410	Kenne. Cop..	33¼	32½	32⅞
130	Lack. Steel.	80¼	79⅛	80¼
10	Lehigh Val..	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
50	Max. Motor.	27⅛	26¾	27⅛
810	Mex. Petrol.	84⅝	81½	82½
10	Miami Cop..	30¼	30¼	30¼
770	Midvale Steel	45⅝	45⅛	46¼
600	Mo. Pacific..	24½	23⅞	23¾
10	Nev. Con. C.	19	19	19
360	N. Y. Cent..	73¼	71½	72¼
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	32½	32	32
20	Nor. Pacific.	88	87⅞	87¾
70	Ohio C. Gas.	39¾	38⅛	38⅞
230	Pennsylvania	47⅛	46	46¾
40	Ry. St'l Spgs.	48½	48⅝	48⅝
270	Ray Con. C.	24	23½	23½
7,960	Reading	76	72¾	74½
450	Rep. I. & S.	82¼	79⅛	79⅛
50	Sinclair Oil..	31¼	30½	31¼
30	Shat.-Ariz...	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
330	So. Pacific..	85	84¼	84½
420	So. Railway.	24¼	23⅞	24⅛
900	Studebaker..	53½	51	51
80	Tenn. Cop...	13½	13¼	13¼
240	Tob. Prod...	53¼	50⅛	52
2,740	Union Pac..	117⅞	113¾	115¼
80	Un. Cig. St.	95	94¼	94¼
370	U. S. Ind. A.	124	120	120
190	U. S. Rubber	54⅝	53¼	53¼
51,705	U. S. Steel..	97⅞	94⅝	95⅝
510	Utah Copper	83½	81¾	81¾
430	Westing. El.	43⅞	41¼	41[illegible]
900	Willys-Over.	21⅞	20⅝	2[illegible]
	BONDS.			
$2,000	Liberty 3½s.	98.76	98.[illegible]	98.[illegible]
1,050	Do 4s.....	97.26	97.[illegible]	97.26
1,600	Do 2d 4s..	9[illegible].98	96.98	96.98
	MINING STOCKS.			
1,500	Atlanta....	.0[illegible]	.08½	.08½
300	Cons. Va..	.1[illegible]	.18	.18
700	Florence...	.1[illegible]	.11	.12
600	Gold. Con.	.4[illegible]	.43	.43
300	Iron Blos.	.60	[illegible]	.60
1,000	Kewanas..	.07½	.06½	.06½
600	Res. Eula.	.09	.0[illegible]	.09
400	Ton. Ext..	1.50	[illegible]	1.50
500	Wilbert ...	.17[illegible]	[illegible]	.17½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	18	17½
Atlantic Refining	925	950	940
Borne-Scrymser	450	500	450
Buckeye Pipe Line	95	98	98
Chesebrough Mfg.	325	350	325
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	450	475	450
Crescent Pipe Line	32	36	32
Cumberland P. L.	125	135	125
Eureka Pipe Line	195	205	195
Galena Signal Oil	140	145	140
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	125	135	125
Illinois Pipe Line	190	195	195
Indiana Pipe Line	94	97	95
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¼	13¾	13¼
National Transit	12½	13½	12
N. Y. Transit	180	190	180
Northern Pipe L.	97	100	95
Ohio Oil	304	308	305
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	40	45	40
Prairie Oil & Gas	420	430	425
Prairie Pipe Line	255	260	260
Solar Refining	300	320	300
Southern Pipe L.	175	185	175
South. Penn. Oil	285	295	295
S. W. Penn	95	105	95
Stand. Oil of Cal.	225	230	227
Stand. Oil of Ind.	600	615	605
Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	470	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	310	325	315
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	525	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	525	5[illegible]0	530
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	255	260	260
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	450	425
Swan & Finch	95	105	95
Union Tank	85	89	86
Vacuum Oil	350	355	345
Washington Oil	26	30	26

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
165	Alabama Co.	52	51	52
50	Atlantic Pet.	3¾	3¾	3¾
70	Balt. Tube.	80	80	80
26	Con. Coal.	93	91	93
195	Con. Power.	95	94½	94½
4,048	Cosden	8¼	8	8¼
100	Do pf.......	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Davison Ch.	30⅜	30½	30½
110	Elkhorn	22¼	22½	22½
1,980	Houston Oil	45	41	44½
100	Do pf.....	66	63½	66
10	Monog. V. T	15¾	15¾	15¾
66	Penn. W. P.	60½	60	60
372	United Ry..	23½	23¼	23¼
1,225	W., B. & A.	25⅜	24⅝	25⅜
100	Wayland ...	3¼	3¼	3¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Atl. C. L. 4s	75	75	75
1,000	Balt. S. P. 4½s	93	93	93
1,000	Con. Coal 6s	99	99	99
1,600	Elkhorn 5s..	99¼	99¼	99¼
3,000	Ga. Pac. 6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼
$7,500	Houston Oil ctfs.	88	88	88
2,000	Un. Ry. inc.	56	55½	56
9,000	Un. Ry. 4s..	73¾	73½	73½
4,000	W., B. & A. 4s.	80	80	80

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,350	Am. Zinc....	17¼	14⅝	16
10	Do pf.	43	43	43
155	Adventure ..	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Ahmeek	83	80½	83
150	Alaska Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
215	Allouez	53	51	51⅜
105	Anaconda ..	63⅝	62⅝	63
415	Arizona Com.	12⅛	12	12
315	Butte-Balak.	40c	30c	40c
410	Cal. & Ariz.	63	64	64
21	Cal. & Hec..	450	450	450
20	Centennial...	14	14	14
285	Copper Rge.	48⅝	47¾	47⅞
2,285	Davis-Daly..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
565	East Butte..	10½	10¼	10½
10	Hancock	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
50	Indiana	1	1	1
10	Island Creek	55	55	55
10	Do pf.	81	81	81
170	Isle Royale..	26	25	25
125	Kerr Lake...	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Keweenaw ..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Lake	7½	7	7¼
20	La Salle ...	2½	2½	2½
100	Mason Val..	5½	5½	5½
115	Mass Cop...	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
75	Mayfl.-O. C.	1½	1⅜	1½
500	Mohawk	65¾	64½	65¾
5	Nevada Con.	19	19	19
10	New Idria...	13½	13½	13½
40	New River..	19	19	19
1,030	Nor. Butte..	16½	15	15½
600	North Lake.	60c	60c	60c
197	Old Domin...	45½	44	45½
70	Osceola	62	60	61
855	Pond Creek..	18⅞	18½	18⅞
60	Quincy	73	70½	73
190	Shannon ...	5⅝	5½	5⅝
100	South Lake..	2	2	2
10	St. Mary's L.	57	56	56
105	Sup. Copper.	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,495	Sup. & Bos.	3⅞	3¼	3½
250	Trinity	4	3⅞	4
100	U. S. Smelt.	47½	46½	46½
120	U. S. Sm. pf.	46	45	45½
400	Utah Apex...	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
310	Utah Con....	11⅜	10½	10½
70	Utah Copper	83⅛	82⅝	83½
100	Utah Metal.	2⅝	2½	2½
250	Victoria	3	2⅞	3
5	Winona	2	2	2
145	Wolverine ..	36	34½	35½

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
33	Bost. & Alb.	129	128	128
775	Bost. Elev..	42½	40½	40½
4	Bos. & Low.	99	99	99
65	Bos. & Me..	24	23½	23¼
27	Fitchburg pf.	65	65	65
35	Me. Cent....	84¼	84	84¼
75	Mass. Elec..	2½	2¼	2½
12	Do pf. ...	14¼	12¼	12¼
150	N. Y., N. H. & H.	32¾	31¼	32
3	Nor. & W. pf.	95	95	95
5	Old Colony.	98	98	98
146	West End...	43⅝	40	40

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Ag. Ch.	80	80	80
5	Do pf. ...	91	91	91
60	Amoskeag ..	63	63	63
10	Am. Sugar..	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5	Do pf. ...	109	109	109
448	Am. T. & T.	106¼	104½	105⅝
35	Am. Wool. pf.	90¼	90	90
310	A., G. & W. I.	103½	101	101⅛
105	Cub. Port. C.	12⅛	12¼	12¼
295	E. Bos. Ld.	4½	4¼	4¼
95	Edison	15[illegible]	148	149
12	Gen. Elec...	136	132⅝	132⅝
10	Int. Port. C.	5⅝	5½	5⅝
10	Do pf. ...	13	13	13
10	Mass. Gas...	81½	81½	81½
18	Do pf. ...	70	68	70
2	McEl. 1st pf.	92½	92½	92½
30	Mergenthal..	120	117	120
101	N. E. Tel..	100	98½	100
155	Pun. A. Sug.	32	29	32
207	Swift	127⅝	125¼	127⅜
10	Torrington..	50	50	50
20	Unit. Drug..	70	70	70
100	Do 1st pf..	48	48	48
292	Unit. Fruit..	121¼	119¼	120¼
645	Unit. Shoe...	44¼	43½	43½
20	Do pf. ...	25¼	25¼	25¼
1,395	Ventura	5½	5⅜	5½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	Miss. R. P. 5s	67½	67½	67½
1,000	Swift 5s	93	93	93
1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	82½	82½	82½
1,000	Do 5s	89	89	89
$4,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	77	76¼	76½
15,000	U. S. Lib. 3½s.	98.60	98.20	98.20
12,000	U. S. L. 4s, '42	97	96.10	96.20
57,000	U. S. L. 4s, '47.	97.20	96.20	96.60

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Ship...	90	89½	89½
290	Booth Fish..	20¼	20	20
425	C. C. & Conn..	2½	2	2
1,465	Do pf.....	17½	15	17
928	Ch. Pn. T...	51	47⅞	50
50	Ch. Rys., Ser. 2	10	10	10
100	Cudahy	112	112	112
100	Com. Edison.	105	105	105
20	H., S. & M..	55	55	55
70	Hartman	43	43	43
20	Ill. Brick...	58	57¼	57¼
450	Lindsay Lt..	27	26	26½
5	M. Ward pf.	106	106	106
125	Pub. Service	74½	74	74
184	People's Gas	44½	41⅝	43½
30	Qu. Oats pf.	95¼	95	95
1,045	Sears, Roeb.	150	146¼	146¼
793	Stew. Warn.	53¼	50	51⅜
575	Swift & Co..	128	126	127¼
3,334	Un. Carbide.	53	50½	51⅜
80	Un. Paperbd	16⅝	16	16⅝
175	Wilson	49	48¼	48⅝
30	Do pf.....	95	95	95
103	Midwest pf..	57	57	57

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	C. C. & C. 5s	54	54	54
4,000	Chi. Rys. Ser. B 5s.......	50	50	50
$1,000	M. E. Ry. 1st 4s	55	55	55
1,400	Liberty 3½s.	98.20	98.10	98.20
4,600	Do 4s.....	97.10	96.90	97.00

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
14	Am. Gas ...	83	83	83
20	Am. Milling.	9½	9½	9½
100	Cambria Iron	41½	41½	41½
40	Camb. Steel.	115	115	115
10	*Con. Trac., N. J	64½	64½	64½
310	Elec. Stor...	50	50	50
10	Gen. Asph...	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
75	Do pf	50	50	50
30	Hunt & B.T.	10	10	10
34	Ins. of N. A.	24½	24	24½
50	Keystone Tel.	9	9	9
4,485	Lake Super..	14	13	13¾
243	Lehigh Nav.	64	63¾	64
10	Lehigh Val.	58	58	58
14	Minehill	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
15	Penn. Salt..	83¼	83	83
5	Phila. Co ..	27	27	27
20	Do cum. pf.	32	32	32
468	Phila. Elec.	26½	25⅞	26¼
3,373	Phila. R. T..	30	28⅝	29
7	Phila. Trac.	70	70	70
614	Tono. Belm't	3¼	3⅛	3¼
530	Union Trac..	42½	42	42
111	Unit. GasImp.	72	72	72
100	Warw'k Iron	8¼	8¼	8¼
250	Wm. Cramp.	80	80	80

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,100	City 4s '46.	96½	96½	96½
1,000	El. & Peo. 4s	72	72	72
4,000	L. Sup. inc. 5s	48	48	48
2,200	Lib. 3½s.....	98.50	98.00	98.50
3,750	Do 4s	97.10	96.82	97.00
1,000	Penn. Co. 4½s	91	91	91
$7,100	Phil. El. 1st 5s	94⅞	94	94⅞
10,000	Read. gen. 4s	84¼	84¼	84¼
1,000	Spanish-Am. Iron 6s	100	100	100
12,000	United Ry. Inv. 5s	60	60	60

*Ex dividend.

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
Aetna pf.	44	47	44
American Brass	223	227	220
Atlas Powder	142	150	140
Do pf.	94	98	94
Babcock & Wilcox	102	107	104
Bliss	325	400	325
Do pf.	75	83	75
Canadian Explos.	235	335	235
Do pf.	104	110	104
Can. Found's F.	140	150	140
Colt's Arms	60	63	60
Du Pont	235	248	235
Hercules	225	235	225
Do pf.	111	114	111
Niles-Bem't-Pond.	113	118	106
Scovill Mfg	410	450	425
Winchester Arms	700	..	700

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
American Cigar	85	95	85
Do pf.	85	93	85
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf.	100	106	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175
Do pf.	93	98	93
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	155	175	165
Do scrip	115	125	115
R. J. Reynolds	375	410	350
Do pf.	100	103	100

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
195	Cities Service	214	211	212	215
100	Cities Service pf.	69⅞	68½	69¼	69¾
40	Interstate Electric pf.	95	95	90	95

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	10	13
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	70
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	38	41
Am. Light & Traction	222	227
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	90	95
Am. Power & Light	45	50
Am. Power & Light pf.	70	75
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	63
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4¾	5½
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	11
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	60
Carolina Power & Light	25	29
Carolina P. & L. pf.	90	94
Colorado Power	22	23
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	75	80
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	33	36
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	63	66
Conn. Power pf.	85	90
Consumers' Power pf.	85	90
Dayton Power & L. pf.	75	80
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80
El Paso Electric	92	97
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92
Electric B. & S. pf.	88	92
Electric Properties	50	55
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	..	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	63
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	94	98
Interstate Electric	35	42
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	9	11
Miss. River Power pf.	33	36
Northern Ohio Electric	25	30
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	70
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	54	59
Northern States Pow.	60	62
Northern States Power.	85	88
Northern Texas Electric	49	52½
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	67	72
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	29	31
Pac. Gas & Elec. pf.	80	81
Pine Bluff 7% pf.	96	98
Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Puget S. T., L. & P.	10	12
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	[illegible]	45
Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf.	83	87
Republic Ry. & Light	21	23
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	52	55
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	60	65
Southern Cal. Edison	80	81
South. Cal. Edison pf.	93	97
Standard Gas & Elec.	5	7
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	19½	21
Tampa Electric	102⅛	..
Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	12
Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	80	84
U. G. Improvement	80	83½
United Light & Rys.	26	29
United L. & Rys. pf.	59	61
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	81	84
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	65
West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Western Power	8	10
Western Power pf.	38	41
Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s.	62	65
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92
Central P. & L. 1st 6s.	95	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	92	97½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	75
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	95
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100¼	101¼
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	85	90
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	96	100
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	92½
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	76
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	95
Int.-M. R., L. & P. 6s	96	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	90
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	..	99
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	66¾	67¾
Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	75	80
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	90	94
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s	85	91
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	99	101
Puget Sd. Tr. L. & P. 6s, 1919	97	98½
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	95½	96½
Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	92
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
U. S. R., R. & M. 6s, '25	1[illegible]1	113
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	73	78
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	93	98
Utah Securities 6s	85½	86½
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94	98
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	89	92
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Expl.	7½	7⅛	7⅛
120	‡ Do pf....	47	46	47
200	‡Air Reduc..	75¼	74½	74½
25	‡Can. C. & F.	20	20	20
125	‡ Do pf....	49	44	49
100	‡Carb. Steel.	77	77	77
2,200	‡Car L. & P..	2⅜	2⅛	2¼
400	Carwen Steel	9	8	9
1,900	‡Chal. Mot...	4⅝	3¼	4⅝
7,500	Chev. Motor.	118	107	110
140	‡Cit. Serv. old	215	212	214
300	‡ Do pf....	70	69¼	70
900	Curtiss Aero.	27	25	27
800	‡Elec. Gun...	⅜	5/16	⅜
510	Emer. Phon.	4	3¼	4
100	Ev.-Hea. Inc.	21	21	21
100	Hupp M. C..	2½	2½	2½
2,800	Int. Rubber.	10½	9	10
400	‡Int. Lube Ch.	2⅞	2½	2⅞
100	‡Int. Mang. C. (a pros.)..	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
400	‡Int. Motors 2d pf.......	16	14	16
100	Key. T. & R..	13½	13½	13½
900	Lake Tor. Bt.	3½	3¼	3⅜
1,000	Mar. of Am.	3½	3⅜	3½
9,000	‡Maxim Mu..	1	15/16	15/16
2,300	N. A. P. & P.	3	2¾	3
200	N. Y. Trans.	17	16⅞	17
600	‡Poca.-Logan Coal Co....	3⅜	3	3¼
57	A. O. Smith pf.	87	87	87
12,000	Smith M. T.	1½	1½	1½
2,000	Submar. Bt., v. t. ctfs..	14¼	13½	13½
100	‡U. S. L. & H..	1⅛	1½	1½
2,300	U. S. S'ship.	5¼	5	5¼
12,000	‡Un. Motors.	22½	20	21
200	World Film, v. t. ctfs..	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft ...	6½	6¼	6⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	A.-Am. Oil.	17½	17¼	17¼
200	Do rights..	3	3	3
100	Ohio Oil Co.	310	300	310
35	Prairie P. L.	263	258	258
50	Std. Oil, Cal.	230	225	225
93	Do, N. Y..	263	255	255

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	†‡Am. Oil...	22	22	22
6,800	†‡Am. V. Oil	8	6	8
1,300	‡Bar. O. & G.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
50,000	†‡B.-W. Oil.	28	27	27
6,000	‡Cosden & Co..	8½	7⅞	8
700	‡Crown Oil...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	Cum. P. & R.	1½	1⅜	1½
300	‡Elk B. Pet.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3,500	‡Esm. O. C.	[illegible]	¼	¼
1,800	‡Federal Oil.	3	2⅝	2⅞
1,200	‡Glenrock Oil	5	4½	5
3,500	‡Hanover O. & Ref....	5	4	5
6,000	‡Houston Oil	45½	39¾	43½
700	‡Humble G. C. O. & R.	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1,000	‡Inter. Pet.	13⅞	13½	13¾
6,100	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)..	[illegible]	⅛	⅛
5,000	‡Merrit O. C.	23⅛	21⅝	22
1,000	Metro. Pet.	½	½	½
5,000	†‡Midw. Oil.	100	96	98
500	‡Do pf....	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,750	‡Midw. Ref.	114	109	110
1,500	†Min. W. P.	1½	1½	1½
1,200	‡N. Y.-O. O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40,000	‡N. W. Oil.	70	37	67
6,000	†‡Okla. Oil..	4	3½	3¾
3,000	Okla. P. & R.	7¼	6⅞	7¼
9,500	†Omar O. & G.	40	35	40
100	‡P.-Am. Pet.	40	40	40
810	‡P.-Ky. Oil..	*5⅝	5⅜	5½
9,000	‡Red Rock Oil & Gas	1	⅞	1
6,500	‡Rice Oil...	¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	‡Sap. O. & R.	9	8¾	8⅞
200	Savoy Oil...	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
1,000	‡Seq. O. & R.	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,000	‡Sinc. G. C.	18	15	17
500	‡Un. W. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,300	†‡Victor Oil.	62	60	61
500	‡Do n. stk.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,675	Alaska-Brit. Col. Metals	[illegible]	½	[illegible]
1,000	†‡Atlanta ..	9	9	9
2,300	Big Ledge...	1¼	1⅛	1¼
10,000	†Bos. & Mon.	50	46	50
1,500	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7⅝	7	7½
3,600	Butte Det ...	¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,700	†‡Caledonia..	47	45	47
4,500	‡Cal. & Jer..	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2,000	Canada Cop.	2⅛	2	2⅛
3,600	†Cashboy ...	4½	4½	4½
200	‡Coco River.	2½	2⅜	2½
2,500	Con. Copper.	7	6⅝	6⅝
800	‡Con.-H'st'd.	28	28	28
1,150	‡Copper Val.	1⅛	1	1⅛
7,000	Cresson Con.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
2,300	‡Emma Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000	†‡Fortu. Con.	40	40	40
2,075	‡Gibson Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5,000	‡Globe Dom..	⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
650	†Goldfd Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	‡GreenMonst.	⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000	†‡Int. Mines.	14	14	14
7,000	‡Jer. Verde (a pros.)...	⅝	⅝	[illegible]
1,500	†‡Jim Butler	80	78	79
2,200	‡Kirk. Porph.	50	50	50
500	‡LavelleGold	1	1	1
1,000	La. Con	½	½	½
1,200	‡MagmaChief	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	Magma Cop.	42	39	41
3,500	†Marsh Min.	8	5⅝	8
2,000	Mason Val..	5⅞	5½	5¾
1,000	‡Monster Ch.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	†‡Moth. Lode	27	27	27
5,000	†‡Nat. Leas.	6	5	6
8,500	†‡Nat. Z. & L.	28	26	28
2,400	†‡Nev. Op. M.	20	18	20
3,200	‡New Corn..	17	16½	17
100	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. M. Co.	13½	13½	13½
900	Nip. Mines..	8⅝	8	8¼
500	‡Nixon Nev.	1	1	1
1,800	†‡Pole S. Cp.	22	20	22
2,000	†‡Prov. Min.	45	44	45
3,000	‡Rawley M..	2	1½	1½
200	‡Ray Her. M.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
600	†Rex Con. M.	10½	10½	10½
6,500	†Roch. Min.	*31	29	29
600	Seneca Cop..	8	7½	8
2,500	Sil. Kg. of Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Sil. Kg. Cons. of Utah...	3¼	3¼	3¼
3,500	†‡St. N. Zinc	6½	6	6
200	Std. Sil.-Lead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
700	Stewart	¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	‡Success M..	9	9	9
2,550	Ton. Exten..	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
100	Ton. Mining	4	4	4
500	Tri-Bullion...	¼	[illegible]	¼
2,500	†‡Troy-Ariz.	15	14	15
250	Un. Eastern.	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	Unity G. M.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,000	†‡Utica Min.	11	11	11
3,500	†W. E. Con..	69	66	68

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	‡Can. Gov. 5s	95¼	95⅛	95¼
3,000	Gen. E. rts...	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
35,000	‡Gen. E. 6s 2-yr. nts, '19	99½	99⅛	99½
5,000	‡ Do 6s, nts. 1920	99	98⅞	98⅞
$10,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s.	46	41	43
10,000	‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	53	50	53

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.
Am.-B. Mfg..	2	6	2	6
Do pf......	25	35	25	35
Am. Writ. P.	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Am. Tin. & T	⅝	⅞	½	⅞
Br.-Am. Tob., coupon	16½	17½	16½	17½
Br.-Am. Tob., registered ..	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝
Butter.-Jud...	42	45	42	45
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	50	..	50
Charcoal Iron	6⅝	7¼	6⅝	7¼
Char. Iron pf.	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6¼
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	50	75
Cramp Shipb.	69	72	69	72
East. Steam'p	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
Free. Texas..	39	41	39	41
Hall Signal..	3	4	3	4
Do pf......	10	20	10	20
Hav. Tob. pf.	2	5	2	5
Havana Tob.	½	1	½	1
Holly Sugar..	35	45	35	45
Do pf......	93	95	93	95
Int. Motors..	10	14	10	14
I. Tr. Cp. pf..	55	75	55	75
K. T. & R. pf	11⅛	13⅛	11⅛	13⅛
Kresge	63	65	63	65
Do pf......	95	105	95	105
Lake T. Boat, 1st pf.	3	6	3	6
L. Val. C. S..	73	78	73	78
Lima Loco...	44	50	44	50
Lukens Steel.	40	45	40	45
Do 1st pf...	101	105	101	105
Man. Transit.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marlin Arms.	79	85	79	85
Mitchell Mot.	35	40	35	40
N. Y. Ship...	33	38	33	38
Peer. T. & M.	12	13½	12	13½
Poole E. & M	50	60	50	60

INDUSTRIALS. Continued.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.
Pruden. Pict..	5½	6	5½	6
Rep. Truck..	42	45	42	45
St. Jos. Lead.	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
St. L., R. M. & P.	30	35	30	35
Smith, (A. O.)	10	30	10	30
Std. Motors...	9	10	9	10
Todd Ship...	75	78	75	78
Triangle Film	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1
Un. Zinc Sm..	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
OIL STOCKS.				
Allen Oil	⅝	[illegible]	⅝	[illegible]
Beth. O. & G.	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
Cos. & Co. pf	3¾	4	3¾	4
Elkland	⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friar Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hous. Oil pf..	65	72	65	72
Island O. & T	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Lost City Oil	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Okla. Oil pf..	13	15	13	15
Pa.-O. O. & G	12	12½	12	12½
Pierce Oil....	10⅞	11⅛	11	11⅛
Pa. Gasoline..	⅝	[illegible]	⅝	[illegible]
Sec. P. & Ref	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
Somerset Oil.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stanton Oil...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Pet...	15	20	15	20
Vac. G. & O..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ventura Con..	5	5½	5	5½
Way. O. & G.	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
MINING STOCKS.				
Acme Cop. H.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Booth	3	5	3	5
Cerro Gordo..	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Jer.-Presc't..	2⅝	3¼	2⅝	3¼
Jumbo Ext...	14	16	14	15
McK.-Dar....	55	60	55	60
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	70	74	70	74

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The Franklin Society, operating since 1888 under the N. Y. Banking Law, announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's

58th Consecutive Dividend

Even a dollar starts an account.
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 10 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings.
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4½ PER CENT

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Boston, Mass., November 13, 1917.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "SUFFOLK", ISSUED BY COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) par value first mortgage 6% bonds on the steamer "Suffolk", dated August 1, 1911, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on February 1, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 81 to 200 inclusive, maturing from February 1, 1918, to August 1, 1922.

The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on February 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to February 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry the coupons due February 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on February 1, 1918.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
By John G. Crowley, Treas.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,259.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 3, 1918.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST LIEN 15-YEAR 5% SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF CENTRAL ARKANSAS RAILWAY & LIGHT CORPORATION, DUE MARCH 1ST, 1928:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned company, under the mortgage from said company to Columbia Trust Company, formerly Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company as Trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund to the extent of Forty-six thousand nine hundred eight dollars and sixty-eight cents, ($46,908.68,) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before January 31st, 1918, at 3 P. M., in accordance with the terms of said mortgage.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on February 1st, 1918, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice President.
Dated, New York, January 2nd, 1918.

TO THE HOLDERS OF GENERAL MORTGAGE 5% GOLD SINKING FUND BONDS OF MOUNTAIN HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY DUE JANUARY 1st, 1938:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned company, under the mortgage from said company to Columbia Trust Company, formerly Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company as Trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund, to the extent of Eight Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Dollars ($8,950) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before **January 24th, 1918, at 3 P. M.,** in accordance with the terms of said mortgage.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on January 25th, 1918, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.
Dated, New York, January 2nd, 1918.

AUBURN GAS COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under First Mortgage of Auburn Gas Company, dated January 1st, 1902, invites proposals for the sale to it of Five Per Cent. Bonds secured thereby sufficient to use the sum of Nine Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirteen Dollars and Seventy-eight Cents ($9,913.78), at a price not to exceed that at which they will, if held until maturity, yield an interest return of at least 3½% per annum. Bids will be received up to 3 o'clock P. M. on January 18, 1918. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Company, Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated, January 2, 1918.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. G. CRAWFORD, President.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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The Company has been designated as Depositary of Public Moneys both in New York and Paris by the United States Treasury Department.

To Holders of Bonds of the United Traction Company of Pittsburgh

Notice has been given by the Pittsburgh Railways Company that funds will not be provided to meet the interest due January 1, 1918, under the mortgage dated July 9, 1897, given by the United Traction Company of Pittsburgh to the Maryland Trust Company, of Baltimore, to secure an issue of $10,000,000 five per cent. bonds maturing July 1, 1997.

Defaults in interest payments due January 1, 1918, have also been announced in the case of other mortgage bonds of railway companies embraced in the Philadelphia Company system.

These defaults indicate nothing short of a reorganization of the Philadelphia Company's entire street railway system. In such reorganization every holder of any of the above securities has a direct interest and concern.

Although many years have elapsed since bonds of the United Traction Company of Pittsburgh were originally marketed, and although the management of this property has long been the exclusive responsibility of the Philadelphia Company, yet a portion of the Bonds of the United Traction Company of Pittsburgh were in the first instance sold through the undersigned banking houses. This circumstance has led us to determine upon prompt and effective action in an effort to do all that we reasonably can do to insure the protection of the interests of the holders of these bonds. The protection of any one set of bondholders will necessarily involve consideration of the interests of all the holders of bonds in default.

Accordingly, at our request, the following have agreed to become members of a Protective Committee to conserve the interests of holders not only of the bonds of the United Traction Company of Pittsburgh, but of all bonds affected by the defaults.

Thomas S. Gates, Chairman
B. Howell Griswold, Jr.
J. R. McAllister
J. H. Mason
C. S. W. Packard
A. C. Robinson
George H. Frazier

Immediate notice will be given by the committee of the name and address of the Depositaries. All holders of bonds are advised to deposit their bonds promptly in accordance with such notice.

In the meanwhile we advise bondholders not to accept any offer which may be made from any source to cash dishonored coupons. If such an offer were to be generally accepted, two consequences would follow: First, control of the situation would thereby be vested, at least for the present, in the purchase of the coupons. Second, it might ultimately develop that by selling his coupons the bondholder had sacrificed a part of his principal because the terms of many of the mortgages are such that money thus advanced to purchase coupons would be collectible out of the proceeds of any foreclosure sale in priority to the principal of the bonds.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ALEX. BROWN & SONS

January 2, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 4, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 5th, 1918, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 9, 1918.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

Central Trust Company of New York.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York for the election of six trustees of said Company of the class of 1921, and three inspectors of the next succeeding election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 10th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

M. FERGUSON, Secretary.
December 28, 1917.

The MARKET and FULTON NATIONAL BANK

New York, December 27, 1917.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 6, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

New York, December 20th, 1917.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of John Nemeth State Bank of the City of New York for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for any other business proper to come before said meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock noon, at the Banking Room, 1,597 Second Av., New York City.

KARL SCHENK, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK.

December 26th, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, 4th Avenue and 23d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City and State, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

A. C. CORBY, Cashier.

NEW YORK, January 3, 1918.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Hanover Safe Deposit Company will be held at 5 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 15, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

HERBERT T. MAGRUDER,
Assistant Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 24th, 1917.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 & 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

New York, December 9, 1917.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its Banking House, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

OWEN E. PAYNTER,
Cashier

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 29, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC., will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 132 West 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. T. KOCH, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK

130 EAST 15TH STREET

January 2, 1918

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of DEMPSEY OIL ENGINE CORPORATION, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the principal office of the Company, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., on the FOURTEENTH day of JANUARY, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including the election of a Board of Directors to hold office for the ensuing year.

Dated JANUARY 3, 1918.
THEODORE THURNAU,
Secretary.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, namely: for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
Dated New York, Jan. 4, 1918.

ELEMCO REALTY COMPANY, INC.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Friday, January 18th, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing three Directors to serve for the term of one year, and also two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next Annual Election; and of approving all action taken by the Board of Directors since the last meeting, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

ALBERT L. NEUMANN, Secretary.

WEST SIDE BANK.

New York, Dec. 24th, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the West Side Bank will be held at its banking rooms at No. 481 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr., Cashier.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY.

New York, December 29th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Columbia Trust Company for the election of a Board of Directors and two Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Broadway, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 16th day of January, 1918. The polls will be open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LION BREWERY OF NEW YORK CITY will be held at the office of said corporation on the 21st day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January 3rd, 1918.
FREDERICK E. GRANT, Secretary.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one package of aigrettes and one tin box containing aigrettes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 14, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 27, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Altar Guild of The City Mission Society of New York, Inc.

A Special Meeting of the members of The Altar Guild of the City Mission Society of New York, Inc., is called to be held on Thursday, January 10th, 1918, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at St. Thomas' Parish House, No. 1 West 53rd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the following matters which will be presented to the meeting:

1. Changing the name of the corporation to "THE NEW YORK ALTAR GUILD."

2. Changing the objects of the corporation, as set forth in the paragraph marked "1" in the Certificate of Incorporation, so that said objects shall read as follows:

"To care for the altars and other furnishings of the cathedrals, churches, chapels, missions and other ecclesiastical edifices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in its dioceses of New York, Long Island, and elsewhere, and, in connection therewith, to purchase, to acquire by gift or otherwise and to hold, sell, lease, mortgage and convey both real and personal property within the State of New York and elsewhere, and to use, manage and improve the same, as may be necessary for or advantageous in the carrying out of its said purposes and as may be permitted by law."

3. For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated December 26th, 1917.
JULIA N. WEST, President.
MAUD S. SWORDS, Recording Secretary.

THE BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD CO.
To the Stockholders of The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 1209, at number 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to determine whether the number of its directors shall be reduced; and that the annual meeting of said stockholders will be held at the said office of the Company on the 17th day of January, 1918, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the revised By-Laws adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company will be submitted for the action of the stockholders, and directors and inspectors of election will be elected, and such other business transacted as may be brought before the meeting.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
Dated New York, Jan. 4th, 1918.

ESTABLISHED 1784

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, December 8th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at its banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

To the Stockholders of THE STANDARD SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Standard Safe Deposit Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company at 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 15, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 noon.

JOSEPH M. CUNNINGHAM,
Secretary.

New York, December 28th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Bank of the City of New York for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for any other business proper to come before said meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock noon, at the Banking Room, 190 Bowery, New York City.

JOHN BURCKHARDT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the North Beach Land and Improvement Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, New York, at 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, January 17th, 1918.

W. V. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BANK.

New York, December 27, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held in the banking house, 49-51 West 33rd Street, on Tuesday, the eighth day of January, 1918, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against MAURICE MANDELBAUM and others, Defendants.

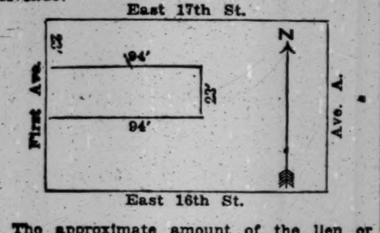
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and known and distinguished by the number one hundred and eighty-eight upon a map showing the subdivision of block number five into lots and the numbers of the lots in said block number five as laid down upon a map made by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, dated October, 1829, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and numbered two hundred and ten. The above mentioned map of the subdivision and numbers of the lots in said block number five is also drawn by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, and dated April 6, 1844, and signed by Thomas Addis Emmett, Master in Chancery, and filed in the office of the Register of said City and County of New York, and which said lot number one hundred and eighty-eight is situate on the easterly side of First Avenue and bounded, westerly in front by First Avenue, easterly in rear by lot number one hundred and ninety on said map, northerly by lot number one hundred and eighty-nine on said map, southerly by lot number one hundred and eighty-seven on said map.

Containing in width in front and rear twenty-three feet and in length on each side ninety-four feet as laid down on said map. The northerly and southerly walls being party walls.

Being the same premises which were conveyed to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck by Laura D'Oremieulx Roosevelt, trustee, by deed delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith and this mortgage is is given to secure a part of the purchase price of said premises.

TOGETHER with the appurtenances, and all the estate and rights of the party of the first part in and to said premises.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 286 First Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Eleven thousand three hundred dollars and ninety-eight cents, ($11,300.98,) with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1917, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $341.50, with interest from December 19, 1917, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $150.00 and interest.

Dated, New York, December 29, 1917.

(Signed) GEORGE A. McLAUGHLIN, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,-439.—In Bankruptcy.—SAM HOROWITZ, Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on January 2, 1918, an order was made referring the above entitled proceeding to the undersigned as Referee under Section 12A of the Bankruptcy Act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 14th day of January, 1918, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition to be made by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 3, 1918.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,287. Notice is given that SAM SCHULMAN and AARON GREENBERG, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of SCHULMAN & GREENBERG, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 4, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 3, 1918.

NO. 25,121.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y. — In Bankruptcy. — JACOB STERNSTEIN SONS, INC., Bankrupt. Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on November 14th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 16th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York—No. 25,349—In Bankruptcy—NUMAN BAROTZ, Bankrupt. Numan Barotz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on December 20, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on January 17, 1918, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York—Bankruptcy No. 23,967. Notice is given that DAVID KARRON of the firm of KAPLAN & KARRON, consisting of Benjamin Kaplan and David Karron, co-partners, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 4, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York—Bankruptcy, No. 25,151.—Notice is given that EDMUND GROSSMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 4, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,-330.—In Bankruptcy.—NATHAN NEWMAN, Bankrupt. Nathan Newman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 17, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on January 14, 1918, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York—No. 25,128.—In Bankruptcy.—ALEXANDER B. RUBENSTEIN, Bankrupt. Alexander B. Rubenstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on December 27, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on January 17, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25438.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y. — In Bankruptcy. — S. WOOD McCLAVE, Bankrupt. Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on December 29th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 16th, 1918, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,-457.—In Bankruptcy.—EUGENE J. DRISCOLL, Bankrupt. Eugene J. Driscoll was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 29, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on January 14, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,299. Notice is given that MICHAEL GROSSMAN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 4, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 3, 1918.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Chemical Company Buys Kingsland Munitions Plant Partially Destroyed by Fire.

The big plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company at Kingsland, N. J., has been sold, through Joseph P. Day to a chemical concern, which expects to establish a new factory for the general manufacture of commercial chemicals.

This plant was partially destroyed by a spectacular fire last February at a time when the Canadian Car and Foundry Company was completing a large contract for shells for the Russian Government. More than 2,000,000 loaded shells were stored in the buildings at the time, a large part of which were exploded during the fire.

The property consists of eighty-five acres of land along the Hackensack Meadows and the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. It is near Newark and Kearny, where there has been considerable recent activity in industrial building.

Buyers for Harlem Dwellings.

Harlem dwellings figured in the realty market yesterday, two properties of this character passing into new ownerships. Lawrence P. Kinsella purchased from the Hensle Construction Company the three-story house at 117 West 120th Street, on a lot 20 by 100.11, near Lenox Avenue, assessed at $14,500. R. Rothschild was the broker in the sale.

A similar property at 136 East 101st Street, on a lot 17 by 100.11, was also sold by the Lawyers Mortgage Company. It was acquired recently at foreclosure by the selling company, and is assessed at $7,500.

$85,000 Purchase on the Heights.

William Daly has sold to Frederick Brown, an operator, 98 and 100 Haven Avenue, a five-story modern apartment house, occupying a plot 50 by 103.3, opposite 171st Street. The property was held at $85,000.

Operator Buys Greene Street Loft.

Charles Laue, an operator, purchased from the Central Trust Company, as trustee, 204 and 206 Greene Street a six-story and basement store and loft building on a plot 50 by 100.

The property, which is located 100 feet south of the southeast corner of Third Street, was acquired in foreclosure proceedings by this seller in 1914. John R. and Oscar L. Foley negotiated the sale.

Cooper Union Buys At Auction.

Cooper Union acquired yesterday at foreclosure sale the two old five-story buildings at 76 and 78 Duane Street, running through to Manhattan Alley and adjoining Vincent Astor's large office building at 302 Broadway, corner of Duane Street. The property measures 50 feet front and rear by 80 feet on either side and was secured on a bid of $70,000, although Cooper Union had brought foreclosure proceedings to settle a mortgage of $106,000 with interest and taxes amounting to $16,000 more. It adjoins Cobweb Hall at 74 Duane Street, which was a popular meeting place for downtown politicians a half century ago.

Tenement Deals.

David Pasvisky purchased for investment from Loretta Higgins 2519 Amsterdam Avenue a six-story tenement, occupying a plot 40 by 100 on the southeast corner of 185th Street. Sharp & Co. negotiated the sale.

Beekman Estate Squares East River Waterfront Plot.

For a consideration of $9,012.50 the City of New York has sold to the Beekman Estate a plot 60 by 61 by irregular, beginning on the south side of Fiftieth Street and running easterly to the west side of Exterior Street or the wharf.

With this acquisition the Beekman Estate now owns the entire front along the river from Forty-ninth to Fifty-first Street. Its holdings also extend over to Beekman Place and Forty-ninth Street.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Kew Gardens Corporation has purchased from F. E. Phillips a plot, 145 by 246 feet, on the southwest corner of Union Turnpike and Grenfell Avenue, and a plot, 125 by 318 feet, on the southeast corner of the two streets, at Kew Gardens. The plots will be divided and used for high-class detached cottages.

The Groton Realty Corporation has purchased from E. A. Wood a plot, 105 by 181 feet, on the southeast corner of Harris and Ely Avenues, Long Island City. The sale also includes ten lots in the immediate vicinity of the above plot.

H. N. Kirby sold to J. E. Woodruff a plot, 102 by 203 feet, at the northwest corner of Kent Street and Aberdeen Road, Forest Hills.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for the Montclair Realty and Construction Company to Clarence C. Abbott the new Colonial residence at 177 Midland Avenue, on a plot 75 by 300 feet, which has just been completed. The transaction involves $18,000, and the consideration was all cash.

In the Greenville Heights section of Jersey City General William C. Heppenheimer, President of the Trust Company of New Jersey, bought from Clinton E. Fisk the sixteen dwellings, 387 to 407 Woodlawn Avenue and 272 to 284 Armstrong Avenue.

Place $210,000 in Loans.

Hughes & Hammond have placed for the John Alden Construction Company a loan of $190,000 for three years, at 5½ per cent., on the recently completed nine-story apartment house at 42 to 46 West Tenth Street, covering a plot 63 by 100. The house is completely rented and returns a gross income of $31,000 per annum. The same brokers also placed for the owner a second mortgage of $20,000, for two years, on the property.

Queensboro Bridge Trolley Station Hearing.

The Public Service Commission has announced a hearing for next Wednesday afternoon to determine whether a trolley station should be located on the Queensboro Bridge over Blackwell's Island. Walter I. Willis, Secretary of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, recently suggested that if the trolley cars of the three lines operating across the Queensboro Bridge are to stop at the new storage house, which has recently been completed on Blackwell's Island, just north of the bridge, a passageway be constructed underneath the bridge roadway so that passengers on trolleys coming from Manhattan will not be compelled to cross the roadway of the bridge through the dangerous vehicular traffic in order to reach the elevators in the storage house.

Commercial Leases.

The renting of the sixteen-story Cuyler Buildings at 116 to 120 West Thirty-second Street has been completed with a lease negotiated by the Loton H. Slawson Company of about 3,000 square feet to Doubleday Page & Co., publishers of Garden City, L. I., for their New York offices.

H. F. Byrnes & Co leased for a term of years to Reardon & Kreuter for a bakery the store at 559 West 207th Street, and to Hoffman & Co. the store at 561 West 207th Street for painters' supplies.

Wollner & Wronker, now located at 28 West Thirty-sixth Street, manufacturers of silk waists, have leased from the 74 Madison Holding Company the entire tenth floor at 72-74 Madison Avenue for a term of years through the M. Rosenthal Company.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased to the Mason Shirt Company the store at 34 West Thirty-sixth Street for a long term of years.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH FREEMAN and RAY FREEMAN, individually and trading as "FREEMAN WAIST CO.," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 28 West 15th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Silk and Cotton Waists, Silk and Cotton Piece Goods, including Georgette Crepes; Pajama Suits, Silk and Knitted Mufflers, Machinery, Fixtures, Safe, &c.
WILLIAM E. BUCKLEY, Receiver.
ROBERT P. LEVIS, Attorney for Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of McCAHILL SODA FOUNTAIN CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Mary Anderson Candy Shops, Inc., 652 West 181st Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Assignee's right, title, and interest in and to the fixtures of Mary Anderson Candy Shops, Inc., under a conditional bill of sale, also the use of the name "McCahill Soda Fountain Co."
WILLIAM L. MORCK, Assignee.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 John Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDOR FORMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 162 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's suits and overcoats, children's suits, safe, forms, counters, showcases, &c.
WILLIAM M. BYRNE, Receiver.
ABRAHAM ABLOWITZ, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of COHEN & ROSE, Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Jan. 11, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,711 Third Ave. and immediately thereafter at 423 Westchester Ave., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of merchandise used in a ladies' specialty shop, ladies' waists, hosiery, underwear, fixtures, &c.
MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON SILVERSTEIN, trading as TREMONT COSTUME CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Dresses, Coats, Suits, Piece Goods, Machinery, Machines, Fixtures, &c.
HUGO LEVY, Receiver.
SAMUEL KAHAN, Attorney for Receiver, 63 Park Row, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS JACOBS, trading as "M. JACOBS & CO.," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday Jan. 4, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 5 West 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fur coats, scarfs, muffs, trunks, office fixtures, safe, typewriter, &c.
GEORGE E. WELLER, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KELLY CONSTRUCTION CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, January 4th, at 10:30 A. M., by order of the Court, at Englewood, N. J., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Wheelbarrows, Bricks, Shovels, Rope.
FREDERICK W. STELLE, Receiver.
SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 63 Park Row, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,078. Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM VAN WAARDT, doing business as the WM. VAN WAARDT CO., has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 4th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

85th St, 350 West, s s, 96.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2x irregular, six-story Red House apartment house; Republic of Panama against Eronel Realty Co. et al.; Sullivan & C., attorneys; due, $168,334.79; taxes, &c., $4,216.45; adjourned to Jan. 10.

79th St, 223 West, n s, 268 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2, four-story dwelling; H. H. Cammann et al. against A. S. Potter et al.; Man & M., attorneys; due, $19,-143.06; taxes, &c., $759.80; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

73d St, 166 East, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 40x102.2, three-story stable; J. A. Shaw et al. against K. D. Pulitzer et al.; Hornblower, M., P. & E., attorneys; due, $26,-090.74; to the defendant for $35,000.

86th St, 238 West, s s, 380.10 ft e of 8th Av, 19.2x98.9, three-story tenement; W. F. Morgan, Jr., et al. against Watson Vanderpoel et al.; W. G. Whaley, attorney; due, $29,-636.62; taxes, &c., $484.80; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

99th St, 211 East, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; R. A. Friend against William Weinowotz et al.; F. H. Levy, attorney; due, $23,-037.41; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

Jackson Av., 726, e s, 221.3 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x87.6; vacant; A. C. Van Iderstine against Daniel Reynolds et al; W. P. Barker, attorney; Abraham Lipton, referee; due, $5,931.15; taxes, &c., $36.40; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Duane St, 76 and 78, s s, 190.2 ft w of Elm St, 49.2x79.2x50.8x79.1, two five-story loft and store buildings; Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art against J. T. B. Jones et al.; Parsons, C. & M., attorneys; due, $107,416.80; taxes, &c., $15,543.42; to the plaintiff for $70,000.

147th St, 614 West, s s, 117.2 ft w of Broadway, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; E. L. Lockwood against M. E. Maycrink; Reeves & T., attorneys; due, $11,952.48; taxes, &c., $345; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Samuel Marx.

North Moore St, 9, n s, 69.9 ft w of West Broadway, 24.1x75.3, six-story loft and store building; Francis Spier et al. against F. A. Tanner et al.; Speir & B., attorneys; due, $32,587.79; taxes, &c., $1,343.11; to the plaintiff for $33,000.

26th St, 136 East, s s, 81 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x49.1, three-story tenement; E. G. Pierson against Gramont Construction Co., Inc., et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; due, $9,766.59; taxes, &c., $272.30; to the plaintiff for $9,750.

98th St, 213 East, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av., 25x100.11, five-story tenement; C. J. Bantz against J. H. Koch et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $15,244.69; taxes, &c., $415.60; to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company for $14,000.

By George Price.

Amethyst St, e s, 225 ft s of Sagamore, 75x85x75x95; J. S. Anderson et al. against J. Doyle et al.; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; due, $1,353.33; taxes, &c., $370; to the plaintiff for $1,400.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

15TH ST, 314 ft e, to a 5-story home; Salvation Army, 120 West 14th St, owner; W. S. Barker, 120 West 14th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 810 to 814, n e corner of 19th St, (503 East,) 66.1x94.10; German Kahn et al. to Nathan Koppel, Bowery and Stratton's Walk, Coney Island, mtg $27,000, Dec. 31; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner 137th St, 20x68; Charles Schenck to S. Norma Winch, 499 West 150th St, mtg $11,500, all liens, Dec. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....Exchange

FOOT OF AMITY ST, Brooklyn; also block 287, Brooklyn, indexed against Sec. 1, block 1, N. Y. County; William Howard, Jr., referee, to N. Y. Dock Co., 44 Whitehall St., foreclosure of tax lien, recorded Nov. 7, 1917, re-recorded in Kings County, Dec. 17, 1917, all liens, Dec. 10, 1917; attorneys, Davies, A. & C., 34 Nassau St....$3,500

FRONT ST, 166, n w s, 16.6x75.11x16.10x73.10, w s; Dennison Realty Co. to Charles F. Noyes, 491 Washington Av, Brooklyn, mtg $15,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles F. Noyes to Charles Fox, 600 McDonough St, Brooklyn, and Noberto Cueva, 287 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, mtg $15,000, b. and s.; attorney, same....$100

STANTON ST, 310, n s, 75 ft e of Lewis St, 22x75; Gulick Realty Co. to Wm. Rosenbaum, 300 East 2d St., all liens, Jan. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

3D ST, 47 West, n s, 42 ft w of Wooster St, 32.0x104.6; Louis S. Visitainer to 47 West 3d St. Co., 47 West 3d St, mtg $22,000; attorneys, Lockhart & Callahan, 51 Chambers St....$1

8TH AV, e s, 18.11 ft n of 55th St, 18.5x62.6; Lillian McConnell to Joseph P. Day, 34 Gramercy Park, mtg $25,000, Dec. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

9TH ST, 738 East, s s, 198 ft w of Avenue D, 25x93.11; Stella Moore to Charlotte Moore, 560 West 192d St, correction deed, Sept. 14, 1917; attorney, Charles S. Rosenthal, 302 Broadway....$500

11TH ST, 630 East, s s, 283 ft w of Av C, 25x94.9; Harry Aronson, Inc., to Max Balik, 362 Broadway, mtg $33,000, all liens, Jan. 1; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

38TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; William G. Schmittberger et al. to Louis K. Steets, 492 9th Av, mtg $10,000, b. and s., Dec. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

40TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Elizabeth A. Underhill to William B. Underhill, 140 East 56th St, all liens, Dec. 29; attorneys, McNevin & Walsh, 206 Broadway....$100

44TH ST, 557 West, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.4, foreclosure Nov. 30, 1917; John L. O'Brien, referee, to Rose Gorman, 233 East 67th St, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$10,520

48TH ST, 335 West, n s, 368 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.5; William H. Tompkins and another, executors, to Dennis Ryan, 335 West 48th St, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$10,000

48TH ST, 444 West, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100; Frederick Zimmermann, Jr., et al. to Crucible Realty Co., 724 8th Av., mtg $10,000, Dec. 31; attorney, Jos. J. Harris, 99 Nassau St....$2,000

48TH ST, 205 and 207 East, n s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 50x115.8x50.6x108.2; Nathan Koppel to German Kahn, 70 East 77th St; Samuel Kahn, 850 Park Av, and Jacob Adler, 70 East 77th St, mtg $44,600, Dec. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

49TH ST, n s, 237.6 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x100.5; Isidor Niner, Trustee in bankruptcy of Charles A. Nones, bankrupt, to G. Osgood Andrews, 393-5 Canal St., a. t., Dec. 28.$135

50TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Beekman Place, runs e 58.4 ft to w line of exterior street wharf or place as in 1889 x n 60.1x w along n s of 50th St 61.5x s 60 to beginning; City of New York to the Beekman Estate, 7 East 42d St, a. t. q. c., Dec. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$9,012

84TH ST, 440 East s s, 213 ft w of Av A, 25x102.2; Pauline Taferner to Charles Dordelman, 440 East 84th St, mtg $20,750, all liens, Jan. 2; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St....$100

100TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of Central Park West, 45x100.11; Annie Cashman to Louis Cashman, 324 West 103d St, b. and s., all liens; attorney, David Steckler, 135 Broadway....Gift

111TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Columbia Trust Co. to John V. Miller, 22 Sumner Av, Brooklyn, b. and s., Jan. 2; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway....$1,000

122D ST, 60 East, s s, 201 ft w of Park Av, 21x100.11; S. Norma Winch to Charles Schenck, 15 Beaufort Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., mtg $10,000 all liens, Jan. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

134TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Maurice Seaman to Frederick West, 1,004 Simpson St, Bronx, mtg $15,000, all liens, Jan. 2; attorney, Julius Drucker, 810 Broad St, Newark, N. J....$100

Bronx.

ALDUS ST, s w corner of Faile St, 37x109, also Hoe Av, s e corner of Aldus St, 107x87; American Real Estate Co., by consent of receivers, to Olds Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $70,000, Nov. 28, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

BENSON AV, e s, 143.10 ft n w of Frisby Av, 24.4x129.11; Alice G. Osborne to Jacob F. Gohner, 2,041 Powell Av, mtg $3,000, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

BENSON AV, e s, 120.3 ft n w of Frisby Av, 24.6x136.6; same to Bernhard Mohr, 566 Eagle Av, mtg $3,000, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

BLAND AV, e s, 350 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x100; David Unger to David L. Kaufmann, 957 Hoe Av, Sept. 7; attorney, David Friedman, 309 Broadway....$1

BLAND AV, e s, 325 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x100; David Unger to Paula Unger, 885 Fox St, Sept. 7; attorney, David Friedman, 309 Broadway....$1

DUNCOMB AV, e s, 800 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Jerome A. Kohn, referee, to Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av, Dec. 21; attorneys, Bernstein & T., 22 West 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y....$3,500

GIFFORD AV, s s, 453.10 ft e of Balcom Av, 25x100; Berent Jacobsen et al. to Martha M. Jacobsen, 2,742 Gifford Av, correction deed, mtg $4,000, Jan. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

GIFFORD AV, s s, 233.2 ft w of Swinton St, 25x100; also Gifford Av, 453.10 ft e of Balcom Av, 25x100; Jennie Tackney to Annie Deutsch, 1,805 Crotona Av, mtg $4,000, Dec. 29, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Kane to Adipo Co., 315 4th Av, correction deed, Dec. 29, 1917; attorney, same....$100

GIFFORD AV, s s, 233.2 ft w of Swinton Av, 25x100; Martha Jacobsen to Jennie Tackney, 355 East 135th St, correction deed, Dec. 29, 1917; attorney, same....$100

HOE AV, s e corner of Aldus St, 107x37; Olds Holding Corp. to Martha C. Phillips at South Pasadena, Ca., et al., Dec. 6, 1917, mtg $40,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

HOFFMAN ST, w s, 45.5 ft s of 187th St, 25x94.6; North County Development Co., Inc., to Mary Rifici and another, 319 East 152d St, mtg $15,500, Jan. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

OGDEN AV, w s, 367.7 ft n of 167th St, 27.3x95; Land Estates, Inc., to Southwest Corner 197th Street and Webster Avenue Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $18,750, Jan. 2; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$100

PROSPECT AV, 2,060A, e s, 16.6x150; Henry K. Davis (Referee) to Elizabeth M. Green (Executrix,) 1,476 Lexington Av, Dec. 10, 1917; attorney, L. B. Hasbrouck, 253 Broadway....$4,000

TELLER AV, n w s, 688.2 ft n e of 169th St, runs s w 93.10x n e 44x n e 84.5x s w 58.4; Rime Building Co. to Annie Deutsch, 1,805 Crotona Av, mtg $1,800, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

TELLER AV, s w corner of 164th St, 18.7x110x26.11x110.4; Minnie L. Favarolo to Sol H. Jackson, 310 East 164th St, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

UNIVERSITY AV, 1,356; George A. Steinmuller, referee, to Grand View Apartment Co., Inc., 220 Broadway, mtg $41,000, Jan. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$8,300

WALES AV, s e corner 149th St, 75x50; Benjamin Florsheim to Loring Construction Co. Inc., 29 5th Av, Dec. 31, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 248 ft n of Quarry Road, 50x100; Cecilia Weldhaas to Bessie McKufsky, 335 West 37th St, mtg $7,500, Jan. 2; attorney, Joseph F. Feist, 408 West 42d St....$1

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 197th St, 100x100; 197th Street Corporation to Southwest Corner 197th Street and Webster Avenue Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $5,000, Jan. 2, attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$100

3D AV, 3,704 and 3,706, e s, 52x100; Panama Holding Corporation to Benjamin Sokoloff, Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 2; attorney, H. Berkowitz, 370 East 149th St....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COOPER SQ, 33, e s, 97 ft n of 5th St, 24.6x80, Dec. 31; Greenberg Investing Co. to H. M. Greenberg, 34 West 119th St., 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg. $13,000; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$8,000

FRONT ST, 166, n w s, 16.6x75.4x16.10x73.10, Jan. 3; Charles Fox and Noberto Cueva to Charles F. Noyes, 419 Washington Av., Brooklyn, due Jan. 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway..$4,500

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 83d St, 16.2x62.2; Lexington Av, e s, 16.2 ft n of 83d St, 16x62.2, Jan. 2; Annie T. L. Atterbury to Joseph de Goncer, at Taguayabon, Cuba, trustee, due and int as per bond; attorneys, Everett, C. & B., 37 Wall Street....$20,000

2D AV, s w corner of 120th St, 100.11x110, Dec. 28; Isaac Roth to Peter Otten, 1,321 Clinton Av., demand, 6 p. c....$1,000

10TH ST, 42-46 West, s s, 321.11 ft e of 6th Av, 64.6x92.3, Jan. 2; John Alden Realty Corp. to 884 West End Avenue Corp., 601 West 115th St, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $190,000; attorneys, Davis, S. & S., 55 Liberty St....$20,000

69TH ST, n s, 455 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5, Jan. 3; Christian Freitag to Katherine Willersdorf, 1,210 Clay Av., Bronx, 2 years, interest, as per bond; attorney, Gustave Frey, 3,429 3d Av....$4,000

111TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11, Jan. 2; John V. Miller to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, 3 years; attorneys, Davies, A. & C., 34 Nassau St....$56,500

152D ST, 594 West, s s, 36 ft e of Broadway, 16x74.11, Jan. 2; Hy. Gottlieb to Clara Obalski, 12 North 10th Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hy. C. Botty, 140 Nassau Street....$1,000

Bronx.

ALDUS ST, s w corner of Faile St, 37x109; Olds Holding Corporation to American Real Estate Co., 141 Broadway, Nov. 28, 1917, due Jan. 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$5,000

BENSON AV, e s, 120.3 ft. n w of Frisby Av, 23.6x129.11x24.5x136.6; Bernhard Mohr to Alice G. Osborne, St. James, L. I., Jan. 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$3,000

BENSON AV, e s, 143.10 ft. n w of Frisby Av, 23.5x123.8x24.4x129.11; Jacob F. Gohner to Alice G. Osborne, St. James, L. I., Jan. 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$3,000

CROTONA AV, 2,009, w s, 25x100; Ernestine Sohns to Robert Zetsche, 658 East 175th St, Jan. 3, 3 years; attorney, Henry Wendt, 99 Nassau St....$1,500

HOE AV, s e corner of Aldus St, 107x37; Olds Holding Corp. to American Real Estate Co., 141 Broadway, Nov. 28, due Jan. 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$3,000

LOTS 24 and 25, Parcel 10, map of William B. Ogden; Grand View Apartment Co., Inc., to Edna A. Miller, 601 West 110th St, Jan. 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. G. Miller, 220 Broadway....$8,000

MIDDLETON ROAD, n s, 76 ft e of Broadway, 50.3x110.7; Ida C. Peterson to George Hauser, 1,379 Taylor Av, Jan. 2, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles H. Bachelor, 1,126 East Tremont Av....$600

OGDEN AV, w s, 367.7 ft n of 167th St, 27.3x95, Southwest Corner of 197th St. and Webster Av. Corporation to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $18,000, Jan. 2, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$1,500

TELLER AV, s e corner 164th St, 18.7x110x26.11x110.4; Sol. H. Jackson to Cath. G. Muller, 359 East 145th St, Jan. 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,500

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 197th St, 50x100, Southwest Corner 197th St. and Webster Av. Corporation to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, Jan. 2, 5 years, 6 p. c. until completion of building, and 5½ p. c. thereafter; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$30,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to 197th Street Corporation, 128 Broadway, prior mtg $30,000, Jan. 2, 5 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney....$3,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 25 ft s of 220th St, 39x80; also White Plains Road, e s, 84.4 ft n of Cranford Av, 25x111.9; John O'Brien Realty Co., Inc., to Annie U. Lapof, 363 Central Av., Far Rockaway, L. I., Jan. 2, due as per bond; attorney, J. Z. Wechsler, 132 Nassau St....$2,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

FRONT ST, 102, all; James M. Montgomery and another to James J. Kane, 720 58th St, Brooklyn, 3 3-12 years from Feb. 1, 1917; address 102 Front St....$2,500

3D AV, 54 and 56, all; Luder Reinken to Frederick Tauer and another, 309 East 89th St, 6 years from May 1, 1922; attorneys, Rabe & K., 258 Broadway....$3,900

11TH ST, 62 WEST, all; William J. Farrell to Enrico Fasani and Paul Paglieri, individually and as firm, 64 West 11th St, 4 10-12 years from Dec. 1, 1917; attorneys, Lockhardt & Co., 51 Chambers St....$4,300

38TH ST, 547 to 551 West, one-story garage to be erected, all; David Stevenson Brewing Co. to Hugo Gutfreund, 408 West 43d St, 5 years from completion of garage in 1918; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall St....$4,100

39TH ST, 614 WEST, all; James Aylward to Moe Frank, 218 Stanton St, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1916; address M. Frank, 614 West 39th St....$1,200

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 368, s e side, all; Henry L. Morris, trustee, to Max L. Balene, 37 Wegman Parkway, Jersey City, 21 years from March 1, 1918; attorneys, Morris & McV., 32 Liberty St..Taxes, &c., and $3,816

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, s w corner 7th St, 28x64.2; Augusta Doctor et al. against Elizabeth S. Hughes et al., notice of attachment; attorney, M. G. Holstein.

WILLET ST, 101; Annie E. Walker against Abraham Miller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. F. Silverstone.

1ST AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 105th St, 25x100; John M. Bowers et al. against Bernard Bloom et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. A. Lewis.

3D AV, 710; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Minnie Frist et al., action to acquire title; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

7TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 42d St, 49.4x100; Standard Plunger Elevator Co. against Frank C. Hurley et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, H. H. Williams.

28TH ST, 152 to 164 East, and 3d Av, 288; Farmers Loan and Trust Co. against Frances D. Bergman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

132D ST, n s, 84 ft e of Lenox Av, 26x99.11; J. Prentice Kellogg against Betty Rosenstock et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Noble & Camp.

Bronx.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of Davidson Av, 113.6x289.9; Frederick L. Haug against John B. Haskin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Reeves & Todd.

MINNIEFORD AV, n e corner of Cross St, 150x100; Etta Johnson against Evelyn H. White et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. V. Morgan.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 78th St, 80x172; Joseph Reichbach against John Fitzgerald, owner; Frank Neitzner and Morris Morkowitz, contractors....$100

5TH AV, 47; Samuel Herbst against Salmagundi Club, owner; Siegel Building Corp., contractor....$40

56TH ST, 239 West; Isaac Nussbaum against United Motor Co., owner; Charles Fitzpatrick, contractor....$108

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, s s, whole block front between Bristow St and Stebbins Av, 227.3x149.3x irregular; Muglers Iron Works, Inc., against Ivor Realty Co., M. Wolf, Phillip Ittmann, Miller Gordon Construction Co., Hudson Realty Co., Indelli & Conforti, and John Doe, owners and contractors, renewal....$7,751

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

12TH ST, 742 East; Jacob S. Regenbogen against Laura A. Palmer et al., Dec. 13, 1917....$87

57TH ST, 18 West; M. Aizer & Sons against Edw. G. Parish et al., Nov. 7, 1917...$100

49TH ST, 19 East; Louis R. Smith against Edmund C. Babcock et al., Sept. 25, 1917....$400

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Greenbaum against same, Dec. 25, 1917....$600

56TH ST, 239 West; Isaac Nussbaum against United Motor Co. et al., Dec. 26, 1917, canceled....$18

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High-Class Elevator Apartments
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Manhattan.

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Manhattan.

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TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

52D, 46 WEST, (first floor.)—Excellent location for doctor's office; bachelor. Rhinelander 2350.

55TH, 55 WEST, (Apt. 4D.)—Exquisitely furnished bedroom, parlor, kitchen, bath; elevator apt.; $200 per month.

57TH, (near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment; four rooms, kitchen, bath, grand piano; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Facing south, three rooms, kitchen, bath; new building; $300, or open to offer. Jones, Circle 3560.

58TH, (near 5th Av.)—High-class elevator apartment; three rooms, kitchenette, bath; $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH, 131 WEST. — Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet. 6130 Columbus.

58TH, (Near 5th Av.)—High-class elevator apartments; three rooms, kitchenette, bath; $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

72D, 116 WEST.—Charming apartment, sublet; long and short lease; concessions to October; two rooms and bath; southern exposure; maid service. Collins.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Handsome suite, two rooms and bath; southern and northern exposure; attractively furnished; Jap service; breakfast optional.

77TH.—Furnished apartment; 8 rooms, 3 baths; $400 month; particulars. Schuyler 7207.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, three rooms, kitchenette, bath, lavatory. Schuyler 9024.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Elegant large, sunny front basement; electricity; kitchenette; high-class house.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Private house; large back parlor, private bath, kitchenette; electricity, service; $50.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—High-class large room and kitchenette, overlooking Hudson; $45.

97TH ST., (745 West End Av.)—Three high-class rooms, kitchenette; or separate.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Apartment to rent; eight rooms and bath; silver, linen, piano, large victrola; elegantly furnished; private family; leaving city; exchange references. E. S., Apt. 9.

108D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

113TH, 610 WEST.—Handsome, large, light six-room apartment, fully furnished; well heated; moderate; three months or longer.

116TH, (Subway.)—Five rooms, 2 bedrooms; distinctive furnishings. Particulars Columbus 3974.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Beautifully appointed 2-room elevator apartment; kitchen privileges. Reynolds.

119TH, 480 WEST.—Unusually attractive 4-room furnished apartment; elevator; restaurant in building. Morningside 3350.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice blue living room, pink bedroom; furniture by Stickney; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 8070. Apt. 94.

122D ST., 620 WEST, (Apt. 26.)—Sublet completely furnished 6 rooms and bath.

130TH ST., 603 WEST.—Five-room furnished apartment; references.

160TH, 555 WEST, (Cor. Broadway, Apt. 26.)—Seven corner rooms, large, light, well furnished, including piano; rent reasonable. Mrs. Hirsch.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 886.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVE private home apartments, west side and Washington Heights. Crescent Co., 547 West 110th, (Broadway,) upstairs.

Bargain.—Corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, well furnished; wonderful river view; five months. Hubert, Columbus 361.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333.—Exceptional 9-room apartment, 3 baths; furnished or unfurnished; 6 months, year; bargain. Inquire Apartment 26.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

In the eighties, seven room corner apartment, two connecting master bedrooms, elegantly, completely furnished; two or three months. Call mornings, Schuyler 2942.

LOWER 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional; living, dining, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath; maid service; six months. Madison Square 7896. Hart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, (114th-115th.)—Exquisitely furnished front corner apartment; twelfth floor, 10 rooms, 3 baths; short or long lease; drawing room, music room, library, and dining connecting; ideal for entertaining; 4 master bedrooms; $825 a month; less conditionally. Private telephone 672 Morningside, Evans, 12B; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 443, (116th.)—Sublet handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, grand player piano, victrola; superb view; linen, silver; immediate possession. Cayle, 6570 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large, light apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, to sublet. Cardoza.

STUDIO.—North skylight, southern exposure; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette. 54 West 39th.

WEST END AV.—Beautifully furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; new building; immediate possession. Telephone Clarke Realty; Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END, 90s.—Six rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished; details Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

55TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Exceptionally large bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, fine closets, elevator; nonhousekeeping; references.

BEAUTIFUL Elevator Apartment; $60.—Tuxedo Court, southwest corner Madison Av., 128th St.; 7 rooms; white enamel.

MADISON AV., 414, (near 48th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping apartments; electricity, maid, and catering service; $840 to $1,080. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 Madison Av., New York.

PARK AV., 416, (near 57th.)—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; (very desirable for doctor;) $75 monthly. Plaza 6143.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Single room apartment; electric light, steam heat, open fireplace; southern exposure, French windows; $60 monthly; also large ground floor studio, with skylight, $100 monthly. Chelsea 3272.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

25TH, 254 WEST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartment; every modern convenience; 6 beautiful, large rooms, bath, $60.

40TH, (Near 5th Av.)—High-class six rooms, $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT,
2 ROOMS AND BATH.
$900 TO $1,000.

BEAUTIFUL 7-room apartment, Washington Heights; [illegible] lease, $65. Phone Audubon 2400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—10 and 11 light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500.
Superintendent on premises.

SUBLET.—6 ROOMS, $108.33; 910 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
6 ROOMS, $62; 615 WEST 169TH ST.
INQUIRE 900 RIVERSIDE, CORNER 161st.
TELEPHONE AUDUBON 4657.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartment, Riverside Drive preferred, south of 80th St.; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room and bath; possession Feb. 1 to April 1. Phone Hanover 4370. Mr. Rogers.

Refined couple wish 2 rooms and kitchenette, completely furnished, for two or three months. E. P. Gaillard, 25 East 26th St. Madison Square 337.

Well furnished, two bedrooms, parlor, kitchen, bath, between 42d-57th Sts.; not over $200 per month; no walk up. Miss Earle, 48 West 49th St. Phone Bryant 7152.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 134 W. 72d. Col. 886.

TWO gentlemen desire apartments, or sublet from parties leaving city. Madison Square 9850.

Three or four rooms, bath, kitchenette, not above 100th St., $75 to $85; modern. T. C. Curtis, Rye, N. Y.

Furnished apartment, six rooms or more, not over $100 month. O 205 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

Two adults desire unfurnished 4 or 5 room apartment, west side; send details. G 103 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

15TH, 103 EAST.—Private residence, well furnished studio room, with or without bath; double or single; reference.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Large, well heated, newly furnished; running water; every convenience.

34TH, 40 WEST.—Very large room, private bath, kitchenette, gas, electricity, telephone.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large, light rooms, bath, newly decorated. Telephone 2328 Plaza.

43D, 16 EAST.—Home surroundings; cheerful large room, private bath; steam, electricity; references.

53D, 59 EAST.—Suite, two beds; southern exposure; one-two gentlemen; electricity; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; references.

55TH, 77 EAST.—Two large rooms, private bath; small single rooms; first class.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath; electricity; large closets; gentlemen only.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; running water, open fireplace, piano; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; board optional; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.) Vanderbilt Studios.—Furnished, unfurnished rooms. $25 up monthly. Branch Studios, 125 East 37th, 2 small rooms.

West Side.

37TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large front room; also front parlor; well heated.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small parlor, overlooking park; studio or office; exclusive house; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

46TH, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, furnished or unfurnished; suites; electricity; conveniences.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, large, bath connecting; electricity; sunny; references.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.
Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

65TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished front room, suitable 2; heat; improvements; $7. Terrill.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large and medium warm rooms, private bath; exceptional accommodations; reasonable.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites with lavatories; southern exposure, modern conveniences. Buckley.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms, with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. Telephone Col. 9939.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, twin beds, parlor floor; modern conveniences.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two rooms, bath; heat, (coal in cellar;) gentlemen. 1,242 Columbus.

302 WEST 72D ST.
Warm, attractive room, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large front room and bath; beautiful view; electricity; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive two-room furnished, unfurnished suite; all improvements; plenty heat.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

74TH, 118 WEST.—Large parlor, furnished, unfurnished; bath, kitchenette, other rooms; gentlemen; references.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; adjoining bath; suitable for two gentlemen.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 223 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful, sunny suite; select, modern apartment. Columbus 7248. Salvin.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished; electricity; adjoining bath, southern exposure.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; hot water; one or two gentlemen, business woman; also small, light room.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, comfortable, sunny room, bath adjoining; electric light, telephone; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, kitchenette; telephone; maid service; reasonable.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; rooms large, medium, single; private baths; electric light; $3 to $12.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; electricity; phone; references.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; parquet floor; bath, kitchenette; electricity.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large warm room, private bath; electric light; single room; reference.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Very choice room, private bath; well heated; also parlor floor.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water; reasonable.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New Norece Hall Annex; large and single rooms, kitchenette optional.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive front parlor alcove; running water; small room.

79TH, (73 Riverside Drive.)—1-2 rooms, bath, $8-$15; also unfurnished studio.

81ST, 106 WEST.—Large and small rooms adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant front room (parlor floor), private house. Schuyler 7352.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—Delightful two-room suite, large living room, bedroom; southern exposure; electric light; $12.50 week. Kelley.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Two large, front rooms, adjoining bath; well heated; conveniences. Kenny.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; electricity; private house; board optional; references.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, warm rooms, all conveniences; refined surroundings. Telephone.

86TH, 533, (West End Av.)—Attractive room, connecting bath; electricity; every convenience; references.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite; rooms well heated; elevator; references. King.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large room, running water, electric light, $8; gentleman only.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, private bath; kitchenette; high class house.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Exceptional room, dressing room, bath, $12; private house; gentleman; references.

88TH, 48 WEST.—Exceptional large, small front room, running water; telephone; private; references.

88TH, 48 WEST.—Suitable for one, two gentlemen, large, small room; telephone; private.

92D, 40 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, running water, $2 up; private house; telephone.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished room, private bath, telephone; gentlemen; $7.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Large room, steam heated, very warm; two flights; suit one or two persons; $6.50; permanent only.

102D ST., (near Drive.)—Floor of two large homelike rooms and two baths in private house occupied by owner; gentlemen preferred. Phone Riverside 992.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D, 216 WEST, (Broadway, corner, 103d.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms; running water. French.

110TH, 509 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Newly furnished outside room; running water.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive, warm, sunny, adjoining bath; exclusive. 6390 Cathedral. Apartment 10C.

113TH, 549 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms, southern; handsomely furnished; heat, hot water; refined; two gentlemen, couple; kitchen. 3407 Morningside.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Pleasant room, private family, for woman giving references. Apt. 68.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Front; south; no other roomers; opposite Columbia. Hildreth, 4B.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; modern elevator apartment; $5-$6. McCague.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Desirable room; elevator apartment; fine location. Mrs. Appleton.

124TH, (3,131 Broadway.)—Large, handsomely furnished room; gentleman, business woman. Apartment 44.

144TH, 560 WEST., (Apt. 64.)—Sunny room, attractively furnished; board optional; gentlemen; conveniences.

169TH, 600 WEST.—Large, well-furnished parlor, adjoining bedroom, bath; exceptional; gentlemen.

170TH, 617 WEST.—Independent, large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet; suitable for one or two; in refined small family; reasonable. Apartment 4A.

BROADWAY, 3,100, (123d.)—Large, comfortable room, running water; gentleman preferred. Apartment 25.

BROADWAY, 1,780, (corner 55th.)—Very desirable room; elevator. Apt. 6G, Circle 2131.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 391.—Small front room, steam, bath, telephone, $4. Jorgensen.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d.)—Large and small rooms; reasonable prices. Apply to Superintendent.

Doctor's office, beautiful suite in exceptional home, especially suitable for doctor. 519 West End Av., (corner 85th.) 5338 Schuyler.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, overlooking Park; charming, warm, front room; desirable surroundings and conveniences. Please phone Morningside 9035; references.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Two well ventilated connecting rooms; heat guaranteed; restaurant in building. Apply Apartment 2. Telephone 4834 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished, large, well-heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44.—Warm rooms to let.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (between 114th-115th,) 2 squares from Broadway subway.—Handsomely furnished front room, 12th floor, overlooking Hudson, $35 month one, $45 two, suite $75 month; private family. Apartment 12B. Private phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736, (corner 151st.)—Beautiful large room, adjoining bath; kitchen privileges; private family; $6. Apartment 1F. Audubon 4160.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (80th.)—Beautiful rooms facing Drive; also 3-room apartment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Outside room, adjoining bath; $5. Audubon 8420, Apartment 8.

RIVERSIDE, (341 West 77th.)—Heat guaranteed; 1, 2 rooms, bath, $75-$150 month.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, elevator apartment; plenty heat; one block from 72d St. subway station. P 184 Times.

WEST END AV., 828.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite; bath; breakfast. 3050 Riverside.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 519, (cor. 85th.)—Beautiful, furnished room in exclusive residence; electricity, steam heat. Phone 5538 Schuyler.

WEST END AV., 664.—Elegant large and small well-heated rooms; running water; twin beds; private home.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 1,415 DORCHESTER ROAD. Warm large room, nicely furnished; private family; running water, private bath, steam, electricity; gentlemen; block Brighton Beach "L," Cortelyou Road Station. Telephone 2057 Flatbush.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; attractive room; references exchanged. 755 Main.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman wants furnished room, with private bath, in refined American home, to April 1; $30 per month. 505 Fifth Av., Room 700.

Gentleman desires comfortable room and breakfast with congenial private family. N 394 Times Downtown.

YOUNG Christian wants room with congenial, young family; between 42d and 103d; state price. G 106 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals. $16 weekly up.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms, with board; southern exposure; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Table board; rooms; top floor; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat; running water; home table, telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths; parlor dining, excellent table.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; Southern cooking.

72D, 122 WEST.—Studio, suitable living room; private bath; also single; gentleman only.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant rooms with, without baths, good table; table guests.

117 WEST 72D ST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small rooms; excellent table.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large double front room, private baths; well heated; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—"The Little House," rooms, bath adjoining; delicious home table; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Front room, second floor; also studio with grand piano.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small, sunny rooms; excellent cooking, homelike; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; references.

92D, 60 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; private baths; continuous heat; Southern cooking.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Large double room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences; gentlemen; couple.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—One, two exceptionally large front rooms; 8 windows facing south; private baths; owner's home; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence, offers very large steam heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

109TH, 308 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; also single rooms; home cooking.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

144TH, 520 WEST. Young American family; luxurious apartment; board couple, $20.

146TH, 524 WEST.—Desirable large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet, suitable 2 gentlemen, couple; all home comforts; excellent table; pleasant surroundings; small private family; maid service; references; $8. Apt. 7.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive, large room, facing Drive, suitable gentlemen or couple, in exclusive boarding house. Schuyler 9957. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Steam-heated rooms, superior board, $10-$12. Morningside 4960. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Warm Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 128th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 521, (86th.)—Large rooms, excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 541, (Corner 86th.)—Attractively furnished room; social parlors; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV, 524, (86th.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths, meals optional; facing park; singles.

WEST END AV., 672.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, bath, or running water. Riverside 9942.

BOARD WANTED.

Two rooms, private bath, with board, wanted for young man, with child and nurse. Phone Spring 7681 or write Mr. C. A. L., 212 Wooster St., New York City.

COUPLE, (Jewish,) desires room and board with private family, west side, above 70th; permanent; state terms. N 400 Times Downtown.

FIRST CLASS board wanted by couple with twelve-year daughter; reply to Visitors, G 98 Times.

JEWISH business girl wishes room, board, washing; lowest terms; west. P 163 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK.—$750 will buy beautiful 6-cylinder runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

BUICK late 1917 little six touring. Plaza 8142. Itter, 713 Madison Av.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN.
7-passenger; full four-door; used about 7,000 miles; guaranteed in every way; color Brewster green; beautiful brown upholstering; must sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
5-passenger; fully equipped in every way; repainted; color, Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
7-passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.
4-passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; condition like new; must be seen to be appreciated. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1914 limousine, A1 condition; 7-passenger. L. E. Morse, 1,487 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1917 Victoria coupe; perfect condition; as good as new; at a reasonable price. S. H. Spear, 449 West 42d St., N. Y.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet, overhauled and refinished, exceptional bargain, $1,350. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; 1918 Sedan; 1917 touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, PERFECT CONDITION, $550. 305 WEST 59TH ST.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC.—$550 will buy my Cadillac landaulet; 4 new tires; 2 extras. 1,930 B'way.

CHALMERS Master Six; special inclosed Winter body, Westinghouse shock absorber, many extras; $600 quick buyer. 305 W. 59th.

CHANDLER limousine, like new; thoroughly guaranteed; bargain quick buyer. 305 West 59th.

CHANDLER, with Winter and Summer top; bargain. 305 West 59th St.

CRANE SIMPLEX BREWSTER Sedan; needs no recommendation. Bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

DELAUNAY-BELLEVILLE 15 H. P. LIMOUSINE FOR SALE; BREWSTER BODY; GOOD CONDITION. CAN BE SEEN AT BILTMORE GARAGE, 205 EAST 47TH ST.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FORD commercial panel body, week or month, reasonable. Bugham, 145 West 84th St.

HUDSON Super "6," 1916 model cabriolet; 3 passenger; the ideal Winter car; in elegant condition; run about 5,000 miles; will sacrifice to quick purchaser. Phone J. E. St. Clair, St. Nicholas 9800.

HUDSON SUPER SIX LIMOUSINE,
MILEAGE, 6,500.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

HUDSON 1914, 6-54, 7-passenger touring; rebuilt and painted; a bargain; any demonstration. Morris, 149 West 49th.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LANCIA 5 passenger; wire wheels; late model. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

LOCOMOBILE, 1913.
7-PASS. TOURING CAR IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; PRIVATELY OWNED; EQUIPPED WITH 1917 LAMPS AND FENDERS; LIGHTING AND STARTING SYSTEMS; 5 PRACTICALLY NEW TIRES.
E. L. DOWNS SALES CO.,
201-203 PATERSON ST., PATERSON, N. J.
TEL. PATERSON 4678.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "38" landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 6-48 limousine; original cost, $5,700; take $1,000. 305 West 59th St.

MARMON, Model 41 touring, almost new; $750 will buy it. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE.—Must sell at once 1917 touring car, fine condition; bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model, special Springfield seven-passenger sedan; recently overhauled and repainted; Goodyear cord tires; spare wheel and tire; Westinghouse air spring shock absorbers; guaranteed same as new car. Telephone Market 1716. Owen Magnetic Car Co. of N. J., 12 William St., Newark, N. J.

OVERLAND.—Want cash offer for my 1917 runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

OWEN MAGNETIC, 5-passenger touring car, latest model; guaranteed same as new; extra equipment; run 6,000 miles; will consider trade. Telephone Market 1716. Owen Magnetic Car Co. of N. J., 12 William St., Newark, N. J.

PACKARD 30 CHASSIS.
Exceptional condition, ready to be used immediately; real cheap. THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE,
1915, 38 H. P.
MILEAGE, 2,500.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) Limousine, 38 H. P.
Craine-Simplex (1917) Limousine.
Packard (1916) Landaulet; like new.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, 1914, "38;" perfect condition; will sacrifice. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, also touring car, for sale. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO 1917, 5 passenger, with Winter top, convertible into sedan; mechanically perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. Gramercy 4624.

SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SCRIPPS BOOTH.—$350 cash will buy my runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1915 TOWN CAR, SEPARATE TOURING BODY; JUST OVERHAULED, NEWLY PAINTED; PERFECT CONDITION; MODERN EQUIPMENT; SACRIFICE TO QUICK BUYER. COLUMBUS 9113.

SIMPLEX Roadster, disappearing seat; very fast; snappy. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

STEARNS KNIGHT limousine, 1917, 8 cylinder; this car is in practically new condition; interiors renovated, newly painted; linings, fixtures, and accessories of the best; luxurious, roomy body; sold with FACTORY BRANCH BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 4-cylinder, 1917, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lumenfeld, 507 7th Av. Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER 1916 six-cylinder coupe; paint in good condition and engine in fine order; has been run about 6,000 miles by the owner; fine car for a doctor; price reasonable; can be seen by appointment only. H. N. Dunham, 487 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone—Rector 8900 daily from 10 to 4; Prospect 4839-R evenings and Sundays.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes, touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHT brougham; need money; $750 cash take it. 1,930 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WINTER INCLOSURE for Packard; excellent condition; $150. G. Ryan, 26 W. 61st.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster Winter Top; price $375.
OVERLAND Touring; excellent condition; price $325.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

USED CARS FOR SALE.
FORDS.
1916 Runabut, demount. wheels, perf. cond., $185.
1916 Chassis, demount. wheels, good cond. $135.
1914 Touring, good condition, $125.
30 Other used Fords, at attractive prices.
Commercial bodies, used and new.
Tires and tubes, standard makes.
At less than dealers' prices.
Excellent opportunity for dealers.
All cars guaranteed as represented.
Bronx County Auto Co., Inc., Ford Agents, 607 Bergen Av., (152d.) Tel. 8081 Melrose.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

AUTOMOBILES AT PUBLIC AUCTION
Today at Van Tassell & Kearney's,
East 13th St., near 3d Av.,
12 o'clock noon, National Touring,
Cadillac Touring Car.
Edwards Knight Touring Car.
All Electric Starters and Lights.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

LIMOUSINES.
STEARNS "4" NEW; MILEAGE 1,600.
CADILLAC "8." Exceptional Condition.
Two handsomest limousines for sale in New York City; positively ready to be used immediately, without an expenditure of any kind; both cars look absolutely new, and can be bought practically at your own price; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration any time. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Wanted.

TRUCK wanted, one to two ton, for cash, or will trade for automobile. Telephone to Circle 2476.

Automobiles for Rent.

DELAUNEY.—Beautiful Delauney brougham town car, newly painted, to hire monthly; first-class service; moderate rates. Bord, 114 West 50th.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phone Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3575.

DEAD STORAGE, (automobiles,) $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

AUTO STORAGE, commercial, &c., $3 month. 170th St., Cromwell Av., Bronx. 1573 Melrose.

Automobile Bodies.

CUSTOM BUILT town car body, new, partially complete; will mount, paint, and upholster to your specifications, $1,250; original price $2,000; also 4-passenger sedan body, immediate delivery. N 113 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced double entry bookkeeper and typist; honest, capable, trustworthy; good references, wishes position downtown; $20. N 351 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Three years' experience; reference former employer; American. N 398 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID wants position; disengaged soon; reference. X 364 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Experienced, refined American woman, Protestant, from Pennsylvania, desires position as companion, resident or traveling; charge of infant or any position of trust and usefulness; state requirements and terms; best references given and required. X 369 Times Annex.

COMPANION, Housekeeper.—Englishwoman; refined, capable, educated; desirable home; would travel; highest references. Phone Housekeeper, Schuyler 6527.

DRESSMAKER, experienced all work, first-class reference. $2.50 per day. Phone 2768 Academy.

GRADUATE TUTOR. English branches, Latin, French, school, college preparation. Phone 3639 Bryant.

HOUSE MANAGER.—Highly educated, well-bred lady wishes position of trust, capable house manager, good secretary or chaperone; long experience in large household. X 350 Times Annex.

LADY, middle-aged, intelligent, desires position housekeeping, widow, family, motherly care; highest references. Harris, 145 West 117th St.

NURSE, hospital, responsible party, one infant, 9-1 A. M. or 1-5 afternoons, $5, carfare. Schuyler 1965.

NURSE requires employment mornings, care children or household duties; references. G 96 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, first-class experience, thoroughly competent, tactful; references; $20. W 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly competent and efficient, Jewish young lady, at present employed, desires to make change; 5 years' practical experience; excellent references. Address H. M., 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 8 years' experience, commercial, medical, technical, rapid, intelligent, seeks position account present firm closing; excellent references; salary, $20. Box 700, 1,418 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' automobile and technical experience; understands bookkeeping; highly recommended. Mary Wain, 11 West 111th St. Harlem 1576.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent; high school graduate, possessing initiative and ability; 4½ years' experience; salary, $19-$20. G 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone operator; seven years' experience, understands filing; Christian; $18. O 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience; conscientious worker; references; $15. N 379 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience; willing worker; excellent references; $12. N 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience, high school education, desires permanent position. O 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, intelligent, accurate, desires good position, good salary. G 86 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—Thoroughly experienced; capable taking charge details; $25. S., 3,525 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—Seven years' experience; reliable, energetic; $20. R., 535 West 148th.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, competent, high school graduate; 5 years' experience; $20. L. M., 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly capable handling all details; salary $20. P 177 Times.

TEACHER.—French teacher, highest references, wishes position. Address Madame D., 208 West 59th.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER. High-grade accountant, can assume complete charge of accounting department and manage office force; ten years' broad experience; university graduate; American; exempt. P 175 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT, STATISTICIAN, AUDITOR. Thoroughly experienced executive, American; draft exempt; salary $40 per week. N 395 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, income tax specialist. Suite 618, 10 Wall Street. Rector 928.

ASSISTANT TO SHOE BUYER.—Young man, mail order experience, desires connection with reliable concern; excellent reference. G 89 Times.

BANK CLERK, 21, experienced, desires change; good penman. P 181 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, (24,) high school graduate, seven years' experience; excellent references; $25. W 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, high-grade, experienced on credits and collections, able correspondent, desires position paying $30 weekly. G 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, Correspondent, Salesman.—Man, 36, executive ability, desires position. W 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, correspondent; quick, accurate; 10 years' experience; A1 references. N 358 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 19½; experienced controlling accounts; stenographer; high school graduate; $18. P 144 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, five years' experience controlling accounts, trial balance; moderate salary. C. B., 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience; competent take complete charge; salary $25. G 88 Times.

BUTLER-VALET wishes position, private family; best personal references. P. L., 303 West 52d.

BUYER and manager for specialty cloak, suit stores; thoroughly experienced; executive ability; six years present concern. W 364 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, Christian, 25, married, wishes position private family; experienced on all high-class cars; references. Rosenquest, 94 Hamilton Place. Phone Audubon 1150.

CHAUFFEUR, valet, cook, houseman, age 28; mechanic, good cook; high reference; any place; family or gentleman. Philippine, 142 West 65th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, also MECHANIC, good reference, three years last position, wants position, private family; age 25; married. P 182 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—COOK.—Couple, chauffeur, good mechanic, 10 years' experience, wife good cook, wish positions, private family. P. L. Lang, 214 West 80th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; 10 years' experience on foreign and American cars; can furnish best of references. A. Nolan, 254 West 109th St. Academy 945.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, with private family; just out of U. S. Army; best New York families' references. Larson, Apt. 45, 505 East 78th St. Lenox 6895.

CHAUFFEUR, single man, 35, white, would like to drive in private family; 12 years' experience; can give references; 9½ years with employer. P 171 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good mechanic, 7 years' experience, wishes position; private or commercial; best references. Juriga, 329 East 65th Street.

CHAUFFEUR.—Refined Swede, single, 32; private; long experience; competent in every respect. Chauffeur, 508 West 145th, care of Fisher.

CHAUFFEUR.—Age 33; vast experience; unquestionable references. Mayer, 1,160 Bryant Av., Bronx. Phone 1221 Intervale.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, married, long experience, good mechanic, careful driver, wants position, private family. Lang, 214 West 80th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Employer desires to place chauffeur of long experience; competent mechanic; salary, $25. Phone Chelsea 6683.

CHAUFFEUR; 17 years' driving experience; foreign, American cars. George Paige, 200 West 107th St. Telephone Academy 1345.

CHAUFFEUR, A1 mechanic; foreign and domestic cars; references, ability, character. Andrew Vrabe, 363 East 71st St.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, single; 7 years' experience. Gillis, 227 East 72d St. Rhinelander 3259.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver, mechanic; age 38; long experience; $30. P 158 Times.

CLERK and experienced inside man, 23 years of age, married, wishes to connect with reliable firm; preferably hat and cap manufacturer. G 91 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.
Hollander, 43, married, Catholic, college graduate, thorough knowledge English, French, Spanish, German, Dutch languages, foreign exchange, currency, export business, desires to make connection with high-class manufacturing or export house; good opportunity to extend trade in East Indies; willing to start moderate salary; exceptional references. Write, P 162 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT, (23,) bookkeeper, auditor, paymaster, &c.; exempted; unquestionable reference. N 399 Times Downtown.

DENTIST.—Five years' experience; take charge advertising, or ethical practice, or assistant; expert operator, extractionist, contractor. X 355 Times Annex.

DO YOU WANT A MACHINIST?
Thorough, practical man; 22 years' experience, 8 years foreman, 1 year superintendent; good tool designer and organizer; if you want such a man try me; opportunity is what I am looking for; best of references. F. S., 18 Norwood Av., Brooklyn.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT desired by young man; hotel experience; bookkeeping; French. P 178 Times.

EXECUTIVE, highest ability, general export and import; fluent English, Spanish, French, German, Dutch; willing to travel anywhere; wants opportunity to prove usefulness. W 373 Times Downtown.

FRENCH CORRESPONDENT, familiar with French trade, also good salesman, desires position; hardware preferred. A 104 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, middle-aged, office, electrical, and mechanical experience, position where ability and loyalty will be appreciated. H. M. W., Room 77, Hotel Wellington, New York City.

LAWYER.—Energetic, experienced lawyer, Harvard-Columbia graduate, desires association with corporation or firm. W 368 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST constructs automatic devices, &c.; desires employment. Excellent, 58 12th St., Hoboken.

MANAGER with Stock Exchange firm, by man over draft age; successful same position; good reason for making change; experienced financial operations, organizing and systematizing office work and selecting force of employes. J. A. Woodward, 42 Broadway, New York City.

MAN, 24, efficient and alert, two years' college education, seven years' business experience, wishes position of any kind. W. Werner, 1,268 Grant Av., Bronx.

MANUFACTURER, thoroughly competent factory man; experienced figuring costs, systematizing, managing factory; especially competent in muslin underwear; easily adapt himself other similar lines. G 87 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, (35,) executive accountant, correspondent; wide experience; preferably manufacturing; purchasing, factory cost systems, payroll; salary $50; present engaged, desires change. P 108 Times.

SALES MANAGER, executive with record, seeks connection; six years with leading corporation; ability to plan selling campaigns, and energy to market products. G 98 Times.

SALESMAN open for new connection; thoroughly experienced; Middle Western territory; good selling record and unquestionable references. G 90 Times.

SALESMAN.—College graduate; 5 years' successful road experience; aggressive, forceful, fluent; can sell your line; let me call and prove it. W 363 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Business experience; 12 years' successful road selling; present line crippled by war; married; good appearance; can take charge of office. N 391 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man desires position; have 8 years' traveling experience and can furnish references. P 146 Times.

SALESMAN, 20 years' experience in city; out owing to war; references. P 173 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Competent correspondent, general business experience, pleasing personality, tactful, wishes position where ability and initiative are recognized and rewarded. P 183 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, university graduate, (29,) married, seeks position offering opportunity. N 390 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school graduate; expert in Spanish; $22. N 397 Times Downtown.

SCULPTOR WISHES WAR WORK.
Obligations make enlistment impossible; my chief assets are ability to hustle, knowledge of construction and things mechanical; can show successful record and would make good in executive work not entailing special training. X 347 Times Annex.

SHOE SALESMAN.—Young man, at present selling high-class French jewelry, desires to leave this luxury for the shoe business. P 179 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, bookkeeper; 20; thoroughly experienced; reliable and well recommended. G 111 Times.

VALET, 38; refined, honest, sober, industrious; speaks English, French; highest credentials; only private family. G 95 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19½, high school graduate, desires position at anything offering opportunity to show his initiative; cost and production experience; present employed. O 209 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, neat, intelligent, experienced shipping and stock clerk, all-around man, wishes position with reliable concern; salary desired, $20 per week. G 109 Times.

YOUNG MAN, twenty, high school graduate, three years' business and clerical experience, intelligent and ambitious, seeks position with a future. P 154 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American, exempt; large experience stock, shipping, sales, wholesale manufacturing line; tackle anything; references. N 392 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, H. S. graduate, knowledge of accounting, desires position with downtown corporation. W 366 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, accurate at figures, desires clerical or general office position with chance for advancement; $12. G 94 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, energetic, three years' experience, desires office position. N 396 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, exempt; salaried position anything. Schepartz, 58 East 116th St.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) Christian, wishes general clerical position; references. C. C., 90 8th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced real estate; same line preferred. G 100 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position; wholesale manufacturing concern. Engel, 83 Av. B.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATORS wanted immediately, over 20 years of age; permanent positions, with opportunity for advancement. W 359 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—A downtown advertising agency has opening in their copy department for stenographer who is also experienced in handling printing, plates, &c. Address, stating qualifications and salary wanted, L. Z., 207 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT for clerical work in billing department; must be accurate and willing worker; typewriting experience preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement. X 342 Times Annex.

BILLING CLERK, Underwood typewriter; must be good figurer, rapid, accurate worker; wholesale house, downtown; state experience and salary. M 230 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer wanted; must be thoroughly capable and efficient to take full charge of office; good position for right party. Cassidy & Dorfman, 45 West 25th.

BOOKKEEPER, 22-45 years, quick and accurate, wanted by a long-established concern in Jersey City; state in handwriting age, race, education, experience, and salary expected. Address X 366 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER; must have had a great deal of experience. Apply American Red Cross, 165 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, for restaurant; must be experienced in both. P 166 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced. C. A. Vanderbilt, 344 West 38th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COMPANION, &c.—Refined, middle-aged woman as companion and assist light housework in suburban home. Call 11-1, 112 West 72d, Apt. 723.

DESIGNER on kimonos and négligées; experienced only need apply. Nasrallah & Meena, 48 West 25th St.

FORELADY EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' DRESSES AND COSTUME HOUSE. J. & W. GOETZ, 10 EAST 32D ST.

GIRL, about 17, to learn cost figuring; penmanship and accuracy essential; salary, start, $8. F. P., 224 Times Downtown.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS
IN EXPERTS CAN MAKE
$20 WEEK,
WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GOVERNESS and MOTHER'S HELPER wanted; must be experienced, capable, and able to instruct two boys, aged 7 and 9, in the usual public school subjects; exceptional, steady position for one who can qualify. Apply at once in person, H. W. Smith, Room 806, 507 5th Av., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, English or French nursery governess, to go to country for two children, 2½ and 5 years, oldest child in school mornings. Call 222 Riverside Drive, before 11. J. E. Pye.

HOUSEWORKER WANTED IN SMALL FAMILY; NO WASHING; EXCELLENT POSITION; GOOD WAGES. VIDAVER, 885 WEST END AV.

MODEL, 16 SIZE, MISSES' suits; must be stylish figure, small, 36 bust, for showroom samples. Apply all week, Heineman, 28 West 27th St.

MRS. J. L. DIETRICH will be at the McAlpin Hotel, Room A, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday of next week for the purpose of engaging the services of four educated, ambitious women for special educational work. Call in person from 10 to 4. No telephone interviews.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for two children, ages 3 and 5; must be refined and thoroughly experienced; salary will be arranged satisfactorily to person who meets requirements. Apply at once in person, H. W. Smith, Room 806, 507 5th Av., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Middle-aged woman, good on accounts, to take position as office manager in up-to-date telegraph office; apply by mail; state references. C. H., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high-class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future; salary or commission. Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, as assistant to special writer; must have some writing ability; $1,200 yearly. P 165 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; EXPERIENCED; GOOD PENMAN AND FIGURER; $15 PER WEEK; ADVANCEMENT. P 128 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER for a permanent position by a long-established concern in Jersey City; must be capable, have had 2 years' experience, and be at least 21 years; state age, race, school education, stenographic experience, and salary expected. Address X 354 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined young lady for permanent position in business office; limited experience sufficient; high school graduate preferred. Room 404, 339 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, experienced in machinery and engineering lines; write fully, own handwriting; salary $18-$20. W 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, of fine appearance, education, and experience. Apply American Red Cross, 165 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE CLERK wanted; salary $12 per week; call morning. H. Schneider & Co., 3 West 29th St.

STENOGRAPHER and ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; experienced, accurate; permanent. Room 509, 90 West St.

STENOGRAPHER.—COMPETENT; ALSO OFFICE ASSISTANT. LOWENFELS, 38 COOPER SQUARE, NEAR 6TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, English and, if possible, German stenographer; bookkeeping knowledge. P 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER; salary $12 week. Department M., Intertype Corporation, foot Montague St., Brooklyn.

TRIMMING GIRL, experienced, wanted for cloaks and suits. Mitchell & Cramer, 36 West 25th St.

TYPIST, FIRST CLASS, (NOT STENOGRAPHER,) TO OPERATE WIDE-CARRIAGE MACHINE; ONE EXPERIENCED IN TABULATING WORK IN ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE PREFERRED; APPLICATIONS TO BE TYPEWRITTEN, STATING WHETHER EMPLOYED, RELIGIOUS FAITH, AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. W 378 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPEWRITER and BILL CLERK. Apply Chas. P. Rogers & Co., 519 West 29th.

WOMAN wanted for advertising, mailing room; stenographer preferred; state salary and experience. P 152 Times.

YOUNG LADY, having about 2 years' experience, to assist on books, do some stenography; state in own writing age, experience, salary. Takito, Ogawa & Co., 101 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY.—Good penman and figurer; bright future for right party. Acme Burlap Bag Co., 89-113 Waterbury St., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1, ROOM 725.

BILL CLERK — Underwood machine, good at figures, $18 per week.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR—Must be rapid and accurate, $18 per week.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST—Good at figures, familiar with ledger work, $15 per week.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY — Prefer college girl with little business experience, $20 per week. STENOGRAPHER—Willing to use dictaphone, uptown position, $18 per week. STENOGRAPHER—Experienced in engineering, $90 per month.

Several other high-grade stenographic positions in New York and also out of town, salaries from $10 per week to $125 per month.

DOYLE AGENCY,
UPTOWN, DOWNTOWN,
39 EAST 42D ST. 154 NASSAU ST.
COST ACCOUNTANT, KNOWLEDGE STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING, $25; STENOGRAPHERS, $8 TO $18, NEW YORK AND JERSEY, BOOKKEEPERS & STENOGRAPHERS, $15 & $18; CLERKS, $7, $8, $9.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers.—Good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 Nassau St. MISS GRIFFIN. Dictaphone operators, $12-$20; typists, file clerks.

Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, fifteen, $8-$20; bookkeepers, clerks, typists.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

Instruction.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $12 to $30 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing. Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fancell, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young lady with some general office experience; easy hours; manufacturing concern; salary, $15 to start. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, Nuyens & Co., Inc., 546 Greenwich St., below Houston St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—If held back by lack of good English, write for booklet No. 70, giving details of study groups meeting after business hours under guidance of able instructors. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

INTERIOR DECORATION.—Evening school will take several pupils without charge. P 170 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced junior or semi-senior wanted; excellent chance to join permanent staff of growing firm of accountants; $20 to $25 to start; rapid advancement to capable man; state experience in full. N 181 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Juniors and experienced seniors, at once; good opportunity and permanency to right men. Call Friday morning, Room 812, 200 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted by firm of C. P. A.; 2 seniors and 2 juniors; state experience and salary desired. N 115 Times.

AEROPLANE INSTRUCTOR.—In school for mechanics, a man well up in aeroplane construction, planes, fusilage, landing chassis, wiring, truing-up, controls, &c. Write or call. Room 202, 112 West 42d St.

ASSISTANT TO OFFICE MANAGER WANTED.

MUST BE A WIDEAWAKE YOUNG MAN, FAMILIAR WITH UP-TO-DATE OFFICE SYSTEMS AND CAPABLE OF DEVELOPING INITIATIVE AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY; GOOD FUTURE FOR RIGHT PARTY; STATE AGE, SALARY EXPECTED, REFERENCES, AND FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING YOUR EXPERIENCE; YOUR APPLICATION FOR THIS POSITION WILL BE TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. P 160 TIMES.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC wanted for high-grade, used car company; must be over 31 and married; must understand Delco System, carbureters, tuning up motors, and demonstrating; give experience and references in first letter. B. D., Box 171 Times.

BILLING CLERK.—Underwood typewriter, with cloak and suit experience preferred; must be accurate and quick at figures. Jacob Sperber, 20 West 33d.

BLACKSMITH.—For general machine shop work and special forging. Militor Corp., Bergen and Kearney Avs., Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography and correspondence; capable of systematizing records of stock on hand for women's specialty store; position open latter part January; state age, experience, references, and lowest salary to start; excellent chance for advancement; applications strictly confidential. P 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—A STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE WANTS GOOD MAN, WITH WALL ST. EXPERIENCE, TO ASSIST AT BOOKKEEPING. O 213 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT in office importing house; $12 start; state age and reference. B. T., 165 Times.

BELLBOYS, experienced; best references required. Apply after 9 A. M., Johnson, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th.

BOY, about 16 or 17 years of age, for downtown insurance office; no experience necessary, but must have good education; salary $8 week to start; mention age, religion, and education. O 211 Times Downtown.

BOY.—About 17, strong, active and intelligent messenger; good opportunity and advancement for right party; references required; Christian firm. Call Room 1302 Woolworth Building.

BOY, 18 years old, for errands and general work in office and mailing room; advancement; apply in own handwriting; state salary. P 151 Times.

BOY for file work in large fire insurance company; chance for advancement. Address M 239 Times Downtown.

BOY for office and switchboard work in publishing house; experience unnecessary. Call 25 Park Place. W 376 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for light clerical work and errands; good opportunity for bright boy. W 361 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office; good salary; chance for advancement. Wall St. Financial Bureau, 15 William St.

BOY, in wholesale silk house; good opportunity for a bright, energetic boy. P 156 Times.

BUS CONDUCTORS.

Men 25 years or over; married men preferred; permanent positions assured; good references required; 27½c. an hour to start; capable men become drivers within a few months; pay 33c. an hour to start. Apply any weekday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY,
10 EAST 102D ST.

CHAUFFEUR.—For Autocar; experienced in express business; married man preferred; wages $18 per week. Lawlor's Express, 101 West 37th St.

CLERK
in large manufacturing concern; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. O. H. C., 125 Times Downtown.

"CLOTHING SALESMEN."

MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED. AT WANAMAKER'S, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, THIRD GALLERY, NEW BUILDING.

COLLECTOR.—Installment collector, sober, reliable, energetic; must give first-class references and furnish bond, (we pay expense of bond,) straight salary. Address with full particulars. N 136 Times.

COLLECTORS.—Several good men for city collectors. Call between 10 and 11, Room 801, 3 West 29th.

DENTIST.—Good, reliable operator; steady position; preferably two-piece crown worker. M 235 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER WANTED.—Must be experienced in hand-wrought lighting fixtures. Box B 262, Grand St., Adv. Agency.

DIE MAKERS.—Several first-class men, familiar with sub-press die work; only men familiar with this class of work need apply. H. W. Cotton, Inc., 34 35th St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—EXPERIENCED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN TO WORK ON PLANS FOR AN IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT PROJECT. GOOD WAGES TO RIGHT MEN; APPLY 4TH FLOOR, 244 MADISON AV., COR. 38TH ST.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced, for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, 4 to 5 years' experience; American citizen. Evans Engineering Corp., 30 Church St.

DRESS SALESMAN.—Man for city trade, offices and department stores; salary and commission; good opportunity to right man. N 129 Times.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, AND HELPERS; ADAMS EXPRESS CO. WANTS YOUNG MEN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT., 30 TRINITY PLACE.

ENGINEERS.

WE NEED MEN
TO DEVELOP
IN SALES WORK.

Are you qualified?
Men with shop experience
and technical training
will have every chance to
make good.

Sales experience not essential.

Send your qualifications with

photograph to the

INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS
DIVISION,

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.

NEWARK, N. J.

(All communications will be considered confidential.)

ENTRY CLERK AND CASHIER.
State age, nationality, and salary. L. M. K., 155 Times Downtown.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY

FOR YOUNG MAN,
with knowledge of bookkeeping, who will eventually work in as head of department in large retail organization; state salary and experience. N 127 Times.

GAUGEMAKERS.
first-class men, to make and check gauges. American Can Co., West 95th St. Dock.

INVOICE CLERK.—Export house dealing with the Far East requires experienced invoice clerk, good typist and good at figures; must be reliable and efficient; good opportunity. N 369 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANTS required immediately; salary $25 to $40 weekly, according to ability. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, and full details of public accounting experience. N 386 Times Downtown.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER.

ONE WHO HAS HAD LARGE EXPERIENCE AND SOME EXECUTIVE ABILITY; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE, COMPANIES WORKED FOR, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS LARGE OFFICE, O 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six average words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	40c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Male.

LABORERS—500 WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Apply Submarine Boat Corporation, Port Newark Terminal, Newark, N. J., from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., or State Public Employment Bureau, 310 Jay Street, near Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., from 8 A. M. to 12, or branch employment office, 875 Broad St., Newark, N. J., from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MACHINIST-ENGINEER.—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING PLANT IN NEW YORK CITY WITH CREW OF ALL KINDS OF MECHANICS UNDER HIM; MUST BE A GENERAL ALL-AROUND PRACTICAL MAN; WE PREFER A GRADUATE MECHANICAL ENGINEER. G 108 TIMES.

MACHINIST-LINOTYPE OPERATOR, printer or pressman, for combination work on machine and presses or case; country office, 9-hour day, steady work; $25 week for first-class, reliable man. F. R. Sullivan, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

MACHINIST.—All around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MANAGER and Buyer wanted in Richmond, Va., a capable manager and buyer for a department store, basement, handling beddings and domestics in medium and better grades, capable of doing a business of $100,000 or more; this is a splendid opportunity for advancement for one who is now a manager or assistant manager. X 352 Times Annex.

MAN familiar with high-speed tape looms wanted as manufacturing assistant. X 363 Times Annex.

MASTER MECHANIC.—Must be familiar with dye work and metal patterns; superintend small plant out of town. U. S. Expansion Bolt Co., 25 Elm St., New York.

MEN WANTED.—Excellent opportunity of advancement for right party; permanent position. Nollek Ice Skating Rink, 119th St. and Riverside Drive.

METALLURGIST.—Wanted, as assistant in well equipped metallurgical laboratory of large Baltimore manufacturing plant; experience or knowledge of heat treatment and metallography especially desired; state age, training, experience, and salary expected. Address Employment Manager, Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted, by an international banking firm, intelligent, quick boy; $6 to start with; good chance for advancement. Applications to N 366 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER WANTED.
MUST BE CONVERSANT WITH UP-TO-DATE BRANCH STORE AND MAIL-ORDER SYSTEMS AND CAPABLE OF HANDLING AND SUPERVISING HELP; EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND INITIATIVE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY; A GOOD POSITION FOR THE RIGHT PARTY; TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION STATE SALARY LAST EARNED, REFERENCES, AGE, AND FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING YOUR PAST EXPERIENCE; COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. P 159 TIMES.

RUNNER.—NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE WANTS EXPERIENCED RUNNER; SALARY $10, WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR CAPABLE BOY; STATE AGE, ALSO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN OWN HANDWRITING. O 208 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.
LORD & TAYLOR
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SEVERAL SALESMEN FOR
THEIR MEN'S FURNISHINGS
DEPARTMENT.
APPLY BEFORE 11 A. M.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
7TH FLOOR.

SALESMEN.—We wish to add to and rebuild our sales force, as we have lost a great many of our salesmen through the draft; we offer you the opportunity of your life if you are clean cut, honest, and have a proven record as a salesman; a good education essential to your success; drawing account against commission. A. S., 57 Times.

SALESMAN, familiar with machinery and power-equipment and acquainted with factories and mills in Northern New Jersey, who lives in the territory, or at Newark, required by well established house; applicants must be well recommended; give full particulars about past experience, remuneration desired, age. N 393 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—If you are dissatisfied with your present income and would like to better yourself by selling a staple line in great demand, WE HAVE IT; our men are making more money than they ever made at any previous time; drawing account against commission; it will pay you to investigate. E. K., 62 Times.

SALESMEN.—We wish to augment our sales force with a few first-class men, who have convinced themselves that they can sell goods; for men of this type possessing a good character and education we have a good proposition; drawing account against commission. H. A. Yost, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN.—We have openings for a few ambitious men with selling ability to operate in the Bronx; earning capacity only limited to ability of the man; commission basis. Apply C. G., 280 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, young aggressive man by old-established firm; $4 to $6 a day; must carry samples; commission basis to start, but if you show ability will give drawing account and permanent position. O 204 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, pharmaceutical, to sell retail drug trade Brooklyn and Long Island; applicant must have retail drug store experience; salary, commission, and expenses; state age, experience, &c.; bond required. N 126 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for New York and Pennsylvania States, and also one for New England States to represent a line of laces, &c., on a commission basis; good side line for neckwear salesman, or one carrying kindred line. Apply G 104 Times.

SALESMEN.—A rare opportunity for men between 35 and 50 years of age who have salesmanship qualifications to engage in a dignified work with wonderful earning possibilities; commission basis. Apply G. H., 220 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to handle strong popular-priced line of ladies' belts; Southern and Middle Western States; only those with following need apply; drawing account against commission. Address M. L., 234 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, one with experience in selling a high grade patented specialty; must have representative appearance, unimpeachable record, and furnish the highest credentials. R. A., 260 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, South and Middle West, for side line on negligees and kimonos; only those with good following considered; straight commission basis. Nasrallah & Meena, 48 West 25th.

SALESMEN.—Men with experience in selling high-grade securities on commission basis; must be over 35 years of age, ambitious, and with A1 references. Apply F. S., 215 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced in fur trade; splendid position; salary or commission on proven ability; references. Apply by own handwritten letter, Office 2, 2,875 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN, experienced, for infants' coat house to call on retail and department stores only; commission basis. Call all day Monday, H. Schwartz, 454 Broadway.

SALESMEN, Solicitors, Agents; something different, new; big demand; no competition; big commission. Napp Mfg., Miller Bldg., 1,931 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Handkerchief manufacturer wants salesman acquainted with department store buyers; commission. X 360 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced on dresses and theatrical costumes, to call on the producers; liberal commission basis only. P 168 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for New York City; single, familiar with selling cotton piece goods and burlap; state age, salary, experience, and references. N 132 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; better kind dresses, city and office; commission. Star Dress Manufacturing Co., 122 West 26th St.

SALESMAN Snap Fastener, experienced, wanted; commission basis. M 238 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—Stock and bond; responsible man, with a proven record, to represent high grade security house; offering consists of first mortgage bond and Capital Stock of exceptionally strong company; stock active on New York Curb; strictly commission proposition. Address Sales Manager, 45 Broadway, Room 75, N. Y.

SHOEMAN.—Office-experienced shoeman to assist in getting up samples and getting lines ready for different salesmen, attend to salesmen's correspondence and assist in figuring cost; submit references, age, and salary expected. M 240 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR.—Experienced, business school; full time; references; salary, commission. M 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, about 20, in dry goods house; must have about three years' business experience as stenographer and be rapid operator of Remington; excellent and promising position and satisfactory salary. Address, handwriting, age, experience, and reference. O 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class; preferably with law experience, for position which may be temporary. Employment Department, General Vehicle Co., Borden and Starr Avs., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Accurate, quick; steady position, good salary; chances for advancement; knowledge of dictaphone method would be helpful in purchasing department. D. K., 221 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK SALESMEN.—UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CLEAN-CUT, ENERGETIC MEN, TO SELL THE CAPITAL STOCK OF AN ACTIVE GROWING INDUSTRIAL; COMMISSION TO START. ROOM 1228, 52 BROADWAY.

STOCK RUNNERS WANTED.
Experienced stock runners by New York Stock Exchange house; references required. X 362 Times Annex.

STOREKEEPER.—Familiar with receiving and requisitioning mechanical supplies; 57 hours per week. Apply 11 Bartlett St., Brooklyn.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR SHIPPING AND WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENTS; A MAN CAPABLE OF HANDLING LABOR AND A LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS. APPLY BY MAIL, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AGE, AND SALARY. ARBUCKLE BROS., GENERAL MANAGER, FOOT JAY ST., BROOKLYN.

SUPERINTENDENT for ladies' ready-to-wear factory in Middle West manufacturing ladies' and children's dresses; opportunity for young man of pleasing personality; one at present employed in above capacity or that of assistant, but who can develop into a full-fledged Superintendent; splendid opportunity; in answering, state full particulars. N 128 Times.

TEACHER of Spanish, male or female; must have resided in Central or South America or Spain; experience in Spanish correspondence and in teaching essential; excellent salary to right party. Address Spanish, Box 42, 1,364 Broadway.

TELLER.—Bank wants experienced teller; state experience and salary expected. W 290 Times Downtown.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.
Apply to W. A. Raser, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

BOYS
MUST BE 16, FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE, $7 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

DRAFTSMEN
HIGH CLASS MEN, EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAFTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE.

GLASS WORKERS
EXPERT MEN, INDUSTRIOUS AND COMPETENT, FOR BULB BLOWING AND STEM MAKING; RIGHT MEN CAN WORK OVERTIME, DOUBLE TIME FOR SUNDAY WORK; EARN $50 A WEEK.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
AND MODEL MAKERS, HIGH CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUEPRINTS, MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITIONS; ADVANCEMENT.

YOUNG MEN
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES.

CALL
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOL DESIGNERS on jig and fixture designs for United States Government aeroplane engines. Call or write, stating age, nationality, detail of experience, and salary desired, Employment Department, General Vehicle Co., Borden and Star Avs., Long Island City.

WATCHMAN familiar with sprinkler system and heating furnaces; wages $18 per week. Call 9 to 12. S. S. S., 607 Washington St.

WE HAVE EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT FUTURE FOR BOYS UNDER 21 IN BANKING BUSINESS; GOOD SALARY. APPLY M 237 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WEAVERS, &C., WANTED.
WEAVERS ON NEW KNOWLES LOOMS; DRESSER TENDERS ON PINLESS REELS; GIRLS OVER 16 AS WINDERS AND MENDERS; ALL GOVERNMENT WORK; GOOD WORK; EXCELLENT PAY; 10% BONUS; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; NEW UP-TO-DATE MILL; BEST CONVENIENCES. APPLY NOW, NORWICH WOOLEN MILLS, NORWICH, CONN.

YOUNG MEN,
UNDER 21,
TO WORK NIGHTS ON RECTIFIERS.
WILL BE PAID
$10 WEEK WHILE LEARNING,
$18 WEEK WHEN EXPERTS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST.
(6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.)

YOUNG MAN, 16-18, in office of large corporation; good opportunity for one ambitious and industrious; state full particulars. Address "W. G.," N 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN, in office large corporation, recent high school graduate preferred; write fully, giving age, education. M 234 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN experienced in stationery stock room work wanted; those with executive ability wanted. Apply by letter to C. Campbell, Chevrolet Motor Company, Broadway, at 57th St.

YOUNG MAN, 16-18, for large corporation; one who has knowledge of typewriting and, if possible, stenography; good chance for advancement; state salary. Address "C. G.," Box N 57 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17 years, accounting department work; experience unnecessary; opportunity to learn publishing business; state age, education, and salary expected. J. K., 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Bright, ambitious, about 17 years, for clerical position with large concern; good opportunity. A. B., P. O. Box 290 New York City.

YOUNG MAN wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm for stock quotation board. Call at Room 418, 71 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN for filing, &c., in office importing house; $8 start; state age and reference. L. S., 135 Times.

YOUNG MAN, in wholesale silk house, one with experience preferred. P 157 Times.

Employment Agencies.

EMPLOYMENT MGR. mfg. plant $1800-$2500; Clerk, constr. or cost acctg. expr. $1500; Stenographers, young $1200; Bookkeepers, young $25 & $30; Chief Clerk, exprd. domestic shipping $1800-$2000. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 Nassau St., (Tribune Bldg.)—Traffic correspondent, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, etc.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant; $18; permanent position; no registration fee. Call Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

BOOKKEEPER, Stock Exchange house, $35; others, $20-$40. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, $18; two, $15-$16; lots boys' positions.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Bloom, Fred and Kate.—Communicate with John Kotyk, Whippany, N. J., Box 157.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN. C. P. HASSON.

Factory Cost Accountant, $3,100; Accountant, experienced rolling or steel mill, $2,000; Cost Accountants, (5,) $1,800-$2,100; Office Manager, knowledge efficiency time-study, $1,800; Accountant, Electrical Contracting, $1,500; Accountant and Cashier, $1,500; Assistant Purchasing Agent, $1,800; Factory Employment Manager, $1,800; Bookkeepers, (15,) double entry, mercantile, contracting, and manufacturing, $1,300-$1,500. Spanish-English Stenographer for Spain, $1,800; Stenographic-Secretaries, (4,) $1,300-$1,800; a large number of Assistant Bookkeepers, stenographers, production clerks, cost clerks, and general clerks needed at once—some without experience—at salaries from $10 weekly to $1,300 yearly.
Call 9-2.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

BOOKKEEPERS.—We have over 40 good bookkeeping positions paying $18 to $20 that we cannot find men to fill.

EXPORT SHIPPING CLERKS, (4,) thoroughly experienced in all details, $1,200 to $1,300.

FREIGHT TRACER.—Prefer ex-R. R. man; must travel after and ride back on stray cars; $1,300.

Instruction.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practioners; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition, terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC. Now consolidated with the New Jersey College of Chiropractic and operating the largest and best equipped Chiropractic School, Laboratory and Clinic in the East. Classes now forming. 45 West 34th St., Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

YOUNG MAN.—We can secure for you a position in an attractive department of the army, where trained filing clerks not subject to draft are needed; our six weeks' course fits you for these positions; night and day classes forming now.
National Training School for Filing,
Shaw-Walker Co.,
60 Franklin St.,
Tel. Franklin 2261.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Institute, 97 Pullman Bldg., N. Y.

EXECUTIVES, SALESMEN, CORRESPONDENTS, STENOGRAPHERS.—Good English Pays! Join class groups meeting after business hours in comfortable downtown lecture rooms. Write for bulletin 73. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1808-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

SPANISH.—Gentleman beginner wants Spanish private teacher; state nationality, education, terms. P 182 Times.

INTERIOR DECORATION.—Evening school will take several pupils without charge. P 172 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.
Several heads of families are contemplating the purchase of a farm for the purpose of circumventing the high cost of living; why should you pay a profit to the retailer, several middlemen, and the wholesaler, when you can be a producer yourself; if you are interested, address Mutual Benefit, Box G 495 Times Annex.

We can place 75 men, living within a radius of 300 miles of New York, in business where the profit will range from $300 to $1,500 per month; business requires an investment of $500 to $2,500, depending on location selected; references required. Address in person or mail, Hopper-Phillips Co., Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York City.

Responsible firm of fire and marine brokers desire the services of a college graduate having high-grade connections and who may be eligible to influence mercantile insurance. To such a party, satisfactory financial arrangement would be made; drawing account. No. "down and out salesmen" need apply. L 311 Times Downtown.

A HIGH-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Our 10% Preferred Stock is a first mortgage on all assets of the company. Investors write for particulars. Henry T. Hoag, Dist. Rep. Hudson Valley Muslin Underwear Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Established, going automobile specialty business for sale at sacrifice; every Ford owner a good prospect; good patent protection; nationally advertised; principals only. X 308 Times Annex.

Storage facilities for heavy material, &c., in large lots; open and covered space; centrally located; direct water and rail connections. Address Storage, P 103 Times.

Screen (window) manufacturers representative of high standing will undertake sales promotion of kindred line. N 125 Times.

Store for sale; suitable for ladies' wear; up-to-date fixtures. Palace Fur Shop, 1,316 St. Nicholas Av.

Hotel, bar, cabaret; sacrifice; reasonable; need cash. Rogers, Bryant 4456.

Producing metals company wants capital to operate additional properties. G 9 Times.

Need few thousand dollars to secure large Government war contract. P 131 Times.

11,000 names women mail order buyers, $20. T., Box 36, Station F.

Business Notices.

MONTREAL agent, large following, seeks agencies; textiles, lace, silks, novelties. X 365 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES. LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED. THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2517. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2611.

Private family will sell the furniture of a 9-room apartment as a whole for $1,200, with or without apartment, which rents for $175 a month; four rooms now rented pays rental; seen only by phone appointment; private telephone 672 Morningside.

MACHINES.—95—1 Willcox & Gibbs hemstitching, belting, tables, motor, 2 h. p. Diehl, direct shaft; work boxes, chairs, and large silk safe. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 187 West 25th.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Genuine Paisley shawl, $90; two artistic, old necklaces, one Florentine, one Dutch; one rare gemmed miniature from India, one from France; all are works of art. N 120 Times.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE
bought, sold, for cash; estates purchased.
DELANEY, 170 BROADWAY.

Partition.—110 running feet 7-foot white enameled partition, with beveled glass. Apply Schuylkill Silk Mills, 19 Madison Av.

Mahogany office furniture and rug. Apply at once, 115 Broadway, Room 1404.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted.—Copies of issue of The New York Sun of December, 1916. Address W. B. Rogers, Garrison, N. Y.

Safe.—About 60-inch safe wanted; will pay cash; also adding machine; must be cheap. Schroeder & Co., 53 West 36th.

Storage offered for use of furniture, 6 rooms; high references. P 133 Times.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 6722.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The following army orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Jones, T. A. P. R.
Mason, N. R.
Booth, B. S.
Gilmore, R. T.
Gilbride, J. J.
Wilson, F. N.
Laverty, C. J.
Day, J. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Trowbridge, C. N.
McCamey, K. E.
Belzer, L. M.
Blue, J. H.
White, G. A.
Duryea, C. F.
Boyer, E. C.
Dick, P. G.
Craven, T.
Nichols, J. H.
Dougherty, J. F.
Dunn, A. W.
Bungart, C. S.
Dalrymple, A. T.
Fallon, L. F.
Heilman, A. G.
Schlosinger, H. W.
Spencer, J. J.
McDonald, R. F.
McNelis, T. J.
Traynor, H. A.
Hahn, N. G.
Munster, J. A.
Murphy, E. C.
Banker, G. N.
Robb, C. A.
Nolan, W. P.
Pace, G. D.
Miles, F. T.
Harvey, T. W. J.
Sharp, E. B.
Storm, A. J.
White, J. H.
MacCracken, J. L.
Waters, W. W.
Young, R. M.
Schaefer, E. L.
Dunbar, A. G.
McRae, M. H.
Marriott, L. L.
Burke, A. W.
Slusher, W. C.
Krohn, A. H.
Mehan, G. T.
Weiss, A. A.
Danson, G. N.
Fittes, J. B.

Haggard, Capt. D., to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to Camp Greenleaf, with an evac. hosp.

Buhler, Maj. E., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Mundy, 1st Lt. C. S., to Ft. Riley.

McClelland, 1st Lt. J. E., to Camp Beauregard.

Miller, 1st Lt. E. D., previous orders amended to read E. L.

Knowles, 1st Lt. J. S., and Anderson, 1st Lt. J. B., to Carnegie Inst. of Technology, Pittsburgh, for inst., then to stations.

Larkin, 1st Lt. J. C., to Wilbur Wright Field.

Bartol, 1st Lt. E. F. W., to Boston as med. member of Examining Board 2 and recruiting officer.

Butler, Capt. C. S., to Mil. School of Aeronautics, Boston.

Cooke, Maj. J. B., to Garden City, Av. Gen. Supply Depot.

Coumbe, Maj. A. G., to Camp MacArthur.

Frey, 1st Lt. J. W., to Ft. Jay.

Bishop, 1st Lt. V. L., to Camp Lewis.

Arneson, 1st Lt. A. I., to home.

Brown, Capt. H. D.; Drake, 1st Lt. F. J.; Gibbon, 1st Lt. L. L., and Smith, 1st Lt. D. C., to San Francisco with 62d Art.

Thompson, 1st Lt. H. A., previous orders amended to relieve him from regimental detch., 326th Inf., N.A. at Camp Gordon, instead of 325th Inf.

Dulin, Capt. C. T., hon. discharged.

Detwiller, Capt. A. K.; Manson, 1st Lt. D. W.; Mertens, 1st Lt. J. J., and Nash, 1st Lt. A. A., to 63d Art.

Stiffel, 1st Lt. R. E., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.

Moses, Maj. H. M., to Base Hosp. No. 37, 1st Cav. Armory, Brooklyn.

Napier, Maj. C. D., to Base Hosp. No. 37, Brooklyn.

Following to Charleston, S. C., with 61st Art.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hodges, R.
Knapp, J. G.
Strong, A. C.
Wilson, H. E.

Mustard, Capt. J. H., will report to Cmdg. Gen., Western Dept.

Following to Camp Pike:

Rice, Capt. P. F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Collins, R. L.
Cherry, C. H.
Martin, W. W.
Mayo, H. H.
Moss, R. C.
Petty, W. S.
Purdy, G.
Rains, H. L.
Tremblay, J. L.
Williams, A. P.
Washburn, L. L.

Wray, Capt. W. E.; Ellison, 1st Lt. R. F.; Henson, 1st Lt. J. G., and Riley, 1st Lt. D. B., to Boston with 55th Art. to be organized in coast defenses of Boston.

Following to Ft. Sam Houston:

CAPTAINS.

Calish, A. C.
Neal, T. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Brand, S. F.
Carberry, E. A.
Lipe, E. N.
Vance, W. K., Jr.
Allen, W. H.
Holt, C. Z.
Turrentine, L. E.
Waddle, M. V. B.

Smith, 1st Lt. W. F., and Minterer, 1st Lt. J. W., to Carnegie Inst. of Tech., Pittsburgh, for inst., then to their stations.

Following to Cleveland for inst., then to their stations:

CAPTAINS.

Danner, R. J.
Kyser, L. M.
Tibbey, C. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Tupper, L. N.
Landon, H. W.
Smith, E. A.
Wilson, H.
Walker, J. L.
Norris, R. A.
Hall, L. T.

Coover, Capt. C., to Leon Springs.

Jones, 1st Lt. E. S., to Camp MacArthur with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.

Pike, Capt. N. J., and Hole, 1st Lt. B. W., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Conklin, Capt. R. C., to Camp Taylor.

Reik, Capt. A. J. N., to Camp Jackson.

Blackwood, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Sevier.

Doyle, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Hancock.

Barth, Capt. L., will report to Capt. Fales, U. S. A., ret., at Grand Rapids, for temp. duty.

Fisk, 1st Lt. R. R., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Following to Kelly Field with Av. Sec., of Sig. C.:

CAPTAINS.

Carriel, H. T.
Riner, C. R.
Moss, W. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Juckem, J. G.
Norris, J. L.
Mize, H. E.
Reed, J. E.

Mitchell, 1st Lt. W. B., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Mytinger, 1st Lt. G. S., to Camp Taylor for temp. duty.

White, 1st Lt. B. O., to Camp Kelly with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Frazer, Capt. T., to Army Med. School for inst.

Elvins, 1st Lt. R. E., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 6 at Ft. McPherson, with Hosp. Unit C.

Whitmore, Capt. F. B., to Western Dept.

Lombard, Capt. L. S., to Camp Sevier with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Garrison, 1st Lt. I. D., to Camp Cody.

Following to Charity Hosp., New Orleans, for inst., then to their proper stations:

Young, Maj. C. C.
Lorenz, Maj. W. F.

CAPTAINS.

Hengstler, W. H.
Johnston, W. W.
Strong, T. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Gordon, F. N.
Johnston, D.
Mulkey, Y. J.
Christmas, E. S.
Helm, R. W.
Krieger, W. A.
Bryant, R. H.
Franklin, J. H.
Liefert, W. C.
Harman, L. D.
Logsdon, H. A.
Young, R. C.
Harrison, U. S.
Ingalls, S. S.
Wastell, F. W., Jr.
Adiger, D.
Woodlock, L. A.

Sykes, 1st Lt. W. M., to Camp MacArthur, with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Stotts, Capt. A. F.; Staughton, 1st Lt. J. M.; Willander, 1st Lt. A. A., and Barefoot, 1st Lt. J. J., to Camp Sevier with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Rockey, 1st Lt. E. W., to Camp Lewis.

Bundy, 1st Lt. O. T., and Saunders, 1st Lt. A. W., to Camp Lee.

Mettlen, Capt. J. H.; Kelster, 1st Lt. W. S.; Sloan, 1st Lt. W. D., and Wiggins, 1st Lt. L. W., to Kelly Field with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Fenerty, 1st Lt. V. J., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to his station at Camp Wheeler.

Kyle, Maj. J. J., hon. discharged.

Thompson, Capt. E. B., to Camp Meade.

Cayley, 1st Lt. F. J., hon. discharged.

Woodcock, 1st Lt. A., to Camp Doniphan.

Dunnington, 1st Lt. J. H., to N.Y. with Av. Sec. of Sig.C., physical examining unit.

Carroll, 1st Lt. E. J., to Waco with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Marable, Capt. J. H., to Camp Upton with Motor Truck Co. 407.

Tenney, Maj. E. S., and Stueck, 1st Lt. A. F., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Goldstein, 1st Lt. W. H., prev. orders amended to relieve him from duty at Camp Sevier instead of Camp Greenleaf.

Smith, 1st Lt. E. M., previous orders amended to read E. W.

Presnell, 1st Lt. U. A. V., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Miller, 1st Lt. A. B., previous orders amended to relieve him from duty at Camp Logan.

Miller, Capt. E. M., previous orders amended to relieve him from duty at Camp Greenleaf and to proceed to Ft. McPherson, with Base Hosp. No. 18.

Johnston, 1st Lt. S. R., previous orders amended to read Johnson.

Following to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to their stations:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Chapman, A. S.
Dykes, L. M.
Lacy, J. E.
Wagener, C. K.
McFate, J. C.

Stone, Maj. W. J., to Ft. Riley.

Lawrence, 1st Lt. E. K., and Polly, 1st Lt. C. W., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Nesbit, 1st Lt. F. C., to Camp Hancock.

Bailey, Maj. F. W., will report to Surg. Gen.

Dingman, 1st Lt. N. McL., to New York Orthopedic Hosp., for inst.

Curry, Capt. D. P., Jr., to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Costigan, Capt. G. J., to Camp Sevier, with Av.Sec., of Sig.C.

Johnson, Capt. W. H., to Mass. Gen. Hosp., for inst., then to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Lee, with 510th Service Battalion:

CAPTAINS.

Ogier, J. W.
Abbot, F. H.
Wilson, E. W.
Maxwell, T. H.
Willard, N. R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Vulte, G. P.
Bradfield, J. M.
Hawkins, C. K.
Wilson, H. K.
Draper, J. L.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Palets, H. J.
Thacher, C. H.
White, D. R.
Sprague, W. W.
Wenhols, W. W.

Following to Camp Lee, with 511th Service Battalion:

CAPTAINS.

Fairley, G. E. A.
Shore, H. E.
Schoonmaker, L. M.
Keys, E. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Epstein, H.
Brown, J. R.
Roper, J. H.
Hilts, H. B.
McKee, G. S.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Zilinski, J. A.
Sugden, J. C.
Harvey, A. W.
Brown, N. F.
Burdick, V. G.

Following appointed to the grades as indicated: Maher, Capt. J. L., as 1st Lt.; Thompson, 1st Lt. L., as 2d Lt.; Daykin, 1st Lt. R. W., as 2d Lt.; Greenstone, 1st Lt. S. A., as 2d Lt.

Monette, 2d Lt. J. H., promoted to be 1st Lt.

Jones, Capt. J. L., to Wash.; McIver, Capt. G. W., Jr., to Ft. Myer, Va.

Brigham, 1st Lt. W. B., and Hampton, 2d Lt. G., will report to Chief of Engs. for temp. duty.

Ready, 1st Lt. M. E., and McIntosh, 1st Lt. F. K., assigned to 28th Engs.

Russell, Capt. C. E., and Bowlby, Capt. H. L., appointed to be Majs. in Eng.R.C.

Eastwood, 1st Lt. H.G., hon. discharged.

Following assigned to 513th Service Battalion:

Williams, Capt. S. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Paulette, R. J.
Victor, A. F.
Paul, F. T.
Kramer, F. J.
Meredith, E. R.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Gray, G. E.
Head, J. L.
Cowie, W. W.
Ewer, W. B.
Stirton, J. C.

Allan, Capt. O. F., appointed to be Maj.

Jones, 1st Lt. T. T.; Wortham, 1st Lt. H. A., and Fredin, 1st Lt. C. G., appointed to be Capts.

Van Ness, 2d Lt. R. A.; Hubbard, 2d Lt. R. B., and Satterthwaite, 2d Lt. P. C., appointed to be 1st Lts.

Shackelton, Capt. F. A., to Cleveland, and will report by letter to Chief of Engs.

Hale, 1st Lt. C. S., assigned to 38th Engs. at Ft. Myer.

Tilden, 1st Lt. R. S., assigned to 25th Engs.

Jarden, 2d Lt. R., to Camp Am. Univ.

Following to Camp Gordon, with 514th Service Battalion:

CAPTAINS.

Burns, W. G.
Smith, S. L.
Jones, L. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Day, H. C.
Mockler, J. T.
Curtis, H. S.
Watson, J. R.
Wright, C. Q.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Langenheim, R. L.
Martin, W. G.
Turner, A. W.
Alchel, S. L.
Mitchell, W. P.

Shriver, R. O.; Wright, S., and Lewis, C. W., appointed as 1st Lts.

Torrance, Capt. W. M., will report to off. in charge of cantonment const. for duty.

Loud, 1st Lt. F. H., previous orders revoked.

Lambert, Maj. B. J., and Miller, Maj. C. H., assigned to 23d Engs.

Following assigned to 512th Service Battalion:

CAPTAINS.

Buchanan, J. L.
Bradley, A. C.
Walton, J. S.
Carden, W. H.
Corsa, D.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Fiske, G.
Leavelt, J. C.
Maris, C. R.
Shano, R. G.
Math, E. R.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Myers, C. T.
Casteel, B. M.
Lee, W. K.
Searl, S. R.
Wason, T. F.

Goldman, Capt. G.; Goodspeed, 1st Lt. G. E., Jr., and Phelan, 2d Lt. S. H., hon. discharged.

Curtiss, 1st Lt. C. D., to Camp Am. Univ.

Lacombe, Capt. C. E., and Orr, 2d Lt. H. C., to Washington.

Gilmore, Capt. M. E., assigned to 305th Engs.

Twitchell, 1st Lt. F. G., to Camp Meade.

Kingsley, Capt. H. R., and Malsbury, Capt. O. E., assigned to 3d Engs.

Holben, 2d Lt. W. P., assigned to Eng. Motor Transport Service at Ft. Myer.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Trevenen, 2d Lt. H. V., to Morrison, Va.

Johnston, 2d Lt. D. T., assigned to active duty and will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Benner, 1st Lt. W., to Hazelhurst Field.

White, 1st Lt. G. R., announced on duty requiring regular and frequent aerial flights.

Following will report to Chief Sig.Off.:

Roblee, Maj. N. B.

CAPTAINS.

Oldfield, L.
Kesler, H. W.
Milhau, L. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Whitney, H. E.
Hoyt, F. R.
Ford, T., Jr.
Dickinson, W. E.
Gifford, O. L.
Black, J.
Folger, L. A.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Knox, J. E.
Shaw, V. B.
Steever, W. M.
Ford, H. M.
MacDonald, R.
Myers, A. T.
Semans, F. W.

Swanson, 1st Lt. G. S., announced on duty requiring regular and frequent aerial flights.

Ordway, 1st Lt. L. P., to Love Field, School of Mil. Av.

Dammann, 1st Lt. C. W., to Ft. Omaha.

Chamberlain, 1st Lt. W. J.; Rankin, 1st Lt. C. A., and McElroy, 1st Lt. J. W., to Garden City.

Following appointed to be Majs.:

CAPTAINS.

Murphy, J. A.
Ainsworth, L. W.
Smith, G. B.
Reeves, D.
Whitworth, A. E.
Craft, E. B.
Grant, J. C.
Foster, P. D.
Sloan, E. W.
Babcock, G.
Todd, S. R.

Following promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Olmstead, F. W.
Whiteside, R. R.
Wessen, E. J.
Flood, J. P.
Quinn, J. T.
Powers, L. M.
Palmer, A. R.
Hamilton, F.
Burch, J. H.
Perry, J. A.
Murphy, L.
McMahon, L.
Sherwin, R. W.
Pratt, G. C.
Burkhead, C. H.
Strieby, M. E.
Burton, A.
Baker, J. S.
Nevins, T. D.
Morris, J. P.
Moses, L. R.
Conley, F. I.
Solomon, W. S.
Hague, J. E.
Palmer, W. E.
Helmer, N.
Hoppough, C. I.
Fairbanks, W. H.
Romesburg, L.
Henry, W. W.
Johnson, C. P.
Carson, L. G.
Rose, L. I.
Reeves, E. N.
Garinger, A.
Stannard, E. M.
Peters, H. W.
Stockberger, M. H.
Moore, D. E.
Edmundson, C. R.
Kelly, H. G.
Hamilton, I.
Karigan, S. E.
McLay, A. D.
Wedgewood, B.

Dental Reserve Corps.

MacGibbon, 1st Lt. E. E., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson, with Base Hosp. No. 26.

McDougall, 1st Lt. W., to Base Hosp. No. 26, at Ft. McPherson.

Evans, 1st Lt. L., to Camp Gordon.

Field Artillery.

Henderson, Capt. I., N.A., to Camp Meade.

Killian, Capt. J. A. J., 317th, to Camp and Navy Hosp., Hot Springs, sick.

Lansing, Lt. Col. C. C., N.Y.N.G., to Camp Sevier.

Brill, 2d Lt. C. B. F., to Camp Wheeler.

Cullips, 1st Lt. H. A., Ill. N.G., hon. discharged.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Cook, Capt. H. O., to Camp Wheeler, as asst. to Qm.

Caswell, Capt. C. H., to Chicago, as asst. to Depot Qm.

Binns, Capt. C. L., to Camp McClellan, as Cmdg. Off. of the Wagon Co. there.

McDonald, Capt. P., will report to Qm. Gen.

Schmuck, Capt. T. K., to Cincinnati.

Langtre, Capt. L. F., to Sig.C. Av. School, Rantoul, as Qm., relieving Capt. A. Filler.

Friede, Capt. S. A., to Camp Johnston, for training.

Mahoney, Capt. T., to Camp Funston, as asst. to off. in charge of school for Bakers and Cooks.

Infantry.

Leard, 1st Lt. E. W., 17th, transferred to 7th.

Berry, Capt. J., and Lillard, Capt. R., Okla. N.G., to Camp Stuart, with Prov. Div.

Petty, Maj. J. M., will report to Insp.Gen.

Butler, 2d Lt. W. L., appointed to Sig.R.C.

Wells, Col. B. H., 318th, will report to Chief of Staff.

Hoerner, 1st Lt. F. L., 21st, to Governors Island.

Hubbell, 2d Lt. J. L., transferred to 10th.

Wurfel, 2d Lt. E., D. C. N.G., hon. discharged.

Danks, Lt.Col. W. C., Colo. N.G., hon. discharged.

Fleet, Maj. H. W., will report to Cmdg. Gen. Eastern Dept. for duty in office of Insp.Gen.

Mathers, Lt.Col. D. T., N. J. N.G., hon. discharged.

Schmidt, Capt. E. R. E., Ga. N.G., hon. discharged.

Shaw, 2d Lt. J. E., Wash. N.G., hon. discharged.

Following relieved from assignment to 17th and from further duty with that regiment:

CAPTAINS.

Beach, W. A.
Donnelly, H. S.
Goodman, J. F.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Fisher, A. M.
Frisk, J.
Kelly, M. L.
Tucker, F. M.

Veterinary Corps.

Following of N.A. to places mentioned and assigned to these places to inspect and supervise the sanitation of stock yards, cars, and feeding places, and inspect all shipments of public animals passing through those stations, and recommend such measures as will conserve the health of the public animals in transit through those stations:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Derrick, J. D., to Monroe, Va.

McCullough, H. J., to Knoxville, Tenn.

Porteus, R., to Spencer, N. C.

Towner, Capt. A. N., to Camp Wadsworth as Div. Vet.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Following will report to Acting Chief of Ord.:

Tennant, Capt. M. E.; Seigler, 1st Lt. W. G.; Hoffman, 1st Lt. L.; Luitwieler, 2d Lt. R. R.

Dickson, 1st Lt. R. H.; Huey, Capt. M. S.; Graham, 1st Lt. R. G.; Minton, Capt. O. McKeehan, Maj. C. L.; Benscoter, 2d Lt. F. L.

Holland, 1st Lt. L. P., to Edgewood, Md.

Markham, 2d Lt. W. S., previous orders amended to read 1st Lt.

Following to Aberdeen Proving Ground:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Baker, G. H.
Eby, V. V.
Gunsaulus, A. C.
Ross, C. C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Couper, H. W.
Hart, P. M.
Nicolls, J. W.
Schultz, F. T.
Witt, H. E.

Lathbury, Maj. B. B., assigned to Qm.C.

Dawson, 1st Lt. C. H., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

McCune, Capt. E. C., appointed Acting Qm. at Tuckahoe Ord. Depot, N. J.

Quartermaster Corps.

Valentine, Lt.Col. W. S., to following places on official business, then to his station: Mounds, Ill.; Louisville, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.

Munro, Lt. Col. J. N., to this city for conference with Qm.Gen., then to his station.

Mead, Capt. P. A., Col.N.G., to Camp Kearny, with 40th Div.

Cordin, 2d Lt. G. R.; Northcutt, 2d Lt. G. H., and Washburne, 2d Lt. H., Jr., to Cambridge as assts. to Depot Qm.

Doyle, Maj. A. C., S.C.N.G., will remain at Camp Sevier as member of board to adjust claims.

Blanton, Capt. E. R., N.C.N.G., will remain at Camp Sevier as member of board to adjust claims.

Shute, Capt. M. H., to Ft. Oglethorpe as Asst. Constructing Qm. vice Capt. A. T. Dalton, Ret.

Negus, 2d Lt. H. V. S., to Camp Lee as Asst. Supply Off. of the san. train.

Following, now at Camp Johnston, will report to Cmdg.Off. that camp for duty with motor companies indicated:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Capt, J. C., 301.
Grisewood, R., 302.
Lees, F. B., 303.
Bausman, T. F., 304.
Tucker, L. D., 305.
Vaughan, J. W., 301.
Jewett, T. A., 301.
Metzger, H. A., 302.
Donnelly, H. H., 302.
Smith, W. T., 398.
Ballman, R. E., 399.

With Reg. Div. Motor Sup. Train:

Cunningham, R. S.
Kidder, P. E.
Richard, R. N.
Badker, L. R.
Shriver, M. R.
O'Brien, T. D.
Garner, F. R., Jr.
Tronsrue, G. M.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Klock, 2d Lt. H. A., hon. discharged.

O'Brien, 1st Lt. W. D., to Camp Dodge.

Lots, 2d Lt. G. C., hon. discharged.

Field, 2d Lt. F. L., and Thomas, 2d Lt. E. T., appointed to be 2d Lt. in N.G.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Foster, 1st Lt. S. H., to coast defenses of Boston.

Following to the coast defenses specified after his name:

Abbott, Lt. Col. J. W. C., to Los Angeles; Schwabe, Capt. H. A., to Los Angeles; Voce, Capt. R. E., to San Francisco; Pepin, Capt. L. D., to Sandy Hook; Bell, Capt. W. R., to Los Angeles; Fulton, Capt. W. S., to San Francisco.

Following to Fort Sill, Okla., for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Perego, F. L.
Kirkbride, C. N.
Holmes, B. B.
Terry, C. C.
Bickford, W. C.
Shurtleff, T. S.

Dewitt, J. L., provisional appointment as 2d Lt. announced.

Woodlief, 2d Lt. W. A., promoted to be 1st Lt. in N.G.

Following assigned to the Coast Artillery ammunition train, motor section, for six-inch guns announced:

Mettler, Maj. E. G.

CAPTAINS.

Reaney, G. A.
Prentiss, R. C.
Duncan, T. E.
Stampley, L. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cox, A. B.
Connell, S. P.
Wellington, E.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Silkman, J. M.
Irish, A. R.
Blackwell, M. S.
Young, H.
Wood, H. G.
Borden, H. L.

Cavalry.

Smalley, Maj. H. R., assigned to duty as Adjt. of 5th Brigade of 3d Div.

Searl, 2d Lt. E. L., Jr., to School of Military Aeronautics, Texas State Univ., for training.

Signal Corps.

Amorous, Maj. C. B., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Waring, Maj. C. T., previous orders directing him to assume charge of Sig. C. const. work at Hampton, Va., amended to read take station at Hampton, Va.

Campbell, Maj. T. W., to Wash.

Medical Corps.

Krygier, 1st Lt. A. A., hon. discharged.

Following to New York and will report to Dr. George T. Stewart, at Bellevue Hosp., for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Clayton, G. R.
Nesbit, C. C.
Hufnagel, C. J.
Truax, W. E.

Capen, Lt.Col. N., in addition to his other duties, is designated as recruiting officer.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Following to Auxiliary Remount Depot at Camp Dodge:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Gets, L. M.
Moore, R. G.
Tillie, R. S.
McNamara, J. B.
Smith, W.

Gladish, 2d Lt. I. O., assigned to active duty at Ft. Riley.

Stevenson, 2d Lt. G. T., relieved from his present duties at Camp Shelby, and will report to Cmdg. Gen. at that camp for duty.

Following to places mentioned after their names to inspect and supervise the sanitation of stock yards and recommending such measures as will conserve the health of public animals:

Hueben, 2d Lt. F. W., to Meridian, Miss.; King, 2d Lt. R., Birmingham, Ala.; Pruden, 2d Lt. V. F., to Memphis, Tenn.

Sanitary Corps.

McGrath, 1st Lt. D. J., previous orders revoked.

Stookey, 1st Lt. G. E., and Pfotzer, 1st Lt. R. G., to New York, reporting to Maj. Simon Flexner, Med. R.C., Rockefeller Institute for Med. Research, for inst.

Shaffer, Maj. P. A., to Army Med. School for preparation for nutritional survey.

MacClaire, 1st Lt. D. M., will report to the Surg. Gen.

Bear, 1st Lt. H. K., to Camp Greenleaf; Keitt, 1st Lt. G. W., to Ft. Riley.

Johnson, Maj. B., will report to the Surg. Gen.

McGrath, 1st Lt. D. J., to Philadelphia, reporting to the officer in charge Hero Mfg. Co.

Miscellaneous.

Jackson, Chaplain M. F., to Camp Dix.

Park, Lt. Col. R., and Smylie, Capt. J. S., C. of E., to Ft. Leavenworth.

Fletcher, Capt. P. K., Inf. R.C., and Ashmun, 1st Lt. L. H., Eng. R.C., will report to Chief of Ord.

Norton, 2d Lt. H. L., to Camp Stuart.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 1st Lts.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Brooks, E. F.
Esque, J.
Tagl, W.
Braden, C. E.
Stronz, H. F.
Thornburg, R. S.
Nay, J. R.
Casper, H. C.
Miller, J. E.
Snyder, J. W.

Porter, Lt. Col. J. Y., U.S.A., retired, will proceed to the following places in connection with the Medical Dept. of the army; thence to his proper station: Daytona, Fla.; Sebring, Fla.; Tampa, Fla.

Elkins, Maj. D., Adjt. Gen.'s R.C. to Governors Island.

Axley, 1st Lt. L., N.G., to School of Military Aeronautics, Texas State Univ. for training.

Kellogg, 1st Lt. J. P., 140th Machine Gun Battalion, appointment to N.A.

Dalton, Capt. A. T., will report to the President of Indiana Univ.

Cooley, Maj. W. O., Vt. N.G., to Camp Stuart.

Raymond, Col. R. R., Engs., to Honolulu as Dept. Eng.

Nichol, 1st Lt. F. W., Ord., N.A., will report to acting chief of ordnance for duty.

Watson, Chaplain L., to Camp Grant.

Robinson, 1st Lt. B. E., N.G., promoted to be a Capt. announced.

Buck, Cont. Surg. S. C., to home.

Taylor, Cont. Surg. A. S., to New York, reporting to the mil. director, Neuro-surgical School, Neurological Inst., as instructor.

March, Capt. W. A., of N.G., promoted to be a Maj.

Following of N.G. promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Fisher, C. R.
Ennis, H. H.
Shaw, C. E., Jr.
Cunningham, E. R. V.
King, R. W.
Roth, G. E.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 1st Lts.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Barclay, H. T.
Jordan, C. F.
Hay, E. B.
Hubbs, E.
Ferat, C. F., Jr.
Hedges, R. C.
Boeger, W. E.
Ballou, V.
Horter, E. M.
Puzy, S. O.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 2d Lts.:

SERGEANTS.

McCarty, L. B.
Nelson, H. F.
Kryder, K. E.
Wilkinson, G. O.
Weiser, H. N.
Merchant, J. H.
Stanbridge, H. C.
Tylee, Corp. C. L.
Neil, W. M.
Gaw, R. M.
Payne, H. B.
Miller, C. H.
O'Green, R. C.
Kibbie, A. S.
Cox, H. L.

Resignations.

Yeomans, Capt. C. S., Qm.R.C.; Caldwell, 1st Lt. E. D., 114th F.A.; Garret, 2d Lt. J. R., Inft.R.C.; Huettner, 2d Lt. J. P., Inft.R.C.; Waddell, 1st Lt. W. W., N.C., N.G.; Kampo, Capt. J. H., Wis.N.G.; Burnham, Capt. G. E., Eng.R.C.; Boners, 1st Lt. C. A., Wis.N.G.; Roberts, 1st Lt. E. H., Tex.N.G.; Matlaw, Capt. L. H., Eng. R.C.; Carmichael, 1st Lt. J. R., W. Va.N.G.; Eadie, 1st Lt. B. G., N.Y.N.G.

Leaves.

Armstrong, Capt. G. R., U.S.A., ret., 5 days; Spingarn, Maj. J. E., 311th Inft., 2 months; Gilkeson, Maj. A. H., SigC., extended 5 days; Stewart, Col. W. F., Jr., C.A.C., 5 days; Mallory, Brig.Gen. J. S., N.A., 5 days; Powell, Lt.Col. J. S., U. S. A., extended 5 days; Frankhauser, 1st Lt. A. F., N.Y.R.C., 8 days; Groninger, Capt. H. W., 5th Cav., extended 10 days; Johnson, 1st Lt. W. J., A.S., Sig.R.C., 1 month; Horger, 2d Lt. C. A., 3d F.A., 10 days; Rice, Maj. C. A., Sig.R.C., extended 30 days.

Coast Guard Gazette.

Chiswell, Capt. B. M., from shore to ship.

Camden, Capt. B. H., from ship to shore.

Green, 1st Lt. C. M., of Engs., from ship to shore.

Kendall, 2d Lt. C. P., of Engs., to another vessel.

Hall, 3d Lt., R. B., to another vessel.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Adjt.Gen. McCain announced today that the following appointments have been made under date of Jan. 2 for the Officers' Reserve Corps and the national army:

Sweetser, C. H., Washington, D. C., to be Capt. in Eng. R.C.

Shaw, G. L., Trinidad, Col., and Dague, C. L., Washington, D. C., to be 1st Lts. in Eng. R.C.

Aerni, C. L., Williamsburg, Ky., to be 2d Lt. in Eng. R.C.

Chase, S. K., Chicago, to be Maj. in Ord. R.C.

CAPTAINS IN ORDNANCE RESERVE.

Page, H. E.
Wilkinson, J. A.
Cosgrove, J. E.
Jungolas, E. H.
Barr, G.
Anderson, W. C.
Blaine, W. E.
Walbridge, L. B.
Reasoner, R. B.
Hutchins, H. A.

FIRST LTS. IN ORDNANCE RESERVE.

Davis, G. W. M.
Ross, J. M.
Baker, A. B.
Hatch, P. M.
Champaign, D. K.
Nichols, C. B.
Greene, R. S.
Brockhage, J. W.
Bennett, F. A.
Griffiths, C. A.
Howell, W. R.
Lawrie, R., Jr.
Hunter, H. C.

SECOND LTS. IN ORDNANCE RESERVE.

Davisson, R. L.
Sheldrick, L. S.
Thomas, C. G.
Curley, J. P.
Duddy, J. J.
Roth, S.
Hassett, P. J.
Shober, S. L., Jr.
Wilmot, C. T.
Embree, S. D.
Robinson, L. F.
Sanderson, E.
Gray, M.
Randall, R. K.
Collins, J. J.
Lusk, W. W.
Miller, L. W.
Jackson, W. A.
Marshall, E. A.
Mueller, L. W.
Kutz, G. B.
Rohl, V. B.
Osborn, H. E.
Cosgrove, W. H.
Garrity, J. W.
Lautz, E. G.
Hoadley, F. R.
Bloom, G. H.

Frederick, R. G., Chicago, to be Capt. in Sig. Reserve.

Davis, I. L., Bellefontaine, Ohio, to be 1st Lt. in Sig Reserve.

Bailey, A., Washington, D. C., and O'Leary, C. C., Chicago, to be 2d Lts. in Sig. Reserve.

Eichelberger, G. H., Cleveland, to be Capt. in Av. Sec. of Sig. Reserve.

FIRST LTS. AV. SEC. OF SIG. RESERVE.

Piper, E. E.
Mason, E. S.
Hanes, H. F.
Easton, S. L.
Booth, A. B.
Rollins, M. E.
Rickard, G. H.
Neidhart, L. E.
Wens, L. E.
Greene, G. F.
Graver, E. A.
Kinberg, G. J.
Sperry, J. A.
Reese, R. A.
Gaines, E. P.
Vollman, R. W.
Clarkson, C. E.
Loomis, D. A.
Duddleston, C. S.
Corning, D. D.
Hutchinson, J. T.
Ward, M. L.
McDougall, H. O.
Freydig, P. E.
James, V. A.
Centner, W. F.
Meadows, A. W.
Pauly, C. W.
Bayley, E. B.
Godman, L. K.
Longeway, F. H.
Stein, C. V.
McDonald, F.

SECOND LTS. IN AV. SEC. OF SIG. RESERVE.

Cocke, C. F.
Smith, C. R.
Zogbaum, H. S.
Lewis, F. B.
Woodward, J. D.
Shaw, C. G.
Berning, H. W.
Hull, K. D.
De Lacour, H. F.
Frank, G. M.
Roberts, H., Jr.
Reid, H. L.
De Veau, G. P.
Hall, F. L.
Wells, R. D.
Weston, J. O.
Vaughan, C. T.
Schlussel, J. S.
Miller, G. N., Jr.
Chapman, J. P.
Strong, W. M.
Coleman, J. I.
Poor, F. L.
Perry, T. T.
Hefferman, G. P.
Roberts, I. W.
Monteagle, P.
Walton, R. L.
Walton, H. L.
Frelinghuysen, F. T.
Wilson, H. D.
Neal, G. O.
Murphy, E. A.
Tigrett, A. G.
Karns, W. E.
Clarke, B. M.
Shepherd, L. H.
Kennedy, M. J.
Cueger, H. C.
Elliott, J. S.
Deutsch, L.
Brown, H. C.
O'Fallon, W. G.
Soisson, L. J.
Harrison, H. W.
Herrick, W. O.
Salway, J. L.

Hall, C. M., Washington, D. C., to be temp. Maj. in Av. Sec. of Sig. C.

Education Notes.

A Vocational Guidance Clinic in connection with the course on vocational guidance has been organized at the City College. The clinic is open every Saturday from 2 to 3 P. M. to all children who are undecided in their choice of a career. All teachers and parents are invited to send or bring such boys and girls to the clinic for advice, which is given free of charge.

Classes in navigation and piloting will be started soon at the Tottenville Trade School. All who desire to take up the study of those subjects, which are essential to any one who has enrolled in the reserves, or who expects to enter that branch of the service with prospects of obtaining a rating above that of an ordinary seaman.

The Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 1,121 Bedford Avenue, corner of Monroe Street, conducts a class in military French, which is free to soldiers and sailors and all men who are contemplating entering the service. A new class meets every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening at 8 P. M. The instructor is L. V. Fleckles.

Several classes of beginners in Isaac Pitman Stenography are being organized at the Washington Heights Evening High School, 145th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, for teachers, clerks, bookeepers, and typists, to meet the unusual demand for stenographers. These classes will meet on Tuesdays and Fridays in room 409. It is planned to complete the principles of the system before the close of the school year in June, 1918.

The Board of Education has deferred action on the proposed increase of the salaries of the director and assistant director of physical training and an increase in the salary of the acting supervisor of lectures.

Auditor Cook of the Department of Education has been requested to report funds available to the Board of Education every thirty days, hereafter.

The Board of Examiners announce that in view of the length of the women's eligible list for promotion in history in the elementary schools the next examination for promotion licenses will not be open to women candidates for history.

The Additional Teachers' Association will meet in Wanamaker's auditorium at 10:30 A. M. tomorrow.

Estates Appraised.

PARSONS, FRANCES WALKER, (April 20, 1917.) Total assets, $321,876; assets, real estate, $112,253, which includes a one-half interest in 36 East Sixty-first Street, valued at $49,500, equity, $9,500; a one-half interest in 294 Madison Avenue, $56,250; a one-third interest in 179 Madison Avenue, $28,333; a one-half interest in the Milton Point Property and Cottage, Rye, N. Y., $17,000; personal, $209,623, which includes stocks, bonds, mortgages, and the furniture of the two homes in East Sixty-first Street and at Rye, valued at $21,763; beneficiaries, her husband, Henry De B. Parsons, the East Sixty-first Street and Rye property, $26,500; a legacy of $4,000, and furniture, &c., $6,937, making a total of $37,437. Her son, Francis L. Parsons, and her daughter, Katherine De B. Parsons, each receive one-half of the jewelry and laces, valued at $7,413, and the income for life of $126,410; Dodson Schuyler L. Parsons, a legacy of $1,000.

SCHWAB, MARY BALDWIN, (June 8, 1917.) Total assets, $505,869; assets, real estate, $126,975; cash, $10,939; personal, $321,428; stocks and bonds, $46,526. Her sons, Henry B. Schwab and Herman C. Schwab, of Merrick, N. Y., receive $244,287 each, and her grandson, Henry B. Schwab, Jr., 13 years old, $5,000. In the personalty is a demand note for $45,000 given to the decedent by A. H. Reeve, which is listed as "worthless." In an affidavit by the executor it is explained that Reeve, who was her brother-in-law, was at the time of the loan in the linoleum manufacturing business in Camden, N. J.; that the loan was a matter of friendship at a time when Reeve was in financial difficulty; that the decedent never intended to force its payment and that it is secured by a life insurance policy for $50,000 on the life of A. H. Reeve, who is now manager of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Police Department News.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. Owen Curnyn, 14, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Jan. 6; Orlo Carter, 16, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Jan. 7; Martin McGowan, 39, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Jan. 6.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. John Harabes, 35, from 9:45 P. M. Dec. 8, during disability; M. J. Oates, 38, from 1:35 A. M. Dec. 26, during disability; James O'Sullivan, 39, from 3:15 A. M. Dec. 4 to 12 P. M. Dec. 21; P. J. Carr, 39, from 12:45 P. M. Dec. 5 to 12:01 A. M. Dec. 22; E. J. Gallway, 151, from 7:35 P. M. Dec. 19, during disability; J. J. McLean, C. O. Squad, Motor Cycle Squad 1, from 10:20 A. M. Dec. 26, during disability.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Western disturbance of the last three days has passed off the southeastern Florida Coast, but an independent disturbance moved northward over the Atlantic Ocean, and is central tonight off the New England Coast.

This disturbance was attended by north gales on the coast from North Carolina to Maine, and by snows in Eastern New England. There were also scattered snows Wednesday night in the Middle and South Atlantic States, except Florida, where there was rain.

Snow will fall Friday in the Lake region, continuing Saturday, and extending Friday night and Saturday through the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States and Western and Southern New England. In the South Atlantic States the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday, while in the East Gulf States there will be rain by Saturday.

It will be somewhat warmer Friday in interior districts and in the Atlantic States.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport and on the Pacific Coast from the mouth of the Columbia River northward.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be north gales Friday, with snow; Saturday, cold and probably fair. Middle Atlantic Coast, diminishing northwest Friday, with fair, cold weather; Saturday, fair. South Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast, fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued cold Friday. Saturday increasing cloudiness and not so cold, probably snow.

Western New York—Fair Friday, except for snow near Lake Erie, not quite so cold in the western portion. Saturday local snows and warmer.

Northern New England—Fair Friday, preceded by snow in Eastern Maine; continued cold. Saturday increasing cloudiness and not quite so cold, probably snow in Vermont and New Hampshire.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	36	8	4 P. M.	44	9
6 A. M.	37	5	6 P. M.	42	6
9 A. M.	40	4	9 P. M.	41	3
12 M.	41	7	11 P. M.	41	1

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 6; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 4; at 8 P. M. it was 4. Maximum temperature, 11 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 1 degree at 11 P. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.04 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..7:20|Sun sets..4:42|Moon rises.12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:06	12:10	6:28	6:39
Governors Island	12:43	12:31	7:15	7:31
Hell Gate	2:10	2:28	9:13	9:36

Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports during the twenty-four hours ended Jan. 2:

STEAMSHIPS.

Antilla, (Am.)
Ascahia, (Br.)
Artillao, (Sp.)
Admiral Dewey, (Br.)
Arriluze, (Sp.)
Atagosan Maru, (Jap.)
Breiz Izel, (Fr.)
Beachy Head, (Br.)
Borgestad, (Nor.)
Bella, (Am.)
Castlemoor, (Br.)
Cuthbert, (Br.)
Cottesmoor, (Br.)
Cartago, (Am.)
Egba, (Br.)
Evelyn, (Am.)
Esparta, (Am.)
F. Q. Barstow, (Am.)
Fred W. Weller, (Am.)
Frances Hyde, (Am.)
Fjond, (Nor.)
Gene Crawley, (Am.)
Harry Farnum, (Am.)
Hornet, (Am.)
Lackawanna, (Br.)
Mexico, (Fr.)
Morro Castle, (Am.)
Marconi, (Br.)
Minnie de Larrinaga, (Br)
Marreje, (Sp.)
Northland, (Am.)
Omsk, (Russ.)
Paraiso, (Am.)
Quimstan, (Hond.)
Reidar, (Nor.)
Ranella, (Br.)
Reading, (Br.)
San Lorenzo, (Br.)
Santa Elena, (Am.)
Shawmut, (Am.)
Southward, (Br.)
Sucrosa, (Am.)
Tallac, (Am.)
Tordenskjold, (Nor.)
Turcoman, (Br.)
Tonwen, (Br.)
Thermidor, (Br.)
Vesta, (Am.)
Wethersfield, (Br.)
Wabana, (Br.)

SAILING VESSELS.

Joan Kieldero, (Am.) |W.H.Davenport, (Am.)

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
12:10—7 E. 40 St.; Brook Club........Slight
12:25—2,123 8 Av.; not given..........Slight
12:30—416 E. 116 St.; M. Lassow.......Slight
1:05—3,868 White Plains Av.; Louis Goldstein..........Slight
1:50—322 E. 82 St.; not given.........Slight
2:15—535 Concord Av.; not given.......Slight
2:25—40 South St.; John Antes.........Slight
3:20—241 Centre St.; Terrace Mfg. Co...$100
3:50—217 E. 43 St.; American Express Co..........Slight
6:30—220 E. 10 St.; Dorah Widman......Slight
6:45—726 E. 152 St.; not given........Slight
8:20—10 E. 23 St.; Childs & Co........Slight
9:50—545 Pearl St.; Charles Noyes.....Slight
10:50—570 W. 166 St.; not given.......Slight
10:55—370 W. 116 St.; James Boyd......Slight
11:00—284 Henry St.; not given........Slight
11:15—144 E. 34 St.; not given........Slight
P. M.
12:20—220 Eldridge St.; B. Whitman....Slight
12:25—Front 27 55 St., (auto;) Arthur B. Twombly..........$400
12:40—1,263 University Av.; Mary Patterson..........Slight
1:05—843 Columbus Av.; John Cheipp....Slight
1:10—6 and 8 W. 20 St.; not given.....Slight
1:20—221 W. 22 St.; Jas. Flannigan....Slight
2:15—169 W. 49 St.; Jas. McDermott....Slight
2:25—270 Delancey St.; Sarah Rochschasser..........Slight
2:30—1,933 Clinton Av.; Isaac Feldner.Slight
2:45—33 Forsyth St.; Jacob Goldstein..Slight
3:05—1,791 Madison Av; Samuel Gandel..........Slight
3:05—53 Columbus Av.; Joseph Sobel....Slight
3:15—545 E. 15 St.; Knickerbocker Biscuit Co..........None
3:30—144 Cherry St.; American Bag Co..........Slight
3:40—11 Pitt St.; David Steinberg.....Slight
3:50—235 E. 25 St.; Emma Mazurek......Slight
3:50—317 E. 34 St.; Max Levinson Co...Slight
4:05—82 Sheriff St.; Samuel Kapzen....Slight
4:30—637 Lenox Av.; Paul Freeland.....Slight
5:15—40 W. 20 St.; Ely Realty Co......Slight
5:45—138 E. 48 St.; Chas. McDermott...Slight
6:15—127 Broome St.; David Lipsky.....Slight
6:30—11 Av. & 32 St., (freight car;) N. Y. Central R. R..........Slight
6:50—1,970 2 Av.; Morris Perkowitz....Slight
8:10—1,163 Broadway; Sherman & Weinstint..........$300
8:15—182 Christie St.; D. Sadraidrie..Slight
8:15—521 W. 52 St.; not given.........Slight
8:15—444 Broadway; Gotham Lithographic Co..........$50,000
8:25—212 W. 143 St.; not given........Slight
8:40—142-144 Mulberry St.; Leopold Sonn & Brother..........$50,000
8:45—1,783 Lexington Av.; not given...Slight
9:10—428 Amsterdam Av.; not given.....Slight
9:10—32 Laight St.; (barrel of rubber,) Forbes Paper Co..........Slight
9:15—19 Rutgers Place; Jochum Patashnik..........Slight
9:30—123 W. 135 St.; Julius Fowler....Slight
9:30—506 W. 163 St.; Otto Bang........Slight
10:00—26 2 Av.; Jacob Baron...........Slight
10:05—202 Av. B; P. Rasosky...........Slight
10:10—Sound View & Beach Avs.; (auto,) W. Irving Richman..........$25
10:30—218 W. 17 St.; W. C. Bourne.....Slight
10:45—90 Greenwich St.; M. Bloomberg..Slight

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for laboratory assistant, (pathology,) male and female, will be received until Jan. 16. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; practical, 6. The minimum age is 18 years. The salary is $720 a year, with maintenance.

Applications for physician, grade 3, male and female, will be received until Jan. 17. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 5; technical, 5. The minimum age is 21 years. The salary ranges from $1,800 up to but not including $2,400 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 8 an examination for Assistant Inspector of Quartermaster Supplies for men. A vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps, Chicago, Ill., at $900 a year will be filled from this examination. The appointee will have charge of the standard samples of clothing and equipage, and he will be required to assist the inspectors and purchasing officers in making awards for supplies. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education, 30; experience, 70. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section III., Paragraph H and Paragraph 642, Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 1 costume, black lace over white satin; 1 costume, black satin and jet beads; 1 costume, black satin, gold embroidery; 1 costume, brown tulle, coral and gold embroidery; 1 costume, white net, spangled over white satin. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 21, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 31, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY,
U. S. Attorney.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Management Committee of Hero Land wishes to announce that numerous articles lost at Hero Land may be recovered by giving description and other proof of ownership to the office of Hero Land at 360 Madison Av., New York City.

LOST.—On New Year's Eve, two-skin brown fox neckpiece, from 99th St. and Riverside Drive to Amsterdam Av., or in taxi to 89th St. and Central Park West. E. L., 349 Central Park West, second floor south. Telephone 930 River.

LOST.—DIAMOND BRACELET.

$100 reward; diamond bracelet, platinum setting, between Palais Royal and Martha Washington; probably taxi; return Room 1211, 29 East 39th St. L. R. De Cravioto, Madison Square 6500.

LOST.—If party who found lady's hand bag, with keys, money, and passport, in taxicab, on Jan. 2, will return same to Room 801, 50 Broad St., city, they will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked.

LOST.—Pendant, containing three diamonds, somewhere between Madison and 60th and Carnegie Hall, or 59th St. car. Suitable reward for return to 1,101 Carnegie Hall, or to Sam, the doorman.

LOST.—In Shanley's ladies' washroom, one diamond solitaire and one platinum wedding ring studded with diamonds all around. Return to cashier Martinique Hotel. Liberal reward. No questions asked.

LOST.—Jan. 2, between 44 Whitehall St. and 96th and Broadway, Elk's tooth mounted in gold and set with five diamonds; suitable reward if returned to D. W. Hollister, 44 Whitehall St.

LOST.—Between 50th St. and 5th Av. and the Fulton Theatre, a diamond bar pin. Liberal reward if returned to the Fulton Theatre Box Office. E. Sinclair.

LOST.—Diamond bow pin, between 143d St. and Convent Av. and 610 West 139th; $25 reward; no questions asked. W. F. Burnham, 26 West Broadway.

LOST.—At Park Theatre or in taxi, a diamond bow pin, Saturday evening, Dec. 29. Please notify Mrs. Armour, 11 East 45th St., Murray Hill 4400, for reward.

LOST.—A yellow diamond ring, with four smaller diamonds encircling yellow diamond, and 14 diamond chips, set in platinum; liberal reward. N 133 Times.

LOST.—Gold nugget stickpin, between Grand Central Cafe-Belmont Hotel-Foster Building; reward. H. A. Austin, 240 Madison Av. Telephone Vanderbilt 1155.

LOST.—Wednesday afternoon Fisher fur neckpiece, Broadway or West End Av., between 78th and 86th Sts.; reward. E. F. Smith, 310 West 79th St.

LOST.—Sum of money, on subway, between Times Square and Grand Central, in pigskin bill fold; liberal reward. Communicate G 496 Times Annex.

LOST.—Black lynx muff, either at 66th St. downtown L station or on 6th Av. train, when changing to a 9th Av. train at 59th St., Jan. 2. H. W. Williams, 852 Broadway.

LOST.—Between Wilkins Av. and Simpson St. station, handbag with jewelry; liberal reward. Dora Shapiro, 1,079 Simpson St., Bronx.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, Pennsylvania Station, Kolinsky muff; suitable reward offered. Notify C. Z. Willever, 20 Exchange Place.

LOST.—Pocketbook, containing double diamond ring, Jan. 1, on Newkirk Av. station, Flatbush; reward. 612 West 148d St. Sanford.

LOST.—Silver mesh bag in a Broadway hotel; liberal reward paid and no questions asked. Address "Mesh Bag," G 84 Times.

LOST.—Diamond platinum bar pin, floral design, between 5th Av., 60th St., and Stern's; liberal reward. 14 East 60th.

LOST.—Gold fob diamond locket, L. F., Monday, 75th St., Cent. Pk. W. and 57th St., 6th Av.; reward. G 85 Times.

LOST.—Sapphire ring with 36 small diamonds, 2 small diamonds on each side; liberal reward. P 130 Times.

LOST.—Blue beaded bag, containing gold purse, Iceland Rink to home. Liberal reward. Return V. S., 19 West 58th St.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin at Broadhurst Theatre, Waldorf-Astoria, or Healy's; reward. 305 West 72d St., Apartment 101.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, platinum setting; liberal reward; no questions asked. K. Berg, 124 West 72d St.

LOST—Brown muff, Hippodrome, New Year's matinee; liberal reward. Apply janitor, 78 West 11th.

LOST.—Lapis lavalliere, Madison Av., Grand Central to 37th St.: reward. G 69 Times.

REWARD.—Oval wrist watch, 18 karat, on Smith St. car or Smith and Sackett St., New Year's morning. Hamilton 965W.

REWARD.—Eyeglasses, in silver case, Jack's Restaurant, Saturday evening. Bewley, 240 Riverside Drive.

REWARD.—Sable muff, taxi, 23d St. ferry, 9:15 Christmas morning; valued for association. Return Mrs. Johnson, Hotel Flanders.

$50 REWARD, and no questions asked, for the return of a sapphire and diamond cluster ring, platinum top and gold shank, inscription on inside, lost Jan. 2 going from New Amsterdam Theatre to 84th St. and Central Park West in taxi. Return to E. M. Gattle & Co., 630 5th Av.

$75.00 REWARD.

No questions asked for the return of platinum oval-shaped earring set with four diamonds, lost Jan. 1 between Astor Theatre and Grand Central Terminal, via 45th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost.

$350 REWARD.

Return gentleman's three-stone diamond ring, lost Dec. 31, between West 111th St. and 98th St.; no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$150 REWARD

for brooch, circle of 19 diamonds in platinum, lost during holidays in 5th Av. shopping district; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$75 REWARD for Tiffany & Co. enamel and rose diamond watch, No. 24,089, lost Dec. 31 between 37th and 59th Sts.

TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St

Found.

FOUND.—Dec. 27, Hudson seal muff; owner can have same; state where it was left. P 164 Times.

FOUND.—Wallet containing small sum of money. Write S. H. Cohen, 55 Liberty St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Black Pomeranian dog, Dec. 25; $5 reward if returned to Mr. Wagner, janitor, 140 East 40th St.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Collie dog, blue merle. 801 West 150th St. Call Audubon 574.

WAR INCIDENTS.

The January number of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE contains a score of good literary features, including articles on "Life in France in Wartime," by Ann Milo Upjohn; "Privations Endured in Enemy Countries," and a thrilling story of "How the Channel Ports Were Saved." The account of the taking of Jerusalem is supplemented by an article of special value to Bible students on "Jerusalem in 4,000 Years of War." The newest type of French field hospital is described by Count d'Haussonville, and another writer tells of "Marvels of the New War Surgery." There is a vivid description of the activities behind the lines in France—the life into which our soldiers and civilian workers plunge when they go "over there." The doings of the American army at home and abroad are summarized each month in this magazine, the only monthly, by the way, devoted solely to the history and literature of the world war. Twenty full-page rotogravure illustrations and many pages of European cartoons complete the 220 pages of the magazine. 25 cents on all news stands. $3 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

HYLAN STILL HOLDS BIG PLACES OPEN

But Appointments Are Predicted Speedily Following Mayor's Conferences with Politicians.

JOB HUNTERS AT CITY HALL

B. R. T. Again Makes the Mayor Late to Work—W. F. Doyle Appointed a Bureau Chief.

Mayor Hylan yesterday appointed William F. Doyle of Brooklyn head of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to succeed Joseph O. Hammitt. Mr. Doyle is a veterinary surgeon in the Fire Department, with the rank of Deputy Chief. It was expected that he would be appointed Fire Commissioner, as he had been recommended for the place by John H. McCooey, the Democratic boss of Brooklyn. At the last minute, however, a switch was made, and on New Year's Day the Mayor appointed Thomas Drennan, also of Brooklyn and a McCooey choice, as Fire Commissioner.

The Mayor did not fill yesterday several important offices in his administration. A Street Cleaning Commissioner, a Health Commissioner, a Commissioner of Accounts, and Park Commissioners of the Bronx and Queens are still to be appointed. The Mayor, however, conferred with a number of politicians, and it is expected that the appointments will be announced within a day or two.

There are a number of minor places still to be filled by the Mayor, but it is expected that they will go to the Mayor's personal friends. Alderman Francis P. Bent, it is expected, will be made Chief of the Bureau of Personal Service of the Board of Estimate, the $7,500 job held by George L. Tirrell under the Mitchel administration. The job is an important one, and Leader Murphy of Tammany Hall has had longing eyes upon it ever since the election.

It was reported yesterday that Henry Smith, who was slated to be Park Commissioner, would be appointed Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department. Mr. Smith was Park Commissioner under Mayor McClellan, and ever since New Year's Day politicians have been wondering what happened to sidetrack his selection for his old post, which went to Charles F. Murphy's friend, William F. Grell.

Expectant office seekers continued to haunt the corridors of City Hall yesterday. Few of them got in to see the Mayor, and they waited until he went to luncheon. If they received any encouragement from the new Executive they did not show it. Among those who called upon the Mayor during the day were Alfred L. Johnson, the new City Chamberlain; David H. Knott, the new Sheriff; District Attorney Swann, ex-Senator O'Gorman, and John J. O'Connell, former County Chairman of the Progressive Party.

Although all of his Commissioners were at their desks promptly at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, following the Mayor's instructions that they make their office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., the Mayor himself was exactly six minutes late. The Mayor was three minutes late in getting to his office on Wednesday morning, due to a delay on the B. R. T. line, and his late arrival yesterday was again charged to the same source. A B. R. T. train which he boarded was stalled, and the Mayor's plan of getting to his office at 8:30 in the morning was completely upset.

The Mayor does not trust to the B. R. T. for getting home at night. He has an automobile of his own, which draws up in front of the City Hall promptly at 5 o'clock. In order to prevent being held up by traffic congestion, the Mayor has had a Police Department sign hung on the front of the car. Today the first meeting of the new Board of Estimate will take place. Most of the items on the calendar are matters that were laid over by the Mitchel administration.

URGES SCHOOL REFORMS.

Willcox Reviews Conditions for New Board of Education.

In a report reviewing conditions in the schools at the end of 1917, submitted to the new Board of Education by William G. Willcox, President of the old board, which was made public yesterday, Mr. Willcox said that "no seven men and women in the world's history have ever faced such an educational task."

"In addition to the innumerable problems of our great school system," the report says, "seriously complicated as they are by war conditions, you are confronted at the very outset with the necessity of reorganizing the entire administration of the department, or of revising the functions and methods of the Board of Education and of adjusting the supervising staff to its increased responsibilities and duties."

Among the recommendations made by Mr. Willcox are an increase in the number of District Superintendents, the appointment of a business manager to organize and correlate the work of all the bureaus, the constructions of a building to house the Julia Richman High School, the provision for additional playgrounds in many elementary schools, increase in the pay of teachers and other employes, and the assignment of a competent person to take charge of the war service work of the schools.

The Board of Health, according to Mr. Willcox, estimates that 100,000 children in the public schools are insufficiently nourished. He believes that the city should undertake to provide a simple standardized luncheon at cost for all pupils who desire it and free of charge to those who cannot afford to pay.

Figures are given in the report showing the increase in the number of part-time pupils. In 1898 there were 33,379 children on part time, and in 1917 there were 130,068. Congestion is also apparent in the high schools, where the total registration is 60,000, while only 41,612 seats are provided.

TO OPEN AUTO SHOW.

Gov. Whitman Will Attend Ceremony at Grand Central Palace.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce last night announced that Governor Whitman had accepted the invitation to open the eighteenth National Automobile Show tomorrow afternoon in the Grand Central Palace. Notwithstanding war conditions, the show this year has more exhibitors than any previous motor car show in America. About 350 different manufacturers will be represented, of whom eighty-six are motor car manufacturers. They will exhibit 400 models of the types of American motor vehicles in the open and closed cars. The other exhibitors represent the accessory side of the industry. The automobile show will continue for one week, being open every day after tomorrow from 10 A. M. until 10:30 P. M., except Sunday.

Prof. Ripley's Appointment Held Up

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The Governor's Council declined today to confirm the nomination by Governor McCall of William Z. Ripley, Professor of Political Economy at Harvard, as a member of the State Minimum Wage Commission. The council in a statement said it was felt that because of the opposition of manufacturers to Professor Ripley's appointment, effective work could not be done by the board if he were a member. Opponents to confirmation at a hearing yesterday asserted that Professor Ripley was a theorist.

Famous Hotel Burns.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The International, one of the oldest hotels at the Falls, was destroyed by fire today. The building and contents were estimated to be worth $300,000. The hotel, formerly known as Eagle Tavern, has a history dating back to the early days of the nineteenth century.

WHITMAN HOLDS UP SPECIAL ELECTIONS

Shows No Eagerness to Provide for Filling Vacant Seats in Congress.

WANTS TO SAVE $300,000

Will Nominate Charles J. McDermott and Marcus B. Campbell for Judgeships.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Governor Whitman is none too eager to call special elections to fill four vacant chairs in the House of Representatives which until recently have been occupied by Democratic Congressmen from New York City. Unless a popular demand should arise or a request should come from the New York State delegation to the House of Representatives the Governor, it is believed, will take no step toward restoring Democratic control of the House, which has dwindled to nothing as a result of recent deaths and resignations of members.

At present three vacancies exist and before another week there will be a fourth. Those who already have resigned are John J. Fitzgerald of Kings, who represented the Seventh District; Daniel J. Griffin of Kings, who represented the Eighth District, and Henry Bruckner of the Bronx, representing the Twenty-second. The resignation of Murray Hulbert of New York, at present representing the Twenty-first, who has been appointed Dock Commissioner by Mayor Hylan, is expected within the next few days.

Persons who have discussed the matter with Governor Whitman have become convinced that his attitude is due, not to political considerations, but to a desire for consistent practice of rigid wartime economy. Governor Whitman has been told that when only men voted it cost approximately $30,000 to elect a Congressman at a special election, and with the enfranchised women added it may cost as much as $50,000 per district, or in the aggregate $200,000, for the four Congressional elections.

It costs as much to elect a Senator as to elect a Congressman. Governor Whitman believes that the $300,000 from the public treasury which would be required to cover the aggregate of election expenses can be better spent for other purposes.

Governor Whitman has made it clear that in the event it should be made manifest to him that the Administration at Washington would be hampered as a result of the narrowing Democratic majority in the House he would call special elections to fill the vacancies in Congress. In that event the result, it is almost a foregone conclusion, would be the election of three Democrats and one Republican to take the places of the four Democrats. The district to return a Republican is now represented by Mr. Hulbert. The Senate elections would not in any way change the comparative strength of the two parties in the upper house at Albany.

Governor Whitman announced today that he would nominate Charles J. McDermott for County Judge of Kings, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mayor Hylan, and Marcus B. Campbell, also of Kings, to succeed Lewis L. Fawcett, who has been elevated to the Supreme Court. Mr. McDermott is a Kings County Democrat and President of the Brooklyn Bar Association, and Mr. Campbell, a Republican, influential in the affairs of the Republican organization in Kings. The turning down of John MacCrate, political lieutenant of Senator William M. Calder of Kings, to make place for Mr. McDermott, caused surprise, and gave rise to sad reflection among the Republican lawmakers from Kings at the Capitol, some of whom regarded it as part of a move to find favor with the Livingston faction in Kings, which so far has bitterly opposed the Governor.

There is a lull in Legislative circles, all except the Legislative leaders having left the Capitol. Speaker Sweet of the Assembly was busy on appointments for the Standing Committees, which must be announced when the Legislature meets again on Wednesday. Senate Leader Elon R. Brown was in conference with some of his Republican following in the Senate early in the day.

NEW ROCHELLE SALOONS.

Justice Tompkins to Consider Revocation of Order Closing Them.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 3.—An order was issued today by Justice Tompkins at White Plains directing State Excise Commissioner Sisson to show cause why an order issued by him closing all saloons in the City of New Rochelle should not be revoked.

Following the raid by United States Marshal McCarthy on six saloons in New Rochelle, where he alleged liquor had been sold to soldiers from Fort Slocum, Mayor Griffing of New Rochelle appealed to Governor Whitman to make New Rochelle a bone dry zone, and the Governor gave such an order to the Excise Commissioner. This occurred four weeks ago, and the city which gained fame on the stage as being "45 minutes from Broadway," has been dry as a desert ever since. When the motion came up before Justice Tompkins, the attorney for the liquor dealers stated that he would attack the constitutionality of the law which brought about the closing of the saloons. Counsel for the Excise Department was not ready to proceed with the hearing, and so the whole matter went over until next Saturday, when it comes up before Justice Tompkins at Nyack.

EXPLAIN STOCK TRANSFER.

Hammerstein Says Marriage Agreement Was the Consideration.

Oscar Hammerstein and his wife, Emma Swift Hammerstein, filed with the Federal District Court yesterday their answer to the suit of Nathaniel A. Elsberg, trustee in bankruptcy, who sued to ascertain the rights and equities in 5,000 shares of the stock of the Hammerstein Opera Company. He asked that the assignment of 4,998 shares of the stock made by Mr. Hammerstein to his wife be declared null and void on the ground that the shares were transferred without consideration.

Mr. Hammerstein in his answer admits the transfer of the 4,998 shares to Mrs. Hammerstein on Dec. 30, 1914, but he denies that they were transferred without consideration. Then he explained that the consideration was a good and valuable one, being no less than an agreement made by the recipient of the shares to marry Mr. Hammerstein. This agreement, Mr. Hammerstein says, was duly fulfilled. The court is asked to dismiss the suit.

The condition of Oscar Hammerstein, who is in the German Hospital suffering from ulceration of a foot, complicated with diabetes, was reported last night as improved.

$5,229,594 PAID TO STATE.

Fees Collected During the Year—$705,000 for Rockaway Lands.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Fees and fines collected by the various State departments during the past fiscal year netted $5,229,594, according to the annual report of State Controller Travis, published today.

The insurance department, with $1,330,108, was the largest contributor. Receipts of State hospitals yielded $562,303, and the conservation department collected $404,560. Interests on bank balances totaled $494,402. The sum of $112,450 was collected by the Health Officer of the Port of New York, $59,886 was received by the Saratoga Springs Reservation, education department fees aggregated $101,670, and those of the Secretary of State's office amounted to $187,450.

Receipts from the Federal Government for land taken for fortifications purposes at Rockaway Beach totaled $705,000.

2 AMERICANS KILLED IN MEXICAN HOLD-UP

Band of Yaqui Indians Attack Southern Pacific Train and Murder 36 Passengers.

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 3.—H. J. Poe of Los Angeles and Miguel Martinez of Nogales, Ariz., Americans, were among the thirty-six persons killed yesterday when Yaqui Indians attacked a Southern Pacific train south of Empalme, Sonora, according to messages reaching the railroad's offices here today. Traveling Auditor Ralph Suovel, an American, with headquarters at Mazatlan, was wounded, and Alberto Joffroy, another American, of the Border Trading Company at Nogales, was shot three times, but will recover. Among the trainmen killed were Conductor Paredes and an express messenger.

A relief train which went out from Guayamas returned this morning with the bodies of the dead. Rumors that several Mexican young women had been carried away by the Yaquis are discredited by the railroad officials.

The attack occurred between Mapoli and Lencho, about forty miles from Guayamas. Encountering an obstruction on the track, the engineer stopped the train, when the Indians, who were hidden in the brush, attacked the train from the rear. It was in the rear coach that the massacre of the passengers occurred. The Indians fired through the windows and doors until every man, woman, and child had been killed or wounded. The military escort of about seventy men on the train was dispersed.

The railroad reports also said Mexican Federal troops in pursuit of the Yaquis encountered a party of raiders near Quero de Babi last night and lost five killed.

Returning to the scene of the hold-ups, the troops found the Indians still vainly trying to open the express safe which they had thrown from the express car, and a second battle followed, in which the Mexican Federals claimed the Indians were defeated with heavy losses. The safe contained $20,000 in gold. It was returned intact to Guayamas.

Ramon Gomez, said to be a Villa follower, and a small band of men are reported to have crossed into American territory west of Nogales, following raids on two ranches and on the customs office at Santa Cruz, midway between the border and Cananea. The customs official was killed. Border patrols along the Sonora boundary were increased today.

MARFA, Texas, Jan. 3.—Another raid by Mexican bandits occurred late today at the Brite ranch, thirty-five miles southwest of here and an equal distance from Valentine, Texas, according to reports received at the military headquarters of the Big Bend districts. No details of the raid were given. This ranch was raided Christmas morning by Mexican bandits, and one American and two Mexicans killed.

A troop of cavalry under command of Captain Carl, with a Signal Corps detachment, left here tonight for the Brite ranch to investigate the reported raid. Additional cavalry troops were ordered held in readiness to reinforce this troop.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Neill and Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Neill, who live at the Brite ranch and who were forced to fight for several hours Christmas morning to prevent the Mexican bandits from raiding their homes and killing them, returned to the ranch yesterday after spending the holidays in Valentine.

After the Christmas Day raid American troops pursued the bandits across the border into Mexico, killing eighteen and wounding many others.

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C. W. BARRON

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Open Evenings.

Starving in a Land of Plenty

800,000 tons of munitions and foodstuffs lie rotting at the port of Vladivostock, yet Russia's soldiers fought with wooden staves. Wheat is piled in sacks along the railroad tracks while crusts of dry bread are doled out to waiting lines in Petrograd and Moscow. Meat is sold in one-pound lots while the plains are black with grazing cattle and potatoes rot in the fields. People freeze, with rich coal veins crumbling onto the very railroad sidings. The great Siberian Railroad—6,105 miles long—has a marvelous roadbed, but next to nothing else. So Russia sits and starves patiently

Read what Charles Edward Russell saw in Russia, in the January

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